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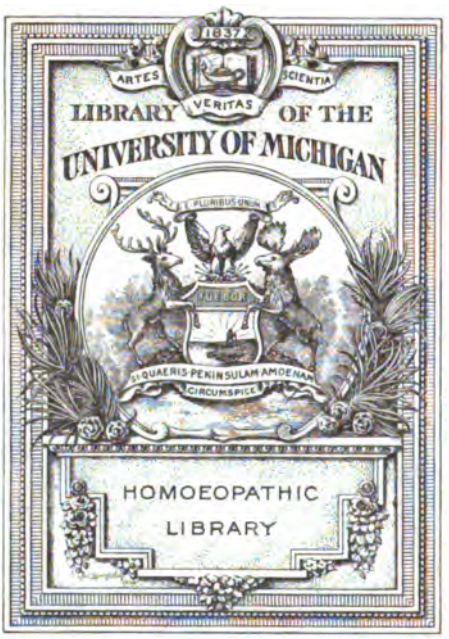
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A TEXT-BO

OF

MATERIA ME

AND

THERAPEU

CHARACTERISTIC, ANALYTICAL AND

BY

A. C. COWPERTHWAITE, M. D., E

EMERITUS PROFESSOR OF MATERIA MEDICA IN THE HAHN
AND HOSPITAL OF CHICAGO; FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF
THERAPEUTICS IN THE STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA A
OF MICHIGAN; AUTHOR OF "A TEXT-BOOK OF TH
MEDICINE," "A TEXT-BOOK OF GYNECOLOGY,
IN ITS MEDICO-LEGAL RELATIONS," ETC

ELEVENTH EDITION WITH AN APPENDIX EL
NEW REMEDIES, INCLUDING THE ANIM

ELEVENTH EDITION

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BOERICKE & TAFEL
1917

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1917

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To

MY WI

Who through a long professional
companion and who is still
comfort as we pass into
volume is lovingly

316933



PREFACE TO ELEVENT

Once more the publishers have called
ditional material for a new edition of
ance therewith, I have added, in the
remedies not incorporated in previou
cially the Animal Nosodes. The Noso
become popular in the medical profes
their exploitation as Vaccines by the do
cine. It is interesting to note in this
cally all of these preparations have bee
pathic school for from thirty to over o
the Old School began the laboratory i
confirmed their therapeutic value alon
established by Hahnemann and his fo
admittedly homœopathic in their char
contended by some homœopaths that
with the poisons they were intended to
the *idem* and not the *similia* and the
Homœopathy. This is a distinction
When Rhus is successfully prescribed
soning it is the *idem*, but no one serio
not homœopathic. The same is true
pathic remedies. Arsenicum in a high
the long lasting effects of Arsenical po
again it must be remembered that in t
vaccines, and to a less extent homœo
positive physical change takes place in
not exactly identical with the poison
the patient, but only presents a stron
difference in the use of modern day vac
homœopathy lies in the hypodermati
former and the oral administration of
spects at least, the oral method has a d
administration is more simple, the resul
the danger of infecting the system wit
absent. Then, too, after long years o

homœopath is able to, in a great r
cases, and to administer his nosode
experience has taught him they are m

It is true that as compared with
our Materia Medica these indications
factory but they are a step in adva
use of vaccines, and especially of the r
corresponding to the so-called "shc
some homœopaths. An important fe
istration of the vaccines, which has b
tory and clinically, is that they raise t
ing, practically, that they arouse the
system against disease, especially aga
they are particularly indicated.

In presenting the Eleventh Edition o
thirty-seventh year of its existence, tl
press his gratitude to Almighty God t
served and he permitted to personally
witness it being again sent abroad to
whose kind words of appreciation in tl
source of supreme gratification. It is
the reputation of the book as a reliab
ence and text-book may continue to gr
tiply long after the brain that concei
execution and the hand that pens th
their activity.

A. C. C

Los Angeles, June 1, 1916.

PREFACE TO THE TENTH EDITION

Again there is a call for a new edition, the Tenth, of "Text-Book of Materia Medica." The subject of the (the recorded effects of drugs on the human body) is not that changes from year to year as is the case with too else in medicine; hence it is that the pathogenesies of the are quite as advanced as though written to-day; further ings, let us say, for example, of Aconite, may develop additional features of the drug, but its character is chang —and no new provings have been made. The provings, effects and uses of medicines, given here are those verifie time and the clinical experience of generations of homœop physicians, and are sound to the core.

For reasons needless to relate the publication has bee trusted to another firm than that heretofore handling book, and it is hoped by the author that this, his child, thereby receive a still wider attention than has been acco it in the past, because of the larger and more cosmopo facilities of the new publishers.

A few new drugs have been added to the Appendix, but book remains essentially the same — a practical, worl Homœopathic Materia Medica, with verified and depend therapeutics for the homœopathic physician.

In conclusion: May the book retain the friendship of friends and make many new ones among those who yearly cruit the ranks of the Grand Army of Homœopathic Physici

A. C. COWPERTHWAIT

Chicago, July 15th, 1909

PREFACE TO NINTH EDITION.

It is now twenty-five years since the first edition of this book appeared. I well remember the anxiety and trepidation with which the young author then awaited the verdict of the profession, and his relief and satisfaction when he learned that the edition had been closed out within a few weeks and another was required at once. It is with equal satisfaction, though with less youthful elation, that the author now, after the lapse of a quarter of a century, largely in teaching and writing on Materia Medica, finds that his first work along these lines is still popular with many and remains a standard Text-Book upon this important subject. In presenting the ninth edition I desire to again express my thanks for the many kind words of appreciation that have come to me from all over the world, and which have given me great encouragement in my work.

This edition does not differ materially from the preceding one, except that it has an appendix containing a number of remedies not heretofore included, the use of which has grown to such an extent as to demand their presence in order to make the book complete and up to date for both practitioner and student.

A. C. COWPERTHWAITE.

CHICAGO, December 10th, 1904.

PREFACE TO THE SEVENTH EDITION.

In presenting to the profession a seventh edition of this book, the author desires to express his gratitude for the almost numberless kind words of appreciation that have been showered upon him since the appearance of the last edition, and which have encouraged him to spare no labor in striving to make this edition, as far as it goes, absolutely perfect and thoroughly reliable.

The present edition differs from the sixth edition only in that a number of typographical errors have been corrected and a few eliminations and additions have been made to correspond with our constantly growing knowledge of drug action.

A. C. COWPERTHWAITE.

Chicago, January 1st, 1896.

PREFACE TO THE SIXTH EDITION.

In the present edition the entire text has been completely rewritten and thoroughly revised. Every symptom of doubtful origin has been expunged, and a few authentic symptoms not appearing in former editions have been added.

The "General Analysis" of each drug has been rewritten, and in many instances changed to conform to ideas resulting from more recent investigations in drug pathogenesy. Only those clinical symptoms that have been repeatedly verified, and which are undoubtedly reliable, are retained, and these are given a distinguishing mark (°), so that the student can tell at a glance whether a symptom is of pathogenetic or clinical origin.

An important feature consists in the section on "Therapeutics" under each remedy. The brief "Therapeutic Range" of former editions is omitted, and in its place is given a *résumé* of the clinical uses of the drug, and which, while comparatively brief, is intended to cover the entire range of therapeutic action, so far as at present known, together with the chief symptomatic drug indications in all important diseased states. The author has endeavored to include everything reliable in Therapeutics, as found in modern homœopathic literature; but he is especially indebted in this connection to Farrington's Clinical Materia Medica, and Allen's Hand-book of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, from both of which excellent treatises he has derived valuable material.

Other new features have been included in this edition, which, it is thought, will commend themselves to the reader without prefatory comment.

The author desires to acknowledge his indebtedness to Leora Johnson, M. D., for valuable assistance in thoroughly revising the Clinical Index, which latter, it is hoped, will prove more than ever an attractive and valuable feature.

With many thanks to the Profession for their cordial reception and appreciation of former editions, the present volume is submitted, with the hope that it may bind still closer the professional and social relations existing between them and

THE AUTHOR.

Iowa City, June 1st, 1891.

PREFACE TO THE THIRD EDITION.

In preparing this edition the author has not deviated from the plan adopted in the second edition. It is hoped, however, that the careful revision to which the work has been subjected may have eliminated most of the errors appearing in former editions. The text has been entirely rewritten, and many symptoms, especially clinical, have been added, while nearly one hundred remedies, not included in the second edition, have been incorporated.

For the sake of uniformity in the literature of Homœopathic Materia Medica, the author has changed the nomenclature of Actea Racemosa and Calcarea Ostrearum respectively to Cimicifuga Racemosa and Calcarea Carbonica.

The thanks of the author are due to Dr. Jas. E. Gross for the valuable Pronouncing Dictionary he has prepared for this edition. It has been compiled from the most recent and reliable authorities, and it is hoped may materially aid in making the pronunciation of these terms more uniform.

Hoping that these additions and changes may add to the usefulness of the book, and render it still more acceptable, it is again submitted to the Profession, with the thanks of the author for the many expressions of favor and appreciation which the former editions have elicited.

A. C. COWPERTHWAITE.

Iowa City, August 1st, 1885.

PREFACE TO THE FIRST ED

In presenting to medical students and to
another Text-book of Materia Medica, a few wo
tion may not be inappropriate.

Homœopathic literature already abounds
compilations of Materia Medica obtained from
thentic sources, and it is not the ambition of t
the present volume shall, in any sense, supersede
their use unnecessary, but rather does he desire
presenting in a clear and concise manner the pr
of our most important remedies, furnish the b
systematic basis of knowledge, that may facilit
the complete Materia Medica, and enable him t
to comprehend the wider application of drug
afforded. How well this task has been performe
of this book alone will tell. Certainly no one is
of its defects than is the author himself, who ca
the charity of such as may not realize the diffi
come in condensing the symptoms of the Homœo
Medica, retaining only those which are essenti
istic, and sifting out only those which are of less

Up to the present time even the most conde
Materia Medica present to the mind of the stud
array of unmeaning symptoms, with nothing to
comparative value, or to assist in their practic
so that, as a result, he stands discouraged at t
little prospect but that the subject which shoul
most entertaining, and of necessity the most i
ever remain a confused mass of symptoms, wh
with mysterious awe, but which, in fact, he scarce
unravel or to comprehend. In view of this fact i
aim of the author to present in this volume only
istic points of the Homœopathic Materia Medica,

these as full and complete as possible. In so doing he has first given in brief the action of each drug from a physiological standpoint, hoping thus, by presenting the general action of the drug, to better prepare the student for a detailed study of its special action as afforded by its pathogenesis.

For practical study the symptoms of the Materia Medica may be readily divided into four groups. First: Those which occur very often in provings, and which have been repeatedly verified in practice; these we may designate as "grand characteristics." Second: Those which occur less often in provings, but which have been frequently verified in practice; these we may designate as "characteristics." Third: Those which come next in order, being important, yet falling short of characteristic expression; and, fourth: Those which occur seldom in provings, and which lack clinical verification. All these groups of symptoms find their place in an "Encyclopædia," while it is usually intended to incorporate the first three groups in manuals and text-books. The present volume, however, only includes the first two, and of these the first group or "grand characteristics" are printed in italics, while the second group are given in ordinary text.

While most of the symptoms given are pathogenetic—that is, are the result of provings on the healthy—yet it has not been deemed advisable to throw out altogether those distinctively curative symptoms which have been so repeatedly verified as to render them unquestionably characteristic, and such only of curative symptoms are given.

To facilitate the use of this volume, the names of remedies possessing similar symptoms have been recorded in the text for comparison.

In presenting the therapeutic range of each drug only those diseases or morbid conditions have been named in which the symptoms of the drug are most apt to occur, and in which clinical experience has most often verified its use, yet it must ever be remembered that diseases are not treated by name, and that it is only when the totality of the symptoms presented by the patient correspond to those of the drug that its use becomes Homœopathic.

In the preparation of the material for this volume, ref-

Medica published, and to some which have long been out of print; yet the author desires to especially acknowledge his indebtedness to Hahnemann's Materia Medica Pura, Hahnemann's Chronic Diseases, Allen's Encyclopædia of Pure Materia Medica, Hering's Condensed Materia Medica, Lippe's Textbook of Materia Medica, Jahr's New Manual, by Hull, Hale's New Remedies, Hughes' Pharmaco-Dynamics, and Dunham's Lectures.

With the hope that the work may assist in accomplishing the purpose whereunto it was conceived. it is now submitted to the Profession.

IOWA CITY, December 10th, 1879

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TEXT BOOK

OF

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS.

ABIES CANADENSIS.

Synonym.—Pinus canadensis. *Natural order.*—Coniferæ. *Common names.*—Hemlock-Spruce, Canada Balsam, Canada Pitch. *Habitat.*—An evergreen tree found in rocky woods in British America and the United States as far south as the Alleghanies. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh bark and young buds.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon mucous surfaces, producing catarrhal conditions, especially of the stomach.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Irritable and easily fretted (*Cham., Nux v.*).

Head.—Light headed, tipsy feeling (*Cocc.,* Nux m., *Nux v., Op.*), swimming of the head, as if top of head were congested (*Bell.*).

Stomach.—Dryness of the mouth (Ars., Bry., *Nux m.*). *Gnawing, hungry, faint feeling at the epigastrium* (Hyd., Ign., Phos., *Puls.,* Sep. Sulph.). *Craving for meat* (*Mag. carb.*), *pickles* (*Hep.*) *and other coarse food.* A tendency to eat far beyond capacity for digestion (Bry., Fer., *Lyc.,* Merc., *Cina.*). Sick feeling in the bowels. Distension of the stomach and epigastrium; burning (*Ars., Colch.,* Canth., Phos., Verat. alb.).

Abdomen.—Rumbling in the bowels after eating, with great appetite (*Lyc., Cinch.*). Region of the liver feels hard.

Rectum and Stool.—Burning in the rectum (*Ars.,* Canth., *Iris,* Merc.). Constipation.

Urinary Organs.—Urinates frequently day and night; urine straw colored.

Female Organs.—Thinks the womb feels soft and "feeble." Sore feeling at the fundus of the uterus; relieved by pressing.

Respiratory Organs.—Breathing labored (Acon., Ars.).

Heart.—Action of the heart labored. Increased action of the heart, with distension of the stomach.

Back.—Pain behind the right shoulder blade (*Chel.,* Podo.). Weak feeling in sacral region. Feeling as of cold water between the shoulders.

Generalities.—Hands cold, shrunken; skin cold and clammy. Lies with the knees drawn up. Great prostration, wants to lie down all the time.

Sleep.—Gaping, drowsy; great restlessness at night, with tossing from side to side (*Acon.*).

Fever.—Chills down the back (Caps., Lach.). Cold shivering all over as if blood turned to ice water.

Compare.—Æsc., Copaiba, Nux v., Ign., Tereb.

THERAPEUTICS.

Dyspepsia.—Fever and other troubles from indigestion. Prolapsus uteri.

ABIES NIGRA.

Natural order.—Coniferæ. *Common names.*—Black or Double Spruce. *Habitat.*—A tree growing in Northern United States and Canada. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the gum.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the mucous lining of the stomach, causing deranged digestion, and consequent phenomena.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Very low spirited and melancholy.* Nervous; unable to think or study.

Head.—Dizziness. Bad feeling in head. Dull headache. Head hot, with flushed cheeks.

Ear.—Pain in left external meatus.

Throat.—Choking sensation in throat. Sensation of something sticking in œsophagus toward its lower end. (Upper end, Lactic ac.)

Stomach.—Hungry and wakeful at night. *Total loss of appetite in the morning,* but great craving for food at noon and night. *Pain after a hearty meal.* Continual distressing sensation about stomach as if everything were knotted up; worse whenever debilitated. *Sensation of an undigested hard-boiled egg in the stomach.*

Stool.—*Constipation.*

Female Organs.—Delayed or suppressed menstruation.

Heart.—Heavy, slow beating of heart; sharp cutting pains.

Generalities.—Gets out of breath easily. Dyspnœa. Pain in small of back (Bell., Caul., Cimic., Puls., Kreos.) Rheumatic pains and aching in the bones. Alternate heat and cold.

Sleep.—Sleepy during the day, but wakeful and restless at night with bad dreams.

Compare.—Bry., Cham., Ign., Nux v., Lactic ac.

THERAPEUTICS.

Dyspepsia.—Troubles from indigestion. Dyspepsia from the use of tea or tobacco.

ABROTANUM.

Synonym.—Artemesia abrotanum. *Natural order.*—Compositæ. *Common Name.*—Southernwood. *Habitat.*—A shrub native of Southern Europe and the Levant. Cultivated in gardens. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh leaves.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts profoundly upon the vegetative sphere, depressing nutrition to a remarkable degree, giving rise to symptoms of disturbed digestion, great emaciation, and marasmus, in which latter affection is its chief clinical use. It also acts upon fibrous and serous tissues. The primary action is upon the nervous system, where it produces a hyperæmia and gives rise to anæsthesia and paralysis, accompanied by neuralgic pains. The latter cause great restlessness and are relieved by motion.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Anxious, depressed, dullness of intellect. Child cross, depressed, very peevish.

Head.—Cannot hold the head up (Natr. mur., Verat. alb.) Scalp sore; itching. Aching and fullness in head.

Ears.—Humming as of bees; wind rushes out of the right ear.

Eyes.—°Blue rings around the eyes; dull look.

Nose.—Nose dry; °nosebleed in youths.

Face.—°Wrinkled, as if old (Baryta.). °Comedones, with emaciation (Sulph.).

Mouth.—Slimy taste, acid. Tongue sore. Mouth hot and dry.

Stomach.—Gnawing hunger; ravenous appetite, and all the while emaciating. Burning as from acidity. °Sensation as if stomach were hanging or swimming in water, with coldness. Pains cutting, gnawing, burning, worse at night.

Abdomen.—Great distension of abdomen. °Hard lumps in different parts of abdomen. Weak, sinking feeling in bowels.

Stool.—°Food passes undigested. °Rheumatism after suddenly checked diarrhœa. Constipation. °Alternate diarrhœa and constipation. (Ant., crud.). Protruding piles, with burning from touch or whenever passing stool.

Male Organs.—°Hydrocele of children, especially after scarlet fever.

Female Organs.—Darting pains in region of left ovary. °Blood and moisture oozing from navel of new-born.

Respiratory Organs.—Cold air causes a raw feeling (Hyd.). Sensation of breathing hot air. Dyspnœa. °Pressing sen-

sation remains in affected side, impeding free breathing; after pleurisy.

Heart and Pulse.—Pain across chest sharp and severe in region of heart; rheumatism. °Metastasis of rheumatism to heart. Pulse weak and small.

Back.—Pains in sacrum. Heavy pain in lumbar region extending to testicles.

Limbs.—Inability to move. Weakness of extremities. °Emaciation, especially of legs. Back and limbs sore and lame; worse mornings (Rhus tox). Numb sensation in fingers (Con., Phos., Sec.).

Generalities.—Weak, sickly feeling; when excited, trembling; Rheumatic pains in neck and back, chest and extremities. Lame and sore all over.

Sleep.—Restless; frightful dreams.

Fever.—°High fever during rheumatism. °Hectic fever, with chilliness, after influenza; very weakening; marasmus.

Skin.—°Flabby; hangs loose; marasmus. °Furunculus; after Hep. s.

Conditions.—Especially useful in children; more in boys.

Compare.—Agar., Baryt., Bry., Con., Cimic., Gels., Phos., Rhus tox., Zinc.

THERAPEUTICS.

Marasmus of children; wasting diseases from malnutrition; rheumatism, especially inflammatory, before swelling; gout; gastralgia; also bad effects from suppressed gastralgia; hydrocele of children; chlorosis; furuncles.

ABSINTHIUM.

Synonyms.—Artemisia absinthium. Absinthium vulgare. *Natural order.*—Compositæ. *Common name.*—Wormwood. *Habitat.*—A shrub growing wild in Europe; naturalized in the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh young leaves.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Absinthium exercises a specific influence upon the nervous

system, inducing symptoms of an epileptiform character, muscular tremors, tonic and clonic spasms, foaming at the mouth, involuntary defecation and discharge of semen, together with hallucinations, and delirium, the brain and spinal cord being in a state of congestion, especially in the region of the medulla oblongata. It also, secondarily, affects the vegetative sphere, producing at first increased appetite, promoting digestion, accelerating the circulation, and to some extent augmenting the secretions, this condition after a time giving way to one of an opposite character—impaired digestion, with its usual train of symptoms. Its action is similar to that of alcohol, its chronic effects being much more serious in their character.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Forgets what has recently happened. Insane; idiotic; brutal. Dread of assassination. Frightful visions (Opium) and terrifying hallucinations (Anac., Can. ind., *Hyos.*, *Stram.*). Stupor alternating with dangerous violence. °Insensible with convulsions (Cic.).

Head.—Vertigo on rising, or with tendency to fall backward. Confusion with headache. Congestion of the brain and spinal cord.

Eyes.—Conjunctiva injected. Sclorotic yellow. Eyes brilliant. Pain and itching in the eyes. Eyelids feel heavy (Caust., Con. mac., Natr. c.). Pupils unequally dilated.

Ears.—°Running from the ears; after headache.

Face.—Foolish look. Rush of blood to the face (*Acon.*, *Bell.*). °Makes grimaces, and foams at the mouth in epilepsy.

Mouth.—Jaws firmly fixed (Cic., Ign., Hyos., Nux v.). Bites his tongue in epilepsy; tongue thick, protruding; can scarcely talk; tongue trembling; seems paralyzed.

Stomach.—Loss of appetite; loathing of food. Food lies heavy as if it would not be digested (Ars., *Bry.*, Cistus, Colch., *Nux v.*, Puls.). Stomach feels cold and oppressed. Eructations; nausea; vomiting of bitter mucus. Nausea, apparently in region of gall bladder. Uncomfortable, irritated feeling of stomach.

Abdomen.—Liver and spleen feel as if swollen. Bloated around waist and in abdomen. Immense accumulation of flatulence in abdomen (*Carb. v.*, Cinch., *Lyc.*, Sulph.).

Urinary Organs.—Constant desire to urinate. Urine deep orange, of a strong smell (Benz. ac.), like horse urine (Natr. a., Nitr. ac.); albuminous.

Female Organs.—Darting pain in right ovary (Apis.). °*Chlorosis* (*Ferr.*, Helon.).

Heart.—Tremor of the heart felt toward the back. Heart thumps can be heard in scapular region.

Generalities.—Feet very cold. Falling down, as in epilepsy, unconscious, with distortion of the features, spasms of the limbs, bloody foam at mouth, and biting of the tongue (Cic.); very weak afterward. Epileptic attacks occurring in rapid succession. Excited opisthotonos; grinding teeth; followed by stupor (Nux v., Opium). °*Paralysis of inner organs.* Sciatica.

Conditions.—Young people.

Compare.—Artem. vulg., Abrot., Alcohol, Bell., Cham., Hyos., Stram.

THERAPEUTICS.

Congestion of the brain, medulla, and spine; delirium ebriosorum; sleeplessness in typhoid fever when there is congestion of the brain (Farrington); catarrhal conjunctivitis; enlarged liver or spleen; wind colic; *prolonged spasms of children; epileptiform convulsions;* dyspepsia; chlorosis; sciatica.

ACALYPHA INDICA.

Natural order.—Euphorbiaceæ. *Habitat.*—A weed growing in India. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Has only been found to act upon the respiratory organs, inducing *"dry cough, followed by spitting of blood,"* which is its only characteristic, this having been repeatedly verified, by its prompt cure of hæmoptysis. According to Hale, it is indicated when there is expectoration of pure blood in the morning, and dark lumps of clotted blood in the evening.

Compare.—Acon., Arn., Ham., Ipec., Millef., Phos.

ACETIC ACID.

Pure glacial Acetic acid. *Preparation.*—Dilutions to the 3x are prepared with distilled water; after that Alcohol is used.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon mucous surfaces, producing irritation, inflammation, and excessive secretion. It "produces directly gastro-enteritis and also (in one case at least) membranous laryngo-tracheitis. Its remote effects are a profound anæmia, with diarrhœa, night sweats, feeble pulse, emaciation and cough"—*T. F. Allen.* Applied to the skin it acts as a stimulant and astringent, and also possesses escharotic properties.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Irritable (Bry., Cham., Nux v.); nervous; anxious.

Head.—Heaviness. Dull pain in forehead and vertex.

Eyes.—Sunken, surrounded by dark circles. Lachrymation (Acon., Cepa., Euphr.).

Face.—Anxious, wild expression of countenance, cheeks hot, flushed (Acon., Bell.), and perspiring. °Left cheek very red during fever. Pale, waxen, emaciated.

Mouth.—Salivation (Cinch., *Iod., Merc., Nit. ac.*). Tongue pale and flabby; dry and cold.

Stomach.—Intense thirst. Nausea and frequent vomiting (Ars., Ipec., Ant. tart.); after eating. Hot eructations. Contents of stomach feel as if in a ferment; violent burning pain in stomach and in chest, followed by coldness of the skin and cold sweat on forehead. Epigastrium painful to pressure.

Abdomen.—Distension of the abdomen; colicky pains; burning.

Stool.—Diarrhœa, with swelling of legs and feet (phthisical subjects). Watery diarrhœa. Diarrhœa with colic pains and tenderness of the abdomen. Hæmorrhage from the bowels (Ars., Ham., Nit. ac.).

Urinary Organs.—Urine increased in quantity, light colored (*Phos. ac.*).

Female Organs.—°Metrorrhagia. Milk impoverished, bluish.

transparent, strong, sour taste and odor; deficient in caseine and butter.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness with laryngeal irritation (Hep. s., Kali carb., Spong.). Lining membrane of larynx and trachea covered with a fibrinous exudation as in true croup (Brom., Kali bi.). Hissing, rattling in the throat. Cough dry, then moist with fever; dyspnœa, emaciation, œdema and diarrhœa. Respiration difficult, feeble, hurried.

Limbs.—Œdematous swelling of the feet and legs (Ars., Apis).

Generalities.—Convulsions, with insensibility. Attacks of faintness. Great debility (*Cinch.*, Sulph.). General trembling. Great emaciation (Ars., Ferr., Iod., Graph., Natr. mur., Phos.). Skin pale and waxen. Desquamation. General anasarca and dropsical affections (Ars.).

Fever.—Skin cold (Camph.). Slow fever with night sweats (Sulph.). Hectic fever with emaciation, diarrhœa, night sweats, dyspnœa, and swelling of lower extremities. Profuse perspiration (Cinch.).

Antidotes.—To large doses: fluid magnesia; lime water. *Tabac.*, *Acon.*, *Natr. mur.*, Sep.

Acetic Acid Antidotes.—All anæsthetic vapors; Acon., Asar., Coff., Hep. s., Ign., Op., Stram., Tabac., Alcohol.

THERAPEUTICS.

Anasarca, ascites and dropsical affections in general, when the skin looks white and waxen, like alabaster, and when considerable gastric disturbance is present. General anæmia; anæmia of nursing women when the milk is impoverished and the child does not thrive. Hectic fever. Typhoid. Dyspepsia. Diarrhœa. Membranous croup. Hæmorrhages from the nose, lungs, stomach, bowels and uterus. Burns and scalds; stings of insects; nævi; warts; corns.

ACONITUM.

Synonym.—Aconitum napellus. *Natural order.*—Ranunculaceæ. *Common name.*—Monk's Hood. *Habitat.*—Native

of Europe; cultivated in America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the whole plant, gathered at the time of flowering.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts predominantly upon the cerebro-spinal nervous system, producing an exalted activity in the arterial circulation, paralyzing the arterial capillaries, and, as a result, giving congestions and inflammations of various parts, especially of the brain, spinal cord, serous and mucous membranes, muscles and joints.

According to Dr. Bartholow, Aconite affects the sensory nerves before the motor. It paralyzes first the end organs next the nerve trunks, and finally the centers of sensation in the cord. It also impairs the reflex function of the spinal cord; but this effect is secondary to the sensory paralysis. It causes an arrest of motility through its action on the motor centers of the cord, and subsequently on the nerve trunks. Applied directly to the heart, Aconite lessens the number and force of its beats, and finally arrests its action in the diastole. It also lowers the arterial pressure. It is, therefore, a direct cardiac poison, affecting all the structures of the heart, the ganglia nerves, and muscular substance. Aconite also paralyzes the muscles of respiration, through its action upon the peripheral fibres of the pneumogastric. From a therapeutic standpoint, however, all these features of the physiological effects of Aconite are of secondary importance, as compared with its power to produce and remove congestions and inflammations of the various organs and tissues of the body, though its use in functional and organic cardiac diseases, and in affections of both the sensory and motor nerve centers, giving rise to neuralgic and paralytic states, has proved it to be of incalculable service in such conditions.

Aconite also causes an increase of elimination by the skin and kidneys, the solids being excreted in proportion with the fluids.

There is very little evidence that Aconite produces any organic changes, its power being wholly functional, though it is frequently useful in the course of organic diseases of the heart and other organs, for the removal or palliation of symptoms which may arise, and which indicate its employment.

The leading expression of Aconite is a feverish, nervous restlessness, or *mental distress,* which characterizes its entire action.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind. — *Great timidity* (Aur., Bell., Cinch., Ign., Phos.), especially after a fright; afraid in the dark, fear of ghosts, etc. (Ars., Puls.); raging delirium, especially at night. Delirium. Chattering childish nonsense (Hyos.); thinks he is dying, with restless jerking and jumping about (Ars.). *Fear of approaching death* (Agn., Ars., Cimic., Nitr. ac., Sec.); predicts the day of death (Apis). *Inconsolable anxiety; piteous wailings* (Verat. alb.); *vexation* about trifles (Nitr. ac., Nux v.). *Excessive restlessness,* agonized tossing about (Æth., Ars., Camph., Natr., Ars., *Rhus.*). *Variable humor,* alternate attacks of gayety and dejection (*Ign., Nux. m.,* Phos., Plat.). Dullness and confusion of mind; weakness of memory. °Ailments from fright (Gels., Op.); from vexation; from anger (*Bry., Cham.*).

Head.—*Vertigo with nausea* and vanishing of sight. Vertigo when rising from a recumbent posture (*Bry.*, Cham., Phos.) with fainting and pale face (Bell., Puls., *Sulph.*). Vertigo on stooping (Sulph.); staggers especially to the right. Vertigo from congestion; °from anger; °from fright; °from suddenly suppressed catamenia. *Burning headache, as if the brain were agitated by boiling water. Fullness and heavy feeling, as if everything would push out of the forehead* (*Bry.,* Sulph.). Aching in vertex, worse at night; better on motion and in the open air. Drawing pressing feeling in trigeminus, then shooting, wandering, intermittent, then constant pain, sometimes pressure. °Sunstroke (Bell., Glon.) especially from sleeping in the rays of the sun. Congestion; anxiety; face hot and red (Ferr.), or pale; carotids pulsate strongly (Bell.); pulse full, strong, or small and quick; worse towards evening. Sensation as if the hairs stood on end; scalp sensitive to the touch (Baryta carb., *Bell.*, Cinch., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., *Merc., Mez., Nux v.*). Stitches under the scalp. Formication, better from heat. Sensitiveness of the scalp to cold air, especially a strong wind.

Eyes.—Bloodshot. Dull, surrounded with blue rings. Distorted. *Sensitive to the air.* Pain anteriorly as if the eye

would be pushed out when the lids were opened (Sang.). *Violent and acute inflammation, °in the earlier stages* (Bell.). Intense burning, pressive, shooting pains, especially on moving the eyeballs. °Conjunctivitis resulting from the irritation of foreign bodies in the eye; from ingrowing eyelashes; from exposure to cold, dry winds. Sensitive to light, particularly sun light (*Sulph.*); light dazzles the eyes (Bell.). Pupils contracted. Vision dim or entirely lost. Eyeballs feel enlarged, as if coming out of the sockets. Lids hard, red, swollen; feel tense, hot, dry, burning and sensitive to the air. Sensation of sand in lower inner canthus.

Ears.—*Great sensitiveness to every noise;* noise intolerable (Bell., Lyc.), particularly music (Ambra, Phos. ac.). Ringing or roaring in ears (Bell., Cinch., Lyc.). External ear hot, red and swollen (Bell., Apis). Pain in the right ear (Acon., Aur., *Bell.*, Colch., Hep. s., Lyc., *Graph.*).

Nose.—*Sense of smell very acute* (Bell.), especially for unpleasant odors. Epistaxis (*Bell., Bry.*), bright red blood. (Erig.). Coryza with sneezing (Arg., Euphorb., Osm.), fever, thirst, restlessness. Dry feeling in posterior nares. Distressing pressive pain at root of nose (*Kali bi.*, Merc., iod., Natr. ars., Plat.).

Face.—Anxious frightened expression. Hippocratic. Face red and pale alternately; or one cheek red, the other pale (Cham.); face bloated and red (*Bell., Op.*). *Sensation of face growing large or swelling.* On rising the red face turns deadly pale (Verat. alb.). Twitching. Tingling. Numbness. Involuntary closing of jaws with salivation. Trismus, in paroxysms. Rigidity. Neuralgia of trigeminus, left side (*Spig.*); face red and hot; restlessness, anguish, and screaming.

Mouth.—Burning, tingling, and numbness of lips, mouth and tongue. *Dryness of mouth* (Ailanth., *Ars.*, Bry., *Hyos., Nux m.*). Toothache from cold, or dry, cold winds, with throbbing on one side; cheeks red; congestion to head. Teeth sensitive to cold air (Spig.). *Bitter taste in the mouth* (*Bry., Coloc., Cinch., Nux v., Hep. s., Puls.*). Tongue coated white, or thick yellow white (*Ant. crud., Bry., Merc., Nux v.*). *Tongue swollen.* Burning vesicles

on tip of tongue. Dry, rough feeling in middle of tongue. Copious flow of saliva (Cinch., Merc. iod., Nitr. ac.).

Throat.—Burning and numbness in throat (Caps.). Redness of soft palate and uvula (Bell.); burning; dryness; constriction. Fauces and pharynx dark-red (Bapt.), stinging and burning (Apis), swelling of tonsils. Stitches in back part of throat, causing frequent swallowing. Feeling of dryness, as if something had stuck in the throat (Alum., Hep. s., Nitr. ac.).

Stomach.—No appetite; loathing of food (Ant. crud., Arn., *Ars.*). *Burning unquenchable thirst* (*Ars., Bry.*, Cinch., *Merc., Natr. mur., Rhus tox.*). Desire for *beer* (Cocc., Sulph.), wine (Bry., Cinch.), or brandy (Puls.). °Gastric catarrh from drinking ice-water while overheated. Painful hiccough (Hyos., Nux v., Stram.). Vomiting of lumbrici (Sang.); of bile (Ars., Podo.); of green masses of mucus (Ant. tart., Ipec.); of what has been drunk (Ars., Phos.). Vomiting, with anxiety, heat, thirst, profuse sweat, and increased micturition. Anxious pulsation in pit of stomach, with shooting pain. Pressure in pit of stomach as from a weight or stone (Æsc., Ars., *Bry.*, Nux v., Puls.). Burning from stomach up through the œsophagus to the mouth (Ars.). Region of stomach sensitive to touch.

Abdomen.—Pressive pain as from a weight in hypochondria; constriction, or stitches in hepatic region hindering respiration. (Ars., Bry., Cinch., Kali carb.). *Abdomen swollen, burning hot and sensitive to the touch* (*Bell., Cupr.*). *Meteorism* (*Phos. ac.*), *vomiting, inability to urinate. Burning and cutting in the intestines*, worse from pressure or lying on the right side. Pain in the hepatic region hindering deep breathing (Bry., Iod.). Fullness and weight in hypochondria. Pain in hypogastrium as from a flatulent purgative.

Stool.—Watery (Ant. crud., Ars., Cinch., Podo.), white, with red urine; *like chopped herbs in summer complaint;* black, fetid (*Ars.*), bloody, and slimy, scanty, loose, frequent, with tenesmus. Bleeding hæmorrhoids (Ham., Nitr. ac.), burning and heat in hæmorrhoidal vessels (Æsc., Sulph.). Intolerable nightly tingling and itching at the anus, from seat worms (Ars., Cina, Graph.).

Urinary Organs.—*Painful, anxious urging to urinate* (Bo-

rax). *Micturition painful, difficult, drop by drop; urine scanty, fiery, scalding-hot, red or dark-colored* (*Apis, Ars., Bell., Canth.*). Urine deposits blood. Burning in fossa navicularis (Petros.). Retention or suppression of urine (Apis, Hyos., Stram.), with pressure in the bladder, or stitches in the region of the kidneys; °retention from cold, especially in children, with crying and restlessness.

Male Organs.—Bruised pain in testicles (*Arg.*, Arn.). Testicles swollen and hard (*Agnus*, Aur., Con. mac.).

Female Organs.—Menses suppressed from *fright* (Lyc.), *vexation;* cold ; especially in plethoric women. °Active uterine hæmorrhage (Erig., *Ham., Sec., Ipec.*); *much excitability; giddy; cannot sit up; fear of death. Vagina dry, hot, and sensitive* (*Bell.*). °Suppressed lochia (Cimic.); skin hot and dry; milk scanty ; abdomen inflated and sensitive (Bell.). °*Ovaritis from suddenly checked menstrual flow* (Cimic.). °Impending abortion from fright or vexation.

Respiratory Organs.—*Hoarseness* (Bell., Caust., *Kali b.*, Iodi., *Phos., Spong.*), weak voice. Larynx sensitive to touch (Lach.) and to inspired air, as if denuded (Spong., Osm.). **Laryngitis with inflammatory fever; also with suffocative spasms.** °*Croup, awakening in first sleep; agony, tossing about; dry short cough; after exposure to dry, cold winds* (Hep. s., Spong.). *Cough dry, hoarse, loud* (Spong.), spasmodic, rough; awakening with danger of suffocation (Lach.); dry, *hard and ringing;* from tickling in throat (Sang.). Child grasps its throat every time it coughs (Iodi.). *Expectoration of bright-red blood;* of blood and mucus, with raw feeling behind the sternum; rusty (Phos.); thin, frothy, white mucus streaked with bright blood (Sulph.). *Hæmoptysis*, the blood comes with an easy *hawking*, hemming or slight cough; anxiety, palpitation, quick pulse, stitches in chest (*Bry., Kali carb.*, Phos.); °from excitement, wine or exposure to dry, cold air. Cannot lie on the right side, but only on the back (Merc.). *Stitches in chest with cough* (*Bry., Kali carb., Merc., Phos.*); *on inspiration* (*Bry.*). Lancinating pains through the chest, with dry heat, difficult breathing; often violent chill. Labored, anxious breathing; or quick and superficial; loud, stertorous, with open mouth. °*Agony; sits straight up;*

can hardly breathe; pulse thread-like (*Ant. tart., Ars., Samb.*); *vomituritio; sweat with anxiety; swelling under short ribs; after scarlet fever.* °Oppression of the chest when moving fast or ascending (Amm. carb., Ars., Calc.), in heart disease (Cact.). Pressive weight and burning under the sternum.

Heart and Pulse.—Dreadful oppression and *anxiety about the heart. Palpitation* (Cact., Calc.), *with great anxiety* (*Ars., Spig.*), *and restlessness;* difficult breathing; confusion in head; flying heat in face; pressive pain in cardiac region. *Feeling of fullness; pulse hard and strong; contracted stitches in heart; constriction of the chest;* °in pericarditis. Uncomplicated cardiac disease; especially with numbness in the left arm (Rhus tox.); tingling in fingers, and fainting. *Pulse strong, full, hard* (Bell., Verat. vir.) °in fever; small, intermitting, irregular, °in asthma (Ars.); *quick,* hard, small, °in peritonitis; *contracted, full, powerful, over one hundred per minute*; quicker than beat of heart imperceptible, like a thread, with anxiety. (Ars.).

Neck and Back.—*Tearing in nape of neck.* Painful stiff neck, worse on moving neck; pain extending down to right shoulder (*Gels.*). Bruised pain between the shoulders (*Rhus tox.*). Drawing, tearing pain in the scapulæ. Stiffness of the back (*Rhus tox.*). Numbness in small of back extending into the legs. Pain in back prevents taking deep inspiration.

Upper Limbs.—Drawing, tearing pain in shoulder joint, elbow joint, in the forearm, wrists and fingers. (Bry., Rhod., Rhus tox., Puls.). *Numbness of the left arm, can scarcely move the hand.* Formication in the arms, hands, and fingers (*Rhus tox.*). Arms hang powerless, as if paralyzed by blows. Creeping in fingers, especially in writing. Hands icy cold; cold sweat in palms. Palms hot. Blueness of nails.

Lower Limbs.—Drawing, tearing pains in all the joints, and in the thigh. (Bry., Rhus. tox., Puls.). Tired feeling in lower limbs during repose (Rhus tox.). *Legs almost powerless after sitting; numbness* (Rhus tox.). Cramps in calves (Calc., Camph., Nux v., Sil., Sulph.). Unsteadiness of the knees. *Coldness of the feet,* particularly the toes.

Generalities.—Rheumatic inflammation of the joints; worse

evening and night; intense bright-red, shining swelling of the parts; sensitive to least contact (*Bry.*). Lameness and numb feeling in the affected parts; pain intolerable; numbness and tingling in all parts. Great weariness and loss of strength (Cinch.). Faintness on attempting to sit up (Bry.). Very sensitive to the least draft of cold air (Cocc., Nux m.). Drawing, tearing pains here and there (Rhus, Puls.). Burning through all mucous membranes. Bruised pains in different parts (Arn.). *Fine, stinging, or burning stinging pains in many parts.* Body sensitive to touch; does not wish to be touched or moved. *Excessive restlessness and tossing about for several hours.* (*Ars.*). Convulsions. Most symptoms accompanied by shivering and anxiety.

Skin.—*Red, shining, hot, swelling; violent pain* (*Bell., Bry.*). Fine prickling as from needles here and there. Spots like flea-bites (Coni.); itching unchanged by scratching. °*Rash of children; miliary; also in measles and scarlet fever* (Apis, Bell., Puls.).

Sleep.—Sleeplessness after night, *with great restlessness and tossing about* (Abies can.). *Anxious, vivid dreams, waking with a start* (*Ars., Bell., Hyos.*). Nightmare.

Fever.—Chilliness on slight movement, or from being uncovered or touched. Goose-flesh. Shivering ascends from the feet to the chest. *Chilliness towards evening,* with thirst, *hot head and face, red cheeks and outpressing headache* (*Bry.*). Shivering at night on lying down. *Heat with thirst, hard, full, and frequent pulse; anxious; impatient; inappeasable; beside himself; tossing about in agony.* Profuse hot sweat during sleep; cold or sour sweat. Sweat after midnight, relieving all symptoms. Sweat on whichever cheek he lies. °Bad effect from suppressed sweat.

Aggravation.—In the evening and night; when lying on the (left) side, or on the back; after getting in bed; when rising (Bry., Op., Dig.); in close room; from tobacco smoke (Ign.).

Amelioration.—In the open air (Bry., Plat., Puls.); when sitting still (rheumatism); from wine; generally better while at rest, but during night in bed pains insupportable (*Merc.*); after sweat (Rhus.).

Conditions.—Especially applicable to plethoric persons, or those leading sedentary lives; dark hair and eyes; persons with rigid fibre.

Compare.—Arn., *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Bry.*, Cact., Camph., Canth., *Cham.*, Cimic., Coff., Convalaria., Colch., Dig., Nux v., *Puls.*, Spig., *Sulph.*, Verat.

Antidotes.—Acetic ac., Paris, Sulph. To large doses; free vomiting by emetics; wine, vegetable acids, vinegar. Abuse of Aconite calls for Sulph.

Aconite Antidotes.—Bell., Cham., Coff., Nux v., Sep., Sulph., Verat. alb.

THERAPEUTICS.

Aconite is most often useful in those diseases where the so-called antiphlogistic treatment—blood letting, etc.—would be the common practice. In sthenic or purely inflammatory fever in the first stage, before localization, eruption or exudation has taken place (when the latter is *about* to occur or has just occurred, Bry., Gels.; after it has occurred, Apis, Ars., Iod., Merc. Phos., Rhus, Sang., etc.). Aconite is never indicated unless there be present *great anxiety and restlessness.* If the patient is quiet and apathetic Aconite is not the remedy. (In such cases if there is strong arterial excitement, full hard pulse, Verat. vir.; less violence, soft pulse, Gels.). Aconite is also indicated in the chilly stage, before the febrile stage is developed, often inducing a critical sweat and aborting the attack. Aconite produces no alteration in the quality of the blood, therefore it is never indicated in fevers of a malarial or septic character. Aconite is especially useful in the first or inflammatory stage of respiratory diseases,—bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy and all respiratory catarrhs. It is the remedy for croup, either catarrhal or membranous, when the attack has been caused by exposure to dry, cold northwest winds, the symptoms agreeing. Hæmoptysis. Respiratory troubles arising from suppressing a profuse perspiration. Aconite is often indicated in the first stage of meningitis, not tubercular, but when arising from exposure to the sun's rays, or from fright or anger; peritonitis; metritis; cystitis; hepatitis; enteritis; glossitis. In rheumatism. In pericarditis, endocarditis and angina pectoris; also in uncomplicated hypertrophy of the heart

with numbness of the left arm and tingling in the fingers. In measles and miliary fever; also in children's diseases, with a hot dry fever, and great restlessness. Useful in catarrhal conjunctivitis when resulting from exposure to dry cold winds, from surgical operations or from a foreign body in the eye. Neuralgia resulting from exposure to dry cold winds, with numbness and tingling. Supra orbital neuralgia with burning pains. Also useful in paralysis where numbness and tingling are present. Convulsions caused by intense excitement, fright or anger.

Aconite is very useful in suppressed or painful menstruation resulting from fright or sudden exposure to cold. In pregnancy it calms the emotions, overcomes unnatural fears, and prevents abortion from fright or excitement. Milk fever and suppressed lochia with characteristic symptoms. Orchitis. Aconite may also be used in many other diseased states as indicated in the foregoing pathogenesis, a high temperature, full pulse and great anxiety and restlessness being the chief indications for its use in most instances.

ACTÆA SPICATA.

Natural order.—Ranunculaceæ. *Common names.*—Baneberry. Herb Christopher. *Habitat.*—A perennial herb growing in the woods of Europe and Asia. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Its chief action consists in the production of a rheumatoid condition, especially of the small joints, for which latter it is an important remedy.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Furious delirium* (*Bell.*, Canth., *Stram.*).
Face.—*Pain as of rheumatism in the face* (Acon.).
Stomach.—*Sour vomiting* (Calc., Iris, Ipec., Nux v., Podo.).
Extremities.—*Swelling of the joints after slight fatigue. Pain as from paralytic weakness in the hands. Rheuma-*

tism of the small joints (*Caul.*, Led.). Pains in the wrists or finger joints; very tender to the touch, excruciating pains, worse at night. In lower limbs swelling, pain, weakness. Trembling in thighs when lifting them. Sensation of great weariness in the knees.

Generalities.—Great lassitude and debility; after eating, walking in the open air, or much talking. *Tearing* drawing pains.

Compare.—Aconite, Caul., Cimic., Ledum.

THERAPEUTICS.

Used almost exclusively for rheumatic gout of the small joints; especially useful when sour stomach is present.

ÆSCULUS HIPPOCASTANUM.

Natural order.—Sapindaceæ. *Common name.*—Horse-chestnut. *Habitat.*—A tree native of middle Asia, but cultivated in temperate climates. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh, ripe, hulled nuts.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

This drug acts prominently upon the liver and portal system, causing congestion, and giving rise, secondarily, in the colon, rectum and anus to catarrhal inflammation. The hæmorrhoidal vessels become intensely congested, resulting in hæmorrhoids in their most aggravated form. The chief characteristic symptom is a severe aching pain in the lumbar and sacral regions.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Depressed; gloomy; despondent; irritable (Bry., Cham., Nux v.). Unable to fix the attention.

Head.—Dull pressure in forehead; slight nausea, followed immediately by stitches in right hypochondria (*Bry.*). Confused feeling, with vertigo. Frequent flying pains through the temples. Flushes of heat over the occiput, neck and shoulders.

Eyes.—Weight in the eyes; they feel heavy and dull. Painful aching over left eye. Lachrymation.

Nose.—Stinging and burning in posterior nares and soft palate. Sneezing. Dryness of posterior nares.

Face.—Pale, miserable appearance (*Ars.*).

Mouth.—Tongue coated white or yellow (Bry., *Nux v.*, Puls.). Salivation. Taste bitter (Acon., *Cinch.*, Coloc., *Bry.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*); metallic (*Merc.*, *Sulph.*). Tongue feels as if it had been scalded (*Apis*, *Iris*, Puls., Sep.).

Throat.—Feeling of dryness (Bell.) and roughness (or rawness and burning) in throat, as from taking cold (Acon., *Alum.*). Constrictive feeling in fauces. Swallowing difficult; inclined to swallow with dryness in throat.

Stomach.—Violent vomiting (*Ant. tart.*, *Ipec.*); great burning distress in the stomach (*Ars.*, Canth., Iris, Phos.). Pressure as from a stone in pit of stomach (Acon., Ars., Bry., *Nux v.*, Puls.). Eructations of **wind; empty.**

Abdomen.—Tenderness in the right hypochondrium (*Bry.*, *Chel.*, *Cinch.*, Merc.); stitches; fullness. Much distress in liver and epigastrium (*Chel.*, *Nux v.*). Constant, severe aching from pit of stomach to right lobe of liver. Abdomen tender and sore to touch. Emission of fœtid flatus.

Stool and Anus.—*Dry uncomfortable feeling in rectum, as if it were filled with small sticks* (Nitr. ac.). *Soreness; burning, itching* (*Sulph.*), *and fullness in rectum, also in anus. Hæmorrhoids like ground nuts, purple; painful sensation of burning;* generally blind; *aching and lameness or shooting in the back; prolapsed feeling. Burning in the rectum after stool* (Aloe, Nitr. ac., Sulph.). *Ineffectual urging to stool* (Nux v.). *Stool large, hard, dry, and passed with difficulty* (*Bry.*); feeling as if anus protruded after stool.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent scanty urination (Acon., *Canth.*, *Coloc.*, Digit.); urine scalding hot. Urine dark and muddy; dark brown sediment; yellow (Ambra) with thick mucous sediment (Berb.).

Female Sexual Organs.—Thick, dark, corroding leucorrhœa, with aching and lameness in the back across the sacro-iliac articulations.

Respiratory Organs.—Raw feeling in chest (Ambra., Phos.,

Rumex.). Tightness in chest (*Phos.*). Pain in right lung on motion when breathing.

Heart.—Twitching over the region of the heart. °Functional disturbances of the heart from hæmorrhoidal complaints.

Back.—*Constant backache affecting the sacrum and hips, very much aggravated by walking and stooping forward* (*Cimic.*); scarcely able to rise after sitting. *Back gives out when walking.* Tearing pain in small of back and hips when walking. Aching between the shoulders.

Lower Limbs.—Legs so weak she can hardly walk. Knees ache. Tendo.-achillis sore.

Generalities.—Paralytic feeling in arms, legs and spine. Feels faint, weak, and weary (*Alum.*, *Cinch.*, *Sulph.*). Disposition to stretch and yawn. Fullness in various organs, as if they contained too much blood. Mucous membranes dry, swollen, burn and feel raw.

Conditions.—Suitable in persons with hæmorrhoidal tendency, and who suffer with gastric, bilious or catarrhal troubles.

Compare.—*Æsc.* glab., Aloe, Bap., Bell., Berb., *Bry.*, Collins., Diosc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phytol., *Podo.*, *Sulph.*

THERAPEUTICS.

Æsculus hippocastanum has been found most useful in the treatment of hæmorrhoids. They are usually blind, very sensitive, and always accompanied by a sensation of dryness in the rectum as if it were filled with little sticks or splinters. There is also usually a severe aching and lameness in the small of the back, and considerable fullness and distress in the region of the liver. The drug has been found quite useful in piles after Nux, Sulphur or Collinsonia have failed. Its symptoms are somewhat similar to those of Aloe. Like the remedies already named it is also quite useful in constipation and prolapsus ani, other symptoms of the drug agreeing. It has been found useful in dyspepsia and gastralgia, but only when associated with a bilious condition due to an engorged portal circulation, and usually hæmorrhoids. While the characteristic pain in the back is commonly associated with hæmorrhoids, it may also indicate the drug in lumbago. In dysmenorrhœa, and in leucorrhœa, when the discharge is dark, thick and corroding. Æsculus is also a remedy for follicular pharyngitis when the chief symp-

tom is a dry rough or raw feeling in the fauces, and a sensation of constriction, and especially when occurring in hæmorrhoidal subjects.

ÆTHUSA.

Synonym.—Æthusa cynapium. *Natural order.*—Umbelliferæ. *Common names.*—Fool's Parsley. Garden Hemlock. *Habitat.* A common weed growing throughout Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the whole fresh plant when in flower.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The Æthusa Cynapium has been classed as a powerful narcotic poison, but it is now claimed that this is an error, the drug being entirely harmless, though possessing an essential oil that may provoke nausea, vomiting and other symptoms of gastro-intestinal irritation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Face.—°*A drawn condition, beginning at the alæ nasi, and extending to the angle of the mouth, giving the face an expression of great anxiety and pain.*

Stomach.—Nausea at the sight of food. Retching and throwing up phlegm. °*Intolerance of milk; it is forcibly ejected almost as soon as swallowed; then weakness causes drowsiness; in nursing children.* °*Violent vomiting of curdled milk* (Iris) *and cheesy matter.*

Stool.—Diarrhœa; stools bright yellow (*Chel.*), or greenish, watery (Grat., Gamb.). °*Consisting of curds of milk.*

Generalities.—°Epileptiform spasms, with clenched thumbs; red face; eyes turned downward; dilated, staring, immovable pupils; foam at the mouth; teeth set; pulse small, hard, accelerated. Great weakness; children cannot stand; cannot hold up their heads. Better in the open air.

Sleep.—°*Dozing of child after vomiting spells* (*Ant. tart.*), *or after the stool* (*Nux m.*) °On falling asleep, rolling of the eyes, or slight convulsions.

Conditions.—Frequently indicated in summer season. Suitable for children who do not bear milk.

Compare.—Ant. tart., Calc. c., Cic., Ipec., *Grat., Gamb.*, Nux m., Sulph., Sulph. ac.

THERAPEUTICS.

Æthusa is only useful in gastro-intestinal troubles, especially in gastro-intestinal catarrh and convulsions of children during dentition, the chief indications for its use being an intolerance of milk, and either vomiting or diarrhœa of curdled milk. Infantile paralysis accompanied by these symptoms has been cured by this remedy.

AGARICUS MUSCARIUS.

Synonym.—Amanita. *Natural order.*—Fungi. *Common names.*—Bug Agaric. Fly Agaric. *Habitat.*—A poisonous mushroom growing in dry pine and birch forests in Europe, Asia and America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire younger fresh plants.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

According to T. F. Allen (Hand-book of Materia Medica, p. 19.), "Agaricus acts energetically upon the circulation, respiration, peristalis and secretion. It irritates and excites the cardiac filaments of the pneumogastric, causes tonic contractions of arterioles and smooth muscle fibre (intestines, bladder, iris), increases secretions from the salivary glands, liver, pancreas, mucous membranes of intestinal canal, etc., and causes contraction of the pupil and spasms of accommodation. Paralysis results as a reaction from prolonged spasm or as the primary effect of large doses. Numerous effects (motor and sensory) may be referred to anæmia of nerve centers (brain and spine), caused by persistent spasm of blood vessels."

From the motor centers we obtain tremors, chorea, convulsions, etc., and from the sensory pain in the spinal cord and nerves, and tenderness of the spine to the touch, especially in the lumbar region.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Indifference; disinclined to answer questions (Phos., *Phos. ac.*). °Delirium, with constant raving; tries to get out of bed; great exertion of power (*Bell., Hyos.*). Ill humored, self-willed; morose, stubborn (Bry., Cham., Nux v.).

Head.—Vertigo, in morning, from strong sunlight; from heat of sun, when walking in open air (Ant. crud., Calc. c., Glon., Sep., *Sulph.*); reeling as if drunk (Stram.).

Confusion, dullness and heaviness in head. In forehead, stitches, tearing, drawing, aching and burning pains; more on left side. Aching in the vertex.

Dull headache, especially in the forehead; obliging him to move the head to and fro, and to close the eyes as for sleep. *Drawing from both sides of the frontal bone as far as the root of the nose.* Pains as from a nail in the right side of the head (Anac., Coff., Ign.); twitching and stitches, more on left side. Great weight in the occiput; the head constantly falls backward (Cinch.). Stitching, tearing, aching and boring pains in the occiput.

°Headaches of those subject to chorea, or who readily become delirious in fever; or with pain (Bell.); twitchings or grimaces.

Eyes.—Burning and itching. Pupils dilated. Twitching in the eyelids (Chin. sulph.); in eyeballs. Spasms, with aching in left eyeball. Feeling of weakness in the eyes without having exerted them. Agglutination of canthi, viscid, yellow humor. Burning and itching in canthi; stitches; vision dim, as from a mist; after looking long at any object while reading; also with flickering. Shortsighted. Motion of type while reading, with itching and burning. Flickering before the eyes while writing (Senega). Muscæ volitantes (Physos.); vibrating spectra, with vertigo. Black spots, motes or mists before the eyes (*Cycl., Merc., Phos.*, Sep., Sil., *Sulph.*).

Ears.—*Redness, burning, itching of the ears, as if they had been frozen.*

Nose.—Nosebleed when blowing the nose, early in the morning (Ambra., *Bry.*,); followed by violent bleeding. Sensitive smell (Acon., *Bell.*, Colch., Coloc., Hep., Lyc.). Nose dry

and stopped at night, sneezing in morning. Fluent coryza; clear water drops from nose without a cold in head.

Face.—Face pale and sunken, with bluish appearance around eyes, nose and mouth. Lancinating and drawing pain in right cheek. *Twitching of the facial muscles* (Cic., Ant. tart., *Bell.*, Ign., Nux v., *Œnan.*). Redness, with itching and burning, as from freezing. Pricking in chin, as from needles. Herpetic eruptions; pimples changing to vesicles filled with yellow serum.

Mouth.—Tearing, pulsating toothache, worse from cold air. Stitches, soreness or burning at tip of tongue. *Tongue dry* (*Ars., Bapt., Bell.*, Phos., *Rhus tox.*) Tongue coated white; gums swollen. Salivation. Taste sweet.

Throat.—Stitches extending along eustachian tube to right ear (Bell., Hep. s., Kali b.). Distension, with feeling as if the cravat were too tight (Lach.). Dryness and constriction of pharynx, as from an astringent drink.

Stomach.—Much hunger, but no relish for food. Eructations, tasting of rotten eggs (Ant. tart., *Arn.*, *Psor.*, Sep.) or rotten apples; hiccough. Nausea and vomiting. Pinching, boring or gnawing pains in pit of stomach.

Abdomen.—Stitches in region of liver; in umbilical region. Loud rumbling in the bowels (Aloe, *Lyc.*, Sep., *Sulph.*). Cutting, griping pains in the bowels. Meteorismus. Stitches under short ribs; left side. *Passage of much inodorous flatus*; distension.

Stool.—Grass-green, bilious stools (Ipec., Mag. carb.), watery, (Podo., Cinch.). Diarrhœa in morning after rising (*Aloe*, Podo., Rumex., *Sulph.*). Crampy colic, and passing wind (Coloc.). Dysenteric flux. Urging in rectum; hæmorrhoids. Burning in anus.

Urinary Organs.—Urging to urinate; stitches and burning while urinating. Urine clear; lemon colored; copious; scanty and dark. Viscid, glutinous mucus from urethra.

Male Organs.—Great desire for an embrace, the penis being relaxed (*Agn.*, Arg. nit., Bar., *Coni.*, Calad.). After an emission great debility and lassitude (Cinch., Phos. ac., Staph.); pains and weakness in the thighs. °Complaints after sexual debauches (Cinch., Phos.).

Female Organs.—*Awfully bearing-down pains; almost*

intolerable. Itching and irritation of external genitals (Ambra., Coni., Kreos., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac.), with strong desire for an embrace (Canth.).

Respiratory Organs.—Violent cough in isolated attacks, ending in repeated sneezing. Sudden convulsive coughs; worse forenoons, or during the day. Oppression and constriction of the larynx; cause a dread of suffocation (Acon., Lach.). Dry hacking cough in forenoon. Expectoration of a ball of mucus, almost without cough. Respiration difficult; noisy. Frequent deep sighing (Ign.). Violent oppression and constriction of the chest (*Ars.*, *Phos.*) dyspnœa.

Pulse.—Intermittent. Irregular. Slow. Small and weak.

Neck and Back.—Stiffness in the nape of the neck (Acon., Lach., Ign., Rhus.). Peculiar sensation of weakness and stiffness between the shoulders, extending to the neck. Aching in back after dinner, especially in a spot in middle with sensitiveness to the touch and motion. Spasmodic and drawing pain, extending to middle of chest and into œsophagus. Pain in back, as after continual stooping (Rhus tox.). Muscles feel bruised; feel short when bending forward. *Painfulness along the spinal cord when stooping. Violent shooting, burning pains deep in the spine. Aching along the spine and limbs. Spinal column sensitive to the touch* (Cimic., *Phos.*). Every turning motion of the body causes pain in the spine. Sensation as if ants were creeping along the spine. Sudden violent stitches in the sacrum while walking in the open air. Pain in lumbar region and sacrum; a sort of crick in the back; extends along to the nape of the neck.

Upper Limbs.—*Tremor of the hands* (Phos.). Convulsive shocks in various muscles. Itching, burning redness, and swelling of hands and fingers as if they had been frozen; as from splinters; as if burnt on surface. Stiffness in fingers as from gout.

Lower Limbs.—*Twitching of the muscles.* Tearing, stitching pains. Itching, burning, and redness of the feet and toes (Apis), as if frost-bitten.

Generalities.—Frequent twitching of the muscles in different parts of the body (Zinc.). °*Paralysis of upper and lower limbs* (Phos., *Plumb.*, Zinc.). Tearing in limbs; worse at

rest or sitting; better from motion (*Rhus tox.*). Pains in limbs, with lameness from numbness. Uncertainty in walking; tumbling over everything in the way. Tremor of the whole body. *Violent muscular twitchings* (Cic., Physos., Stram.). °*Involuntary movements while awake; cease during sleep;* chorea. Cramp in the hands and feet; body convulsed, as if a galvanic battery were applied to the spine (*Cic.*). Startings and twitchings on falling asleep (*Bell., Hyos.,* Stram.). Burning, itching and redness of various parts as if frost-bitten. Symptoms generally better from motion, especially from slow walking. Spinal symptoms aggravated from walking in the open air, and better from being warm in bed.

Sleep.—Frequent yawning; unusual sleepiness.

Fever.—Chilly on slight movement, or from raising the bedclothes. Shiverings over the body, running from above downward. Profuse sweat when walking, or from the least exertion.

Conditions.—Applicable more in persons with light hair and lax skin and muscles; in old people with indolent circulation; in drunkards, especially for their headaches.

Compare.—Can. ind., Cic., Cimic., Coni., Hyos., Lach., Jabor., Nux v., Phos., Physos., Sec. cor., Puls., Tarrant., Zinc.

Antidotes.—Camph., Coff., Puls., Vinum.

THERAPEUTICS.

Agaricus has been found chiefly useful in the treatment of chorea, neuralgia and epileptiform spasms, due to spinal irritation or anæmia. It is especially useful in muscular twitchings of a choreic nature, but where chorea has not fully developed. The drug is of very little use in true epilepsy. Headaches of those subject to chorea; also when resulting from prolonged desk work, and in drunkards. According to T. F. Allen it is an exceedingly valuable remedy in asthenopia from prolonged strain spasm of accommodation (Physos.), twitching of eyes and lids; weakness of the muscles, with swimming of the type; myopia; with chronic choroditis. Dr. Allen also mentions spasms of the muscles of the pinna of the ear, especially of the attoliens, persistent spasms, so that they attracted attention, (*Op. cit.*). Hering recommends Agaricus in the delirium of

typhus, and also in delirium tremens. Farrington says that in delirium the drug seems to stand between Stramonium and Lachesis, having some similarities to both. (*Clin. Mat. Med., p. 382*). Agaricus may be indicated in a primary diarrhœa or dysentery, but its gastro-enteric symptoms are usually associated with nervous complaints. Neuralgic dysmenorrhœa. Rheumatism. Spasmodic nervous cough. Allen says Agaricus is a valuable remedy for irregular tumultous palpitation of the heart, "especially for the irritable heart of tea and coffee drinkers, and of tobacco smokers." It has proved an excellent remedy, both internally and locally, for chilblains, and complaints from frost-bites.

AGNUS CASTUS.

Synonym.—Vitex agnus castus. *Natural order.*—Verbenaceæ. *Common name.*—Chaste Tree. *Habitat.*—A shrub growing in southern Europe, on the shores of the Mediterranean. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the bruised fresh, ripe berries.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

This drug has a special affinity for the sexual system, depressing the sexual instinct without previous excitation, and producing complete prostration and impotence. For this reason it was used, in an early day, by both men and women, to repress carnal desire.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Extreme absence of mind; unable to recollect things* (*Anac.*, Kreos., *Merc.*, Natr. mur., *Nux m.*, Phos. ac.). Inability to fix the attention when reading (Gels., Phos.). Indifference; sadness; low-spirited; fears of approaching death (*Acon.*, *Ars.*, Cimic.); loss of courage.

Head.—Tearing pain with pressure in the temples and forehead; worse during motion.

Ears.—Roaring in the ears.

Face.—Corrosive itching of the chest. Rending, tearing pain under the alveoli of the right lower jaw.

Stomach.—No thirst.

Abdomen.—Rumbling in abdomen during sleep.

Male Organs.—*Sexual desire lessened, almost lost* (*Sulph.*). *Penis so relaxed that voluptuous fancies excite no erection* (Agar., *Coni.*). *Testes cold, swollen, hard and painful* (Acon., Coni.). *Penis small, flaccid* (Arg. nit.). Feeble erections without sexual desire. Emission at night after an embrace (Phos.), semen discharged in a stream without ejaculation (Gels.), scanty and has but little smell. °*Impotence with gleet* (Sulph.). °*Yellow urethral discharge* (*Hyd.*, Puls.). °*Gleet without sexual desire or erections.* Emission of prostatic fluid when straining at stool (Phos. acid., Sil.).

Female Organs.—°Transparent leucorrhœa (*Alum*); parts very relaxed. °Sexual intercourse abhorrent. °*Milk scanty or entirely suppressed* (Acon., Puls.).

Upper Limbs.—Hard pressure in right axilla and upper arm; worse from touch and motion.

Lower Limbs.—Heaviness of right foot, as from a weight. Tearing pain in joints of toes; worse when walking.

Fever.—Internal chilliness with trembling of the whole body; skin warm.

Skin.—The corrosive itching yields to scratching, but returns as speedily.

Conditions.—In lymphatic constitutions; in "old sinners," who have frequently had gonorrhœa.

Compare.—Coni., Gels., Phos., Phos. ac., Picric acid, Selen., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Especially useful in premature old age, which arises in young persons from abuse of the sexual powers, marked by melancholy, apathy, mental distraction, self-contempt, general debility, frequent loss of spermatic fluid. In atonic conditions of the sexual powers and spermatorrhœa, especially in those who have abused themselves and who have frequently had gonorrhœa. Also gonorrhœa, gleet and induration of testes occurring in this class of persons. In women the drug has been successfully

used for leucorrhoea. Also for agalactia. It is especially useful for women in whom the sexual instinct is entirely absent.

AILANTHUS.

Synonym.—Ailanthus Glandulosa. *Natural order.*—Simarubaceæ. *Common names.*—Tree of Heaven. Chinese Sumach. *Habitat.*—A poisonous tree, native of the Molucca Islands, and cultivated as a shade tree in the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh shoots, leaves and blossoms.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Ailanthus acts directly upon the brain and cerebro-spinal centers, producing a low, adynamic condition, greatly simulating low types of fever, and malignant forms of scarlatina. It also has a special affinity for the skin, giving an eruption similar to that of scarlatina.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Semi-conscious; cannot comprehend what is said to him* (Bapt., Gel., *Phos. ac.*, Rhus tox.). Stupor delirium, and insensibility (Bell., *Hyos.*, *Op.*). Constant muttering, delirium, with sleeplessness and restlessness (Agar., *Bell.*, *Hyos.*).

Head.—Severe headache, with dizziness, and red, hot face.

Eyes.—°*Eyes suffused and congested; startled look when aroused; pupils dilated and sluggish* (*Æth.*, *Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*); photophobia.

Nose.—°*Copious, thin, ichorous, and bloody discharge from the nose* (*Ars.*, *Arum.*, *Cepa.*,). °Nostrils congested; secretion suppressed.

Face.—Red and hot, covered with a rash (Bell., Rhus tox.); mahogany colored.

Mouth.—°*Teeth covered with sordes* (Bapt., Rhus tox.). °*Tongue dry, parched, cracked* (*Ars.*, *Bapt.*, Bell., *Rhus tox.*). Tongue moist, coated white (*Ant. crud.*, *Merc.*). brown in center; °lips and edges livid (Bell.).

Throat.—Throat tender and sore on swallowing, or on admitting air. *Throat livid, almost purple* (Naja.); *swollen; tonsils prominent, and studded with many deep, angry-looking ulcers* (*Apis*) *oozing a scanty, fœtid discharge; external neck swollen and sensitive* (Bapt.). Irritability of the throat, and hawking up of mucus. Thick œdematous, dry, choky feeling in the throat. Throat dry and scrapy.

Stool.—°Thin, watery, offensive diarrhœa (Ars.); passing involuntary with the urine (*Hyos.*, Mur. ac.).

Respiratory Organs.—°*Breathing hurried, irregular, heavy; dry, hacking cough.* Cough in violent paroxysms before retiring and on rising; painful; deep. Hawking up of mucus.

Pulse.—Rapid, small pulse, weak, frequent, and irregular.

Neck.—Tender, and very much swollen.

Skin.—*Eruptions of miliary rash in patches of dark, almost livid color; most on forehead and face.* Eruptions disappear on pressure, returning very slowly.

Sleep.—Drowsy, restless, soon passes into insensibility.

Compare.—Anac., Arum, Ars., Bapt., Gels., Hyos., Lach., Phos., Rhus tox., Stram.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been found very useful in low, adynamic forms of disease characterized by sudden and extreme prostration, stupor, vomiting, and purplish appearance of the skin (Bapt.). In malignant scarlatina, with above characteristics, and especially when there is much swelling both external and internal, throat dusky red, ichorous discharge from the nose (Arum), diphtheritic exudations and slowly appearing eruptions. Also in diphtheria with similar symptoms. Farrington recommends Ailanthus for hay-fever if the symptoms correspond.

ALETRIS FARINOSA.

Natural order.—Hæmadoraceæ. *Common names.*—Colic root. Star Grass. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant indigenous to most parts of the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts as an irritant to mucous surfaces and produces symptoms of congestion of the pelvic viscera followed by an atonic condition of all parts, but more especially of the female generative organs. It has been found useful in uterine atony; anæmic debility of chlorotic girls; prolapsus uteri from muscular atony, with general anæmia; endometritis; leucorrhœa; habitual abortion or sterility from atony. According to E. M. Hale "It is the China of the uterine organs." Its most important symptoms are:—

"Tired, with dull heavy confused feeling in head, and inability to concentrate the mind; power and energy of mind weakened."

"Premature and profuse menses, with labor-like pains." According to Hering the drug is most useful in "debility, especially of females, from protracted illness or defective nutrition; no organic disease."

It has also been used successfully in dyspepsia, with slow digestion and flatulence, and in the vomiting of pregnancy.

Compare.—Aloe, Caul., Cinch., Crocus, Hydras., Ferr., Lil. tig.

ALLIUM CEPA.

Natural order.—Liliaceæ. *Common name.*—Onion. *Habitat.*—A plant universally cultivated as a garden vegetable. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh common red onion.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the conjunctiva and the respiratory mucous membrane, producing a highly irritated condition,

greatly resembling an acute catarrh. It also produces, in a less degree, catarrhal conditions of the intestinal tract.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Indefinable anxiety.

Head.—Confusion of the head. Headache, with coryza; *in the room, evenings*; better in open air; aggravated on returning to a warm room (*Puls.*). Pains in temples, most in right; aggravated by winking; extending over forehead; worse on left side.

Eyes.—*Excessive, non-excoriating* (excoriating, Euphr.) *lachrymation; left eye worse, with redness of the eyeball*; sensitive to light (Acon., Bell.); worse evenings. Itching, biting, burning in the eyes. Pain as if the eyes hung loose posteriorly on a string.

Nose.—*Copious watery discharge from the nose, and watering of the eyes* (Acon., Euphr.). *Constant sneezing with profuse acrid* (bland, *Euphr.*) *coryza* (*Ail. gland., Aur.*, Merc., Sang., Squilla.); *when coming into a warm room* (in cool air, Ars.). Fluent coryza, headache, lachrymation, cough, heat, thirst, trembling of the hands; worse in evening and in a room; better in open air (*Puls.*).

Throat.—Pain in throat extending to the ear (Agar., Bell., Hep. s., Kali bi.), Constrictive pain in fore part of throat. In region of os hyoides, then low down posteriorly on right side. Thirst, evenings with heat.

Abdomen.—Rumbling in bowels. Very offensive flatus. Sudden burning or chilling cutting, as thin as a thread from sides of hypogastrium inward and upward.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent and copious urination (Apis, Arg. met., Arg. nit., Phos. ac.). Urine red, with much urging and burning in the urethra (Acon., *Canth.*).

Respiratory Organs.—*Catarrhal hoarseness* (Arum, *Caust.*, Carb. v., *Phos.*). Tickling in throat, with aching in larynx. *Hacking cough from inhaling cold air* (Acon., Brom.). Throbbing and contracted sensation in larynx (Brom.). Constant inclination to hack. *Violent catarrhal laryngitis; the hoarse cough seemed to split and tear the larynx.* Oppressed breathing from pressure in middle of chest.

Limbs.—Sore, tired feeling ot the limbs, especially arms. Pain in external soft parts of right great toe, and in left middle finger.

Generalities.—Flitting heat over the whole body, and thirst. Weak and tired, has to lie down. Coldness alternates with heat during catarrh. Aching throughout the body. Neuralgic pains, like a long thread, in face, head, neck, and elsewhere; worse evenings.

Aggravation.—Prominently in the evening and in a warm room. Better in the open air.

Compare.—Acon., Ars., Arum, Brom., Euphr., Ipec., Puls., Squilla.

THERAPEUTICS.

Is most useful in acute coryza, having the characteristic of excessively profuse secretion, that from the eyes being bland and non-excoriating, while that from the nose is very acrid and excoriating (Reverse, *Euphr.*). Associated with this condition we usually find the characteristic catarrhal symptoms of the larynx as noted above, and a severe frontal headache. These symptoms have also led to the successful use of the drug in the first stage of measles. It has also been used for neuralgia accompanying the characteristic catarrh, and also when following the injuries of nerves after surgical operations (Hypericum), the pains being fine, thread-like, and shooting in their character.

ALOE.

Synonym.—Aloe Soccotrina. *Natural order.*—Liliaceæ. *Habitat.*—A succulent plant, native of Africa. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the inspissated juice.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Aloe acts predominantly upon the liver, giving rise to portal congestion, and greatly increasing the secretion of bile. Secondarily, it affects the muscular portion of the large intestine, and also the rectum, in the latter causing intense conges-

tion, resulting in hæmorrhoids, and also extending to the contiguous tissues of the pelvic viscera, especially involving the female generative system. The action upon the rectum is of most importance.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Great disinclination to mental labor* (*Nux v.*); it fatigues him. Exhaustion alternating with activity.

Head.—*Dull headache across the forehead, with heaviness in the eyes, and nausea* (Nux. v., Podo.). *Dull, pressive pain in the supra-orbital region; in the sinciput.* Sense of weight in the vertex (*Cact., Sulph.*). *Headaches are worse from heat and better from cold applications* (*Ars.*). °Headaches from insufficient stool; also with gastro-intestinal irritation.

Eyes.—Pain deep in the orbits, as if in the muscles; worse in the right side (Cimic., Spig.). Yellow rings moving before the eyes. *Compelled to make the eyes small, with pain in forehead; heaviness of eyes, and nausea.*

Mouth.—Concave edges of teeth seem sharp, and hurt the tongue. Metallic taste, with dry, irritative hacking; bitter, nauseous taste.

Stomach.—Bitter eructations. *Nausea.* Painful pressure under the sternum. Pain in pit of stomach on making a false step.

Abdomen.—Uneasiness, heat, pressure, and tension in the region of the liver. Dull pain on the right side under the ribs, worse on standing. Abdomen painful, especially about the navel; twisting, griping, must sit bent forward (Caust., Coloc., Iris, Verat.); urging to stool, with passage of only offensive flatus (*Bry.*). *Distension of the abdomen* (Ant. crud., Bry., Cinch.), especially the epigastrium, *with flatus moving about* (Lyc., Hep., *Puls.*). Discharge of much flatus, *burning, offensive,* relieving the pain in the abdomen. Griping before, with and after the stool (Merc.); with the stool loud flatus (Agar., Thuja). *A feeling of weakness in the abdomen, as if diarrhœa would occur* (Physos.). *Heaviness in the hypogastrium; in the rectum.* Abdominal muscles pain when touched, when pressing at stool or on rising from recumbent position.

Stool and Anus.—Heat, soreness, and heaviness in the rectum and anus. *Sensation of heat and burning in the rectum* (Ars.). Itching and *burning* in the anus (Ars., Canth., *Sulph.*); weakness or loss of power of the sphincter ani. Sticking, cutting pains in anus after stool. *Constant urging to stool during the day; wakes at night, arises out of bed at six A. M.* (Agar., *Podo., Rumex, Sulph.*). *Urgency to stool, with passage of urine.* Urgency, as with diarrhœa; only hot flatus passes, with great relief; but it soon returns *with a sensation as of a plug wedged in between the symphysis pubis and the os coccygis* (Anac.). *After the stool, sensation as if more were in the rectum* (Nux v.). *Involuntary stool, with the escape of flatus* (*Phos. ac.*). *Has to hurry to the closet immediately after eating and drinking* (*Coloc.*). *Stool passes without exertion; seems so heavy that it falls out of the intestines. Fæces and urine escape together* (Hyos.). *Weakness and prostration at stool.* Stools small, brownish, slimy, half fluid; bright yellow (Chel.), pappy; *lumpy, watery, lumps of jelly-like mucus.*

Hæmorrhoids protrude (Calc. c., Lach., *Puls.*, Sil.), *like a bunch of grapes* (*Æsc., Mur. ac.*). with soreness and constant bearing down in the rectum.

Urinary Organs.—Burning when urinating.

Female Organs.—Pain in the hypogastrium, as if menses were coming on (*Caul.*, Cimic., *Puls.*, Sang.). Fullness and heaviness in the uterine region, with labor-like pains in the loins and groins; worse standing (Bell.). Menses too early and profuse (Ambra, Amm. carb., Bell., Calc., *Nux v.*). Leucorrhœa of bloody mucus, preceded by colic.

Back.—Lumbago, alternating with headache. Pressure and heaviness in the sacral region while sitting; better from motion.

Generalities.—Backache (*Bell.*, Cimic., Nux v., Puls.). *Extreme prostration with perspiration* (Cinch.). Pains of short duration. Disinclination to move or to go into the open air, though there is relief from so doing.

Skin.—Golden-colored.

Aggravation.—In the afternoon and evening.

Amelioration.—From discharge of flatus; in the open air; cold water relieves the hæmorrhoids.

Conditions.—In phlegmatic, indolent people. In old people. In women of nervous, relaxed phlegmatic habits, especially when near the climacteric period.

Compare.—Æsc., Berb., Collins., Crot. t., Coloc., Iris, Lyc., Nux v., Podo., Puls., *Sulph.*

Antidotes.—Sulph., Mustard, Vinegar, Vegetable acids, Camph. relieves for awhile.

THERAPEUTICS.

Aloe is of great value in dysentery, diarrhœa, and hæmorrhoids, when the above characteristic symptoms are present. Also in atonic conditions of the uterus, hæmorrhages, etc.

ALUMINA.

Synonyms.—Aluminum tri-hydrate. Argilla pura. Pure Clay. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Alumina affects directly the motor nervous system, giving a paralytic condition, but it shows its most specific action upon the mucous membranes, and of these the intestinal and vaginal are principally involved. The condition seems to be that of extreme dryness and lack of secretion, with more or less irritation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Anxiety; uneasiness as if she had done something bad. Changing mood, at one time confident, at another timid. Peevish and whining (*Cham.*); obstinate (*Bry., Nux v., Cham.*); low-spirited (*Puls.*); dread of impending evil (Anac., *Ars.*, Calc. c., Chin. sulph.).

Head.—Vertigo; everything turns in a circle (Arn., *Bell.,* Coni., *Bry., Nux v.*); with fainting nausea (Lob.); in the morning (Phos., Nitr. ac.), on opening the eyes (Lach.). Great stupor with dread of falling forward. Severe stitches in the

brain with nausea. Burning pressive pain, with heat in forehead, while standing or sitting. Better in the open air. Pulsative headache in vertex. Pressure on forehead as from a tight hat. Headache, worse in the morning on rising.

Eyes.—Squinting. Lachrymation. Burning and pressure in the eyes (Ars.). Dimsightedness; obliged to wipe the eyes constantly, with sensation as if the lids would adhere in the corners (Croc., Puls.). Itching in the canthi and lids. Photophobia in the morning. Eyes agglutinated on waking (Ant. crud., Sil., *Sulph.*); burn on being opened, with dread of light. (Acon., Bell., Lyc.). Eyelids thickened (Graph., *Puls.*); dry and burning.

Ears.—Heat and redness of ears, evenings.

Nose.—Septum of nose swollen, red, and painful to touch (Ars., *Merc.*). Swelling and hardness of left ala nasi; point of nose cracked. Ulcerated nostrils (Ant. crud., Aur., Graph., Kali bi., Nitr. ac., *Puls.*). Obstruction. °Chronic nasal catarrh, with scurfy, sore nostrils, and discharge of thick yellow mucus (Baryt. c., Graph., Hep. s., Hydras., Kali bi., Merc., *Puls.*).

Face.—Tension of the skin of the face as though white of egg had dried on it (Baryt. carb., Calad., Graph., Sulph. ac.). Lips chapped. Involuntary spasmodic twitching of lower jaw.

Mouth.—Teeth feel loose and elongated (Carb. an., Merc., Nitr. ac.). Ulcers in the mouth. Swelling and bleeding of the gums (Merc., Nitr. ac.). Saliva increased, though the mouth may feel dry.

Throat.—Throat red and inflamed (*Bell.*, Lach., Merc.). Great *dryness which induces frequent clearing of the throat in the evening.* Thick viscid mucus in the throat, evening and morning (Amm. mur., *Kali bi.*). Feeling of a splinter in the throat (*Arg. nit., Nit. ac., Hep. s.*). Sense of constriction from pharynx down to stomach on swallowing food (*Lyc.*). Pressure in the throat as from a lump, with soreness, roughness, and dryness, rawness, scraping.

Stomach.—Entire loss of appetite (Ars., Calc. c., *Cinch.*, Natr. mur., *Sulph.*); no taste. Aversion to meat (Arn., Carb. v., *Graph.*, Puls.). °Appetite for starch, chalk, charcoal, and other indigestible things; chlorosis. Nausea, with faintness

and vertigo, mornings. Burning in the stomach (Ars.). Sour eructations (*Carb. v.*, Phos., *Nux v., Sulph.*); heartburn. Constriction and twisting in the stomach, extending up the œsophagus to the throat.

Abdomen.—Flatulence. Sticking pressive pain in the region of the abdominal ring, as from hernia (*Cocc.*, Nitr. ac., *Nux v.*).

Stool and Anus.—*Rectum seems paralyzed. Pressure and sense of excoriation in rectum after a small hard stool.* Tenesmus in rectum during diarrhœa. *Inactivity of the rectum* (Camph., *Op.*, Sep.); *even the soft stool requires great straining* (Carb. v., Cinch.). *No desire for and no ability to pass stool, until there is a large accumulation.* Excoriation in the anus after an evacuation, with contraction of the rectum and constriction of the anus (*Natr. mur.*). *Stools hard and knotty like sheep dung* (*Op.*, Plumb.); *with cutting in the anus followed by blood* (Merc., *Nux v.*). *Stool scanty, difficult.* °Constipation of nursing children (Op., Nux v.).

Urinary Organs.—Urine voided while straining at stool, or cannot pass urine without much straining. Feeling of weakness in the bladder and genital organs.

Female Organs.—*Profuse, transparent* (Agar.), *acrid leucorrhœa running down to the feet, during the day.* Acrid, corrosive leucorrhœa, with burning in the genital organs; parts inflamed and corroded (Coni., Iod., Kreos., *Merc.*, Phos., *Puls.*), making walking difficult; relieved by washing with cold water. °After menses great exhaustion in both body and mind (Amm. carb., Carb. an., Coccul.).

Respiratory Organs.—*Continued dry, hacking cough, with vomiting and arrest of breathing.* Irritation in larynx, inducing cough. Dry cough at night (Cimic., ***Hyos.***, ***Lyc.***), with dryness of the throat. Cough with much expectoration (***Stan.***). Violent oppressive pain in chest, worse at night.

Heart.—Palpitation.

Neck and Back.—Swelling of glands of left side of neck. Pain, as if bruised in small of back and back. Pain in the back as if a hot iron were thrust through the lower vertebræ.

Limbs.—Pain as if squeezed narrower, with pressure in joints. Drawing pains in limbs.

Upper Limbs.—Pain, as if from a sprain in shoulder joint, especially on raising the arm. Gnawing beneath the finger nails.

Lower Limbs.—*Great heaviness in the lower limbs; can scarcely drag them; when walking staggers, and has to sit down; in the evening.* °Inability to walk, except when the eyes are open and in daytime. Locomotor ataxia. Nates go to sleep when sitting. *Great weariness of the legs when sitting.* Long, continued tension in the thighs and legs, almost like a cramp; extending downward. Trembling in the knees. Frequent cramps in the calves. Numbness of the heel, when stepping. Pain on the sole of the foot, on stepping, as though it were too soft and swollen (Ant. crud.).

Generalities.—*Excessively faint and tired, must lie down* (*Cinch., Sulph.*). Takes cold easily. Slow tottering gait, as after a severe sickness. Tremulous lassitude (Cinch., *Sulph.*). Weakness. °Paralysis from spinal disease; cannot walk with the eyes closed.

Skin.—°Intolerable itching of the whole body, especially on becoming heated, and in bed; scratches until the skin bleeds, which is then painful (Clem., Merc., Mez., *Sulph.*); especially associated with constipation.

Sleep.—*Sleepiness* in morning. Frequent waking. Dreams, anxious, confused; nightmare.

Conditions.—Dry, thin, withered subjects, and in old people. In infancy (constipation). Puberty (chlorosis).

Compare.—Aur., Baryt. c., Caust., Ferr., *Graph.*, Kali c., Mag. c., Merc., Natr. m., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Rhus tox., *Silic.*, Sulph., Zinc.

Alumina Antidotes.—Plumbum; lead poisoning.

THERAPEUTICS.

Chronic diseases, especially those of a catarrhal character, as nasal catarrh, bronchitis, pharyngitis, etc., also leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa; catarrhal conjunctivitis, with dryness and smarting, and loss of power in lids; granular lids; chronic blepharitis; asthenopia from irritated conjunctivæ. Alumina is especially useful in the treatment of constipation from inactivity of the rectum, with symptoms above described. It is

the chief remedy in the constipation of nursing children, especially when the rectum is dry, inflamed and bleeding. Also in lead colic. In spinal affections, especially progressive locomotor ataxia (Dr. Bœninghausen reports the cure of four cases). It has also proved useful in chlorosis, prolapsus uteri, and in the seminal weakness of males when there are emissions with straining at stool, especially in old men.

AMBRA.

Synonym.—Ambra grisea. *Common name.*—Ambergris. Probably a nosode, or morbid product of the sperm-whale—found floating on the sea. *Preparation.*—Triturations are mostly employed, though Hering says the alcoholic tincture is the best preparation. The substance readily dissolves in alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Ambra acts directly upon the nervous system, producing superficial functional disturbances; affecting especially the generative organs of the female, producing irritation of these parts, and giving rise to various forms of nervous and hysterical affections.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Anguish in the evening. Despair.

Head.—Must lie down on account of vertigo and feeling of weakness in the stomach. Tearing pain in left temple up to the vertex; in right frontal eminence and behind the left ear. Extremely painful tearing on top of head, and apparently in whole upper part of brain; with paleness of face and coldness of left hand. Dullness and confusion in occiput. Falling off of the hair (*Graph.*, Hep. s., Natr. mur., Lach., Phos., *Sep.*).

Eyes.—Pain in the eyes as if they had been closed too firmly. Itching of the eyelids as if a stye would form.

Ears.—Roaring and whistling in the ears, in afternoon. Hearing decreases.

Nose.—*Bleeding at the nose*, worse in the morning (Agar., *Bry.*). Dried blood collects in the nose.

Face.—Jaundiced color of the face (Chel., Crot. t., Podo.).

Mouth.—Fœtid odor from the mouth (*Arn.*, Hep. s., Iodi., Kreos., Nitr. ac., *Merc.*). Drawing pain in the teeth.

Throat.—Accumulation of grayish phlegm in the throat, which is difficult to hawk up; accompanied by rawness. Sensation of rawness in region of velum palati.

Stomach.—Frequent empty or sour eructations (Carb. v., *Nux v.*, Phos., *Sulph.*). *Frequent eructations, with violent, convulsive cough.* Sensation every evening as of a spoiled stomach, and acrid risings up to the larynx.

Abdomen.—*Sense of coldness in the abdomen* (Æthus., Camph.). Coldness of one side of the abdomen. Aching in region of liver. Pressure deep in hypogastrium after stool.

Stool.—Frequent ineffectual desire for stool (Nux v.); this makes her very anxious; *at this time the presence of other persons becomes unbearable.* Constipation (*Alum., Bry.*, Calc. c., *Nux v., Op.*, Phos.).

Urinary Organs.—The urine is turbid, even while being emitted, depositing *a brown sediment*, the urine above being clear and yellow (Ars.). Frequent micturition at night (Borax, Phos. ac.).

Female Organs.—*Violent itching of the pudendum* (Canth., *Kreos.*, Merc., Sulph.); has to rub the parts (*Kreos.*). Soreness and itching, with swelling of the labia. Stitches in the ovarian region, when drawing in the abdomen or pressing upon it. *Discharge of blood between the periods* (Cact.), *at every little accident, as after every hard stool, or after a walk.* Menses too early and too profuse (Aloe, Amm. c., Calc. c., *Nux v.*).

Respiratory Organs.—*Violent spasmodic cough, with frequent eructations and hoarseness.* Cough only at night, from irritation in throat (Hyos.). Cough every evening, with pain under the left ribs, as if something were torn loose there. °Whooping cough, paroxysmal, but without crowing inspiration. Very saltish expectoration (*Carb. v., Lyc.*, Phos., Sep.). Sensation of pressure in the chest as from a lump or an obstruction (Phos.). Rawness in the chest

(Phos., *Rumex*). Wheezing in the chest. Tearing pain in the left side of the chest.

Upper Limbs.—Tearing pain in the left shoulder joint, with a sprained and paralyzed feeling. Drawing in the fingers and thumbs.

Lower Limbs.—Heaviness of the legs. Cramp in the legs, and in the calves, nearly every night (*Sulph.*). Tearing pains in the legs every morning.

Generalities.—Spasms and twitches in the muscular parts (Agar., Cic.). Great weakness and lassitude (*Ars., Cinch.*). Symptoms better while walking in the open air, but return while sitting.

Sleep.—Uneasy sleep, with vexatious, anxious dreams.

Conditions.—*In old people and children.* In those debilitated by overwork. *In nervous persons*, who are anæmic, sleepless, etc. In thin, spare persons of very nervous temperament.

Compare.—**Agar., Ars., Asaf.,** Camph., **Chin. s., Coccul., Coff.** c., Ign., Lyc., Mosch., Phos., Staph., Valer., Zinc.

Antidotes.—Camph., Coff. c., Nux v., Puls., Staph.

Ambra Antidotes.—Nux v., Staph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Ambra has only been found useful in the treatment of diseases of a nervous or hysterical nature, such as asthma, spasmodic cough (*with eructations*), whooping cough, pruritus, oophoritis and nymphomania. It is also useful in constipation, especially in nervous women, and particularly in the lying-in room, where the patient cannot have a stool or urinate when anyone else is in the room.

AMMONIUM CARBONICUM.

Synonym.—Sesqui-carbonate of Ammonia. *Common names.*—Smelling Salts. Sal Volatile. *Preparation.*—One part dissolved in nine parts of water corresponds to the 1x dilution, after which use alcohol. Triturations are unreliable on account of the great volatility of the drug.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

This drug exerts its most powerful influence upon the blood, producing liquefaction, destruction of the blood globules, and promoting putrefaction, as a result, giving rise to hæmorrhages and great exhaustion. It also, through the ganglionic nervous system, without affecting the brain, produces a temporarily increased activity of the heart and arteries, and, to a limited degree, augments the activity of nearly every organ of the body. The gastro-intestinal and respiratory mucous linings become congested and inflamed to an intense degree, which is the most important local action of the drug.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Listlessness and lethargy; utter dejection of mind. Forgetful; makes mistakes in writing and speaking.

Head.—Heaviness and beating in the forehead after dinner. Sense of oppressive fullness in the forehead and vertex, as if the head would burst (Acon., Bry., Natr. mur.). Feeling of lightness in the head. Congestion of blood to the head at night, and when awakening; heat of the face. Pulsating, beating, and pressing in forehead, as if it would burst; worse after eating; while walking in open air; better from pressure; in warm room. Severe itching of the scalp.

Ears.—Buzzing before the ears.

Nose.—*Nosebleed* (Acon., Bell., Bry.) °when washing face in the morning. An acrid fluid runs from the nose (Aralia, *Ars., Arum, Cepa*). Burning water runs from the nose. Coryza; during menses; dry, worse at night, nose stopped up, fluent. Stoppage, mostly at night; must breathe through the mouth (Natr. ars., Nux. v.); without any cold. When stooping blood rushes to the tip of the nose.

Face.—Heat in the face during mental exertion; also during and after dinner.

Mouth.—Toothache as soon as she gets into bed in the evening. The teeth are painful on biting together; feel elongated. (Carb. an., Nitr. ac., Merc.). Vesicles on the tongue. Much saliva, must be ejected. Sourish and metallic taste of food.

Throat.—Burning in the throat down to the œsophagus, as from alcohol. Roughness and scraping in the throat (Carb. v., Caust., Phos., Puls., Rumex). Pain in the throat during deglutition, as if the right tonsil were swollen. °Putrid sore throat; gangrenous ulceration of tonsils. (Ailanth., Bapt., Mur. ac.); scarlatina. °Diphtheria; nose stopped up; child starts from sleep, cannot get its breath.

Stomach.—Pressure in the stomach after eating or at night. Nausea after eating. Painfulness of stomach when pressed upon. Violent hunger and appetite, yet a little food satiates. Eructations; empty; imperfect or suppressed. Stomach feels full; trembling. Heat in stomach, spreading through the bowels.

Abdomen.—Elastic swelling in groin, evenings; bruised pain therein. Much flatus in the evening.

Stool and anus.—Hæmorrhoids protrude. Itching of the anus. Loose stool, preceded and followed by cutting in the abdomen. Discharge of blood during and after the evacuation. Stools retarded and hard; later, soft stools.

Urinary Organs.—Violent tenesmus of the bladder. Involuntary urination during sleep.

Male Organs.—Forcing or choking pain in testicles and spermatic cords.

Female Organs.—Swelling, itching, and burning of the pudendum (Ars., Canth., Kreos., Merc., Sulph.). Menses too early and too abundant (Aloe, Calc. c., Nux v.). Menses very copious, especially at night, and when sitting and driving. Cholera-like symptoms at the commencement of menses. Menstrual blood blackish, in clots (*Croc., Cycl., Ign.,* Plat.); acrid, makes thighs sore (Sulph.) Great fatigue of the whole body during the menses (Carb. an., Coccul.). especially of thighs, with yawning, toothache, pain in small of back and loins, and chilliness. Acrid corrosive leucorrhœa.

Respiratory Organs.—Accumulation of mucus in the larynx, then rough voice. Hoarseness. Great oppression of breathing, especially in going up even a few steps (Acon., *Ars.,* Cact., Calc. c.). °Asphyxia imminent in the course of disease. Dry cough, especially at night, as from particles of dust in the throat. Violent cough every morning at

three or four o'clock (Dros., Kali carb.). Short asthmatic cough from irritation in larynx, with painful sensation of spasmodic contraction of the chest. Stitches in right chest when stooping.

Heart.—Audible palpitation, with attacks of great anxiety, as if dying; cold sweat; unable to speak; loud, difficult breathing, and trembling of hands. Pulse quick.

Upper Limbs.—Cramp in the right arm, drawing it backward. Right arm feels very heavy and without strength. °Inflammation of finger ends, whitlow.

Lower Limbs.—Restlessness in the legs. Cold feet, particularly when going to bed. The great toe becomes red, swollen, and painful, particularly in the evening in bed, and the whole foot swells.

Generalities.—Tired and weary all day. Extreme sensitiveness to open air (Coccul., Sep., *Sil.*). Right side of body affected more than the left. °Tendency to gangrenous degeneration of parts.

Skin.—Violent itching; after scratching burning blisters appear. Upper part of the body red as scarlet (*Bell.*). Desquamation.

Sleep.—Frequent violent starting out of sleep, with great fear afterward (Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Hyos.). Nightmare every night. °Somnolence, with blood over carbonized.

Fever.—Chilliness in the evening. Sweat daily in the morning on forehead.

Conditions.—Especially suited to weak, nervous persons of a lymphatic or venous temperament. Delicate women who must always have a smelling bottle at hand. Scrofulous children; old people.

Compare.—Apis, Amm. mur., Bell., Camph., Kali carb., Lach., Heps. s., Phos.

Antidotes.—Arn., Camph., Hep. s. To large doses: vegetable acids; fixed oils, as castor, linseed, almond, and olive.

THERAPEUTICS.

Ammonium carb. is an excellent remedy in Scarlatina, as its pathogenesis indicates. It is especially useful when the disease is of a malignant type, with somnolence; dark red or putrid sore

throat; parotitis; external throat swollen; stertorous breathing; involuntary stools with excessive vomiting; body red, with miliary rash, or faintly developed eruption; threatened paralysis of brain. The drug is also useful in uræmia, with somewhat similar symptoms arising from the blood poisoning, especially somnolence and cyanosis. It is often indicated in erysipelas, especially of old people when cerebral symptoms are developed; while the eruption is still out; debility and soreness on the whole body; tendency to gangrenous destruction. Sometimes useful in cerebro-spinal meningitis where there is a stupid, somnolent condition, weak pulse and cyanosis. In dilatation of the heart with dyspnœa, palpitation and more or less cyanosis. In softening of the brain with the characteristic indications. In affections of the air passages Ammon. carb. is an invaluable remedy. In nasal catarrh, and acute coryza, with stoppage of the nose, excoriating discharge, and rawness and burning along the trachea. Will often abort a recent cold. Chronic cough of old people, chronic bronchitis, especially of old people, and when associated with emphysema. It is indicated in pneumonia when there is great debility, with symptoms pointing to the formation of a heart clot. It is an excellent remedy in asthma and hydrothorax where the characteristic indications are present. It has been used successfully in angina pectoris, also to counteract poisoning by the fumes of charcoal. Catarrhal leucorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Hysteria. Hæmorrhages, especially under the skin with general anæmia and prostration. Collapse after intestinal hæmorrhage. Muscular asthenopia from prolonged use of the eyes, with appearance of yellow spots on looking at white objects (Allen). Scorbutic affections. Whitlow. Sprains when the joint is hot and painful. An excellent remedy applied locally for the sting of insects.

AMMONIUM CAUSTICUM.

Synonym.—Hydrate of Ammonia. *Common name.*—Aqua ammonia. *Preparation.*—A solution containing ten per cent. of ammonia gas, specific gravity 0.959, corresponds to the 1x dilution. Subsequent dilutions made with alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts as a powerful irritant to mucous membranes, either by inhalation or swallowing, and causes œdema and ulceration. Its chief symptoms are "a burning excoriating discharge from the nose," and "burning rawness down behind the sternum." It also produces great prostration. In poisonings it produces bronchitis with profuse expectoration also very difficult respiration, almost suffocation. It has been used in scarlatina with the characteristic nasal discharge (Arum), and is one of the best remedies known for aphonia, when the characteristic rawness in the throat is present. It has also been used for spasm of the glottis, and has cured muscular rheumatism of the shoulders.

Compare.—Ammonia salts, Arum, Kali caust.

AMMONIUM MURIATICUM.

Synonym.—Ammonium Chloride. *Common name.*—Sal Ammoniac. *Preparation.*—First decimal solution with water, subsequent dilutions with alcohol. Also triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Ammonium Muriaticum diminishes the plasticity of the blood, and promotes glandular secretion and the absorption of fibrinous exudations. It also increases the elimination of urea. Its most characteristic action is upon the mucous membranes, whose secretions are greatly increased.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Vertigo and fullness of the head, as if it were heavy.

Eyes.—Yellow spots before the eyes.

Nose.—Coryza, with stoppage; great soreness and tenderness of the nose, and loss of smell. *Watery, acrid coryza, corroding the lips* (*Ars., Cepa, Merc. cor.*) Sneezing with crawling in the throat.

Mouth.—Vesicles on the tip of the tongue, with burning pain (Ars., Merc. cor.).

Throat.—Sore throat, with viscid phlegm, so tough that it cannot be hawked up (Alum., Borax, *Kali bi.*). Throbbing in the tonsils. °Swelling of the tonsils so that he can scarcely swallow, after taking cold.

Stomach.—Gnawing feeling in the stomach. Hiccough; eructations; nausea; waterbrash.

Abdomen.—Griping pains about the navel.

Stool and Anus.—Much burning in rectum and anus during and for hours after stool (*Aloe, Ars, Sulph.*). Itching soreness of rectum; several pustules formed at side of it. Tearing pain in perineum, in evening or when walking. *Constipation; stool hard and crumbling* (*Natr. mur.*), *requiring great effort to expel.* Green slimy, diarrhœic stool (Ars., *Merc.*), Glassy, tough mucus in stool (Caust.). Hard stool covered with mucus.

Urinary Organs.—Profuse and frequent discharge of urine at night (Ambra, Phos. ac.).

Female Organs.—Menses too early, with pain in abdomen and small of back; continuing at night, when the flow is more abundant. During menses a bloody discharge from the bowels. Leucorrhœa like white of egg (*Borax*, Bovis., Calc. phos., Mez.); after pinching around navel; brown, slimy, unpainful; after urination.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with burning in larynx. Dry cough from tickling in throat. Cough at night when lying on the back, preventing sleep. Rattling in chest (Ant. tart.). Pressure and stitches in the chest, as if a morsel of food had lodged there. Oppression of chest mornings.

Back.—Painful stiffness of neck (Acon., Agar.); of small of back, even when sitting, worse when raising the body erect. Pain in small of back as if beaten and shattered. Coldness in the back and between the shoulders. Severe pain in limbs and sacral region. Bruised pain in coccyx, when sitting, worse when sleeping.

Upper Limbs.—Right forearm heavy as if "asleep."

Lower Limbs.—Pain in left hip, as if tendons were too short; must limp when walking; when sitting, gnawing pain in bone. Tearing pain in front part of thighs, *when sitting.* Drawing tension in legs when sitting or lying. Hamstring painful when walking, as if too short (Ant. tart.). Ten-

sion in joints as from shortening of the muscles, obliging him to walk crooked. Cannot walk erect on account of a pain as from a sprain in the groins. Ulcerative pain in right heel.

Fever.—Chilliness evenings, after lying down, and *as often as she wakes*, without thirst.

Conditions.—Suitable to those who are fat and sluggish; body fat but legs thin.

Compare.—Alum., Amm. carb., Am. caust., Ars., Arg. nit., Caust., Kali carb., Mur. ac., Natr. mur., Phos.; Sil., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Camph., Coff. c., Hep. s., Nux v., bitter almonds. To large doses: vinegar or vegetable acids.

THERAPEUTICS.

Ammonium muriaticum is useful in catarrhal conditions in all parts of the body, characterized especially by increased secretion from the mucous membranes, and free discharge. In nasal catarrh the discharge is watery and acrid, making the inside of the nostrils and the upper lip sore; bronchial catarrh may be either dry, with dry, hacking cough, and stitches in the chest (Kali c.), or there may be a profuse expectoration with much rattling of mucus in the chest (Stan.), especially in old people. The same symptoms indicate the drug in phthisis. In all chest affections a coldness between the shoulder blades is characteristic. Catarrhal aphonia with hoarseness, rawness and burning in the larynx. An excellent remedy for constipation, with the characteristic crumbling stools, or when the hard fæces are coated with mucus. Diarrhœa, greenish mucous stools. Chronic congestion of the liver if the symptoms correspond. Albuminous leucorrhœa is most characteristic, or else brown and slimy, after urination. With leucorrhœa and the characteristic stool, the drug may be indicated in uterine displacements, ovarian diseases, and in complaints during pregnancy. Sciatica. Neuralgic pains in stump of an amputated limb. Has been used in the treatment of chronic sprains.

AMYL NITROSUM.

Synonym.—Nitrite of Amyl. *Preparation.*—Dilutions made with alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the motor centers of the spinal cord, producing rapid dilatation of the arterioles in the head and throughout the body, allowing a transient passive congestion (Glonoine, active forcible) of the cerebral vessels, the respiratory and circulatory organs gathering up and exerting their forces in a violent manner, the respiration being deep, labored and rapid, and the action of the heart extremely violent. The administration of the drug being persisted in, the impulse of the heart grows rapidly weaker, until its power is more or less nearly extinguished, and death soon results from failure of respiration. Its action is rapid and evanescent.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Anxiety, as if something might happen; must have fresh air.

Head.—Headache worse on left side. *Heat and throbbing in the head, with feeling of intense fullness in the head. Beating, throbbing, bursting sensation in the head and ears, with constriction of the throat and heart* (*Bell., Hyos., Stram.*). Visible pulsating throbbing in the temples (Glon.), with sense of tension in the temples. Sensation of something rushing upward, and throbbing in the vertex.

Eyes.—°*Protruding, staring eyes* (*Bell.*, Hyos., Op.). °Exophthalmic goitre. Veins of the disc (under ophthalmoscope) enlarged, varicose, and tortuous; arteries normal.

Ears.—*Much throbbing in the ears.*

Face.—*Flushing of the face;* face scarlet, afterward paler than usual (Glon.). Flushing of the face, followed by turgidity of the facial veins. Great heat and redness of the face, with sensation as though the blood would start through the skin (*Bell.*).

Throat.—*Choking feeling in throat on each side of the*

trachea along the carotids (*Bell., Stram.*). *The collar seemed too tight with desire to loosen it.*

Respiratory Organs.—*The feeling of constriction in throat extends to the chest, producing dyspnœa and asthmatic feeling in larynx and trachea, with desire to eructate.*

Heart and Pulse.—*Great prœcordial anxiety. The beating of the heart and carotids, in some persons very marked* (*Acon., Bell., Verat. vir.*). *Great cardiac oppression and tumultuous heart action* (*Acon.*). *Aching pain and constriction around the heart* (Cact., Lil.). Pulse variable, irregular, jerking. °Angina pectoris, with great agony.

Extremities.—*Tired feeling of limbs. Tremulousness of hands.*

Generalities.—*General relaxed weak feeling over the whole body. Perspiration often general.*

Compare.—Acon., *Bell.*, Cact., *Glon.*

THERAPEUTICS.

Amyl is a valuable remedy in the treatment of functional cardiac disturbances, especially where the vaso motor nerves are paralyzed and the face becomes flushed, and even red and puffed, together with tumultuous heart action and other cardiac symptoms above described. It is also a valuable palliative in hypertrophy of the heart, with insufficiency of the aortic valves and in angina pectoris, asthma, syncope, and other conditions characterized by cardiac oppression, tumultuous action of the heart and violent pulsations in carotids. Similar symptoms may indicate the drug in sun-stroke and in violent neuralgic headaches. Menstrual irregularities, uterine hæmorrhages, etc., especially at the climacteric, with flushing of the face (Sang.) and headache. Also with hysterical symptoms. Will relieve spasmodic coughs with threatened suffocation. Dyspnœa of Bright's disease. Has relieved epileptiform convulsions and tetanus.

ANACARDIUM.

Synonym.—Anacardium Orientale. *Natural order.*—Anacardiaceæ. *Common name.*—Marking Nut. *Habitat.*—A small tree, native of the East Indies. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the crushed seeds.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts directly upon the sensorium, depressing the cerebral centers and the organs of special sense, producing symptoms of cerebral weakness as well as general nervous prostration. It also acts prominently upon the skin. The characteristic symptom is that of a plug. According to Allen, this drug is "essentially similar to Rhus tox."

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Great weakness of memory* (Arg., Ambra, Kreos., Lach., Merc., Natr. mur., *Nux m.*, Phos. ac.), especially as regards single names, worse forenoons. Labor difficult, like absent-mindedness. Vanishing of thought, deficiency of ideas, and loss of subject without knowing it. Loss of comprehension in mornings, with confusion and emptiness of head. Illusions of fancy, with apprehension. Melancholy. Sadness. Indifference.

Anxiety; in evening; about every trifle; with dullness of senses; *as if pursued with suspicion of everything around him,* as if surrounded by enemies; feeling of impending misfortune.

Irresistible desire to curse and swear (Nitr. ac., Verat. alb.). Very irritable, passionate and contradictory (*Bry., Cham., Nux v.,* Hep. s., Kali chlor.).

When walking, anxious, as if some one were pursuing. He is separated from the whole world and has so little confidence in himself that he despairs of being able to do that which is required of him.

Head.—Weakness of all the senses. Tearing headache during hard labor. Vertigo as if turning in a circle, on stooping. *Dull pressure as from a plug*, on left side of vertex. Pressive pain on top of the head when coughing or taking a

deep inspiration. Pressive pain in temples, as from a nail (Agar., Arn., Coff. c., Ign.). Constriction in vertex.

Eyes.—*Dull pressure as with a plug,* on upper border of right orbit. Vision indistinct. Short-sighted. Contraction of the pupils (*Physos., Op.,* Phos.). The light appears to be surrounded with a halo in the evening.

Ears.—Stopped feeling in meatus; obstructed feeling as from cotton. Cramp-like contraction in left meatus, *with pressure against tympanum.* Pain in the ear, as from ulceration when biting the teeth together. Humming in the ears. Roaring.

Nose.—Illusory smell as of burning tinder, in the morning when rising. Constant smell before the nose like pigeon or chicken dung, especially when smelling his clothing. Smell almost lost.

Face.—Pale.

Mouth.—Bleeding of the gums upon slight rubbing. Painful vesicles in the mouth (*Nitr. ac.*). Flat offensive taste in the mouth and of food.

Throat.—Sensation as of scraping in the throat. Firm tough mucus in fauces, also obstructs posterior nares.

Stomach.—°Symptoms disappear during dinner; begin anew after two hours. Hiccough, eructations, nausea, and vomiting.

Abdomen.—*Pain around the navel as if a blunt plug were squeezed into the intestines.* Continual rumbling in the abdomen (Lyc.).

Stool and Anus.—Great urgent desire for stool, but with the effort the desire passes away without an evacuation; the rectum seems powerless, with a sensation as if plugged up (*Aloe*). Urging to stool after eating, more in upper part of intestines. Inactivity of rectum; even small stool passed with difficulty. (*Alum.*).

Respiratory Organs.—Dull pressure as from a plug, in right side of chest. Sharp stitches in region of heart, extending to small of back; also when breathing.

Neck and Back.—Stiffness of nape of neck (Rhus tox.). Dull stitches in left scapula, returning slowly.

Upper Limbs.—Very painful strokes, as from a heavy body at the middle of the left upper arm. Great feeling of dryness

of the hands and fingers. Cramp-like pain at the meta-carpo-phalangial articulations.

Lower Limbs.—Painful uneasiness about the knees, with sensation of stiffness, as if bandaged or made tense, when sitting. Knees feel paralyzed, with stiffness and great lassitude; is scarcely able to walk. Cramp-like, intermittent drawing in the legs, from heels into calves. Cramps in calves (Calc. c., Camph., Sulph.), when walking or rising from a seat. Dull pressure as from a plug in left glutei muscles. Painful, dull pressure in thighs, at times in rhythmical intermission. Painful drawing in the tibia.

Generalities.—Weakness in the body; wants to lie down or sit down all the time (Coccul.). Very faint on going up stairs. *Pressing or penetrating pain as from a plug in different parts. Sensation as of a hoop or band around the part.* Trembling debility or paralytic weakness. Sensitive to a draught of air; liable to take cold (Bell.).

Skin.—White herpetic spots. Excessively itching eruptions. Itching of the skin; worse from scratching.

Sleep.—Vivid dreams; of fire; of dead bodies.

Conditions.—Frequently indicated in nervous hysterical females. In old people. During pregnancy. In hypochondriacs.

Compare.—Ailanth., Apis, Comocladia, Nitr. ac., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Phos. ac., *Rhus tox.*, Zinc.

Antidotes.—Coff. c., Camph., Jugl.; smelling raw coffee.

Anacardium Antidotes.—Rhus tox.

THERAPEUTICS.

Anacardium is a remedy for *insanity*, in its various degrees, from hypochondriasis to mania, also for various nervous disorders accompanied by the characteristic mental condition. It is an excellent remedy for the bad effects of over use of the mind, or brain-fag. Headache associated with great mental irritability. Also for alcoholism, restlessness and sleeplessness, other symptoms corresponding. Especially useful in melancholia and hypochondriasis. The patient is irritable and inclined to swear, or feels himself possessed of two wills. Has been found useful in the morning sickness of pregnancy, which is better while eating but returns soon after. The latter is

characteristic of all the gastric symptoms of the drug. Rheumatic pericarditis with deep stitches through the cardiac region, and mental oppression. Palpitation of the heart in the aged, associated with slight disturbances, such as coryza. Is useful in diseases of the spinal cord where there is a feeling of a plug in the spine, or a band tied around the body, and the knees feel paralyzed, and as if bandaged tightly. Very valuable in eczema, especially when there is also great mental irritability. The skin symptoms are very similar to those of Rhus tox.

ANTIMONIUM CRUDUM.

Synonym.—Ter-sulphuret of Antimony. *Preparation.*—Triturations made from the crude antimony after it has been pulverised under water.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon all the mucous membranes and upon the skin, but its intensity seems to be upon the intestinal mucous lining, which it tends to disorganize. Its action does not go on to inflammation, but seems to produce a depressed vitality. The mucous membranes are loaded with mucus, thus interfering with digestion as its pathogenesis indicates. A thick, milky-white coating on the tongue is its chief characteristic. The fretful, peevish disposition is also important.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Child delirious, drowsy, with nausea; hot and red face; pulse irregular; feverish heat; cries when washed in cold water; better washed in warm water. *Child is fretful and peevish; does not wish to be touched* (Cina.) *or looked at.* °Great sadness and woeful mood; in intermittent fever; loathing of life. *Sulky; does not wish to speak with anyone.*

Head.—Heaviness of the forehead; vertigo; nausea (Lob.); nosebleed (Bry.). Slight, dull headache, and vertigo, in-

creased by ascending stairs (Calc. c.). *Violent headache, after bathing in the river,* with weakness of the limbs and aversion to food.

Eyes.—Eyes red, inflamed, with itching and nightly agglutination; morning photophobia (*Lyc., Sulph.*, Natr. m.). *Redness and inflammation of eyelids* (Arg. n., *Graph.*, Merc., Lyc., *Sulph.*). *Soreness of outer canthi.* Gum in canthi.

Nose.—*Sore, cracked, and crusty nostrils* (Ailanth., Graph., Kali bi., Nitr. ac., *Puls.*). Nose painful when breathing, as if from inspiring cold air (Hydras., Psor.), or inhaling acrid vapors.

Face.—Sore places with honey-colored granules here and there. Cracks in corner of mouth; painful-like sores (Arum, *Graph.*, Lyc., Merc., *Nitr. ac.*, Zinc.) *Suppurating and long lasting eruptions on cheeks* (Graph., *Mez.*).

Mouth.—Toothache in hollow teeth; worse at night (Bell.); worse after eating (*Lach.*, Nux v.), and from cold water (Calc. c., Coccul., Staph., Sulph.); touching the tooth with the tongue causes pain, as if the nerve were torn. Stitches in tooth when inspiring air. Bleeding. Gums stand off from the teeth and bleed easily. Dryness of the mouth (Ailanth., *Ars.*, *Bry.*, *Nux m.*, Hyos., Kali bi.). Much saltish saliva in the mouth (*Cycl.*, *Merc. cor.*, Sep., Sulph.). Rawness of the palate, with expectoration of much mucus when clearing the throat. *Tongue coated thick white* (Acon., Ailanth., *Bry.*, *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, Sulph.).

Stomach.—Violent thirst, with dryness of the lips (Acon., Ars., *Bry.*); evening and night. *Belching with taste of what has been eaten* (Carb. an., Calc. c., Cinch., *Graph.*, *Puls.*); *vomiting of mucus and bile.* Nausea; after a glass of wine (Ars., Nux v., Zinc.); with convulsions (Nux v., Zinc.); with diarrhœa. Aversion to food (Arn., *Ars.*, *Coccul.*); longing for acids (Ant. tart., Cinch.). Pain at stomach after too much eating, with distended, but not hard, abdomen (Cinch., Lyc.). Cramp-like pains at stomach (Ars.). *Loathing nausea, and desire to vomit* (*Ars.*, *Ant. tart.*, *Ipec.*). *Stomach weak; easily disturbed digestion* (*Ars.*, Puls.). Burning at pit of stomach (Ars.), like heartburn, with good appetite. Painful sense of fullness of stomach, which is sore to pressure (Ars., *Bry.*, Lyc., Nux v.).

Abdomen.—Abdomen very much distended; much rumbling (Lyc.).

Stool and Anus.—*Stool watery, with little hard lumps, or containing undigested food* (Calc. c., Cinch., **Podo.**). Diarrhœa, worse from vinegar and other acids, sour wine, overheating, after cold bathing, at night and early mornings. °*Alternate diarrhœa and constipation* (Cimic., Card. m., Natr. ars., Nux v., Podo.), *of old people.* Difficult hard stools; fæces too large (*Bry.*). Constipation. °Mucous piles, pricking and burning; continuous mucous discharge from the anus; hæmorrhage from hæmorrhoids. Pain in the rectum during stool: feeling of soreness as if an ulcer had been torn open. Itching of the anus (Nux v., Sil., Sep., *Sulph.*).

Urinary Organs.—Frequent and profuse urination; burning in urethra during urination (Acon., Canth., Can. sat.).

Female Organs.—Pressure in uterus as if something would come out. °Suppression of the menses from cold bathing. °Leucorrhœa, watery and containing little lumps. °Nausea, vomiting and diarrhœa during pregnancy.

Respiratory Organs.—*Loss of voice* (*Carb. v., Caust., Phos.*) from getting overheated; better after rest. Feebleness of voice. Violent spasms in the larynx and pharynx, as if the throat were filled with a plug, which becomes alternately thicker and thinner, accompanied by a feeling of soreness.

Cough after rising in the morning, in paroxysms; as if arising from the abdomen; the first paroxysm always most severe; the subsequent ones weaker and weaker, until the last only resembles a hacking.

Burning with dry cough and dyspnœa; at every cough with hot breath. Pain in the chest with heat.

Generalities.—Worse in warm weather, exhaustion with night sweats; sleepiness; nausea; vomiting. °Cannot bear the heat of the sun. °After the sweat is over heat and thirst return. Heat at night in bed, with sweat. Getting fat (Kali c., Graph.). Convulsions with vomiting.

Upper Limbs.—*Arthritic pains in the fingers.* Finger nails do not grow as fast as formerly; skin beneath the nails painfully sensitive. Discolored nails. °Crushed finger nails grow in splits, and like warts, with horny spots.

Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in legs. Drawing pain in left hip joint in evening. Numbness of legs during rest and while sitting. Large, horny places on the soles, close to the toes. Great sensitiveness of the soles when walking (Alum.); worse on a stone pavement; fine prickings in soles.

Sleep.—Great sleepiness during the day. Waking frequently at night as from fright.

Skin.—Eruptions like boils and blisters. Horny excrescences; smooth warts. Pimples and vesicles as from stings of insects (*Apis*, Arn., *Led.*), especially on face and joints. Measley-like eruptions (Coff. c., Puls.). Pustules here and there with brown scurf.

Aggravation.—After eating; *from wine* (Ars., Glon., Lyc., Nux v., Zinc.); *after bathing;* °from cold water internally or externally; from motion; from heat of sun (Bell.).

Amelioration.—During rest; in open air (Lyc., Puls.).

Conditions.—Children; young people who grow fat; old people; bad effects from getting cold; from washing or bathing, particularly in cold water.

Compare.—Apis, Ant. tart., Ars., Cham., Lyc., Graph., Kali bi., Hep. s., Ipec., Merc., Nux v., Petrol., Puls., Sulph., Zinc.

Antidotes.—Hep. s., Merc., Puls.

THERAPEUTICS.

Antimonium crudum is particularly useful in affections of the mucous membranes characterized by an excessive secretion with a depressed, torbid state of the membranes rather than an irritated inflamed condition. A mucous flux without fever; this may appear as a nasal, bronchial, gastric or enteric catarrh, though gastric catarrh predominates, a milky-white coating on the tongue being the most characteristic symptom, also a loathing of food and continual nausea and tendency to vomit. In the gastro-enteritis of nursing children with the above symptoms, the child vomits curdled milk after nursing (Æthusa) and refuses to nurse again; is very peevish and cross. It is an excellent remedy for indigestion from overloading the stomach, also from fat or indigestible foods, sweet things, sour wines, etc. Alternate diarrhœa, and constipation of old people. Mucous piles. Antimony is also of great service in some forms of skin disease, when pustules or pocks

arise, and when there is pricking and itching of the skin; eczema of face, ears, nose, cheeks, etc. Corns and callosities which are thick and horny. Nails grow in splits and like warts with horny spots. Split hoof in horses. Farrington reports a case of diphtheria cured by Antimony, the child being peevish and having the characteristic crusts about the nostrils and corners of mouth. Menses suppressed from cold bathing, with other symptoms agreeing. Suppression of menses with characteristic gastric and mental symptoms. Leucorrhœa, watery, containing lumps. Nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea during pregnancy. Acute rheumatism in fingers, with gastric symptoms; also chronic arthritis. Chronic blepharitis with soreness, eyes red and agglutinated at night. Obesity, especially in young people.

ANTIMONIUM TARTARICUM.

Synonym.—Tartrate of Antimony and Potash. *Common name.*—Tartar Emetic. *Preparation.*—Alcoholic dilutions from a watery solution, or triturations of the pure crude tartar emetic.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts directly upon the nerve centers at base of the brain and in the medulla oblongata; through these Tartar Emetic exerts its power on the mucous membranes of the stomach, lungs and liver, at the same time through the pneumogastric nerve, depressing in a remarkable degree the circulatory and respiratory systems. On the mucous membranes we have catarrhal inflammation established, or as another result of the drug's action we may have a pustular inflammation. This latter condition also extends itself to the cutaneous tissues, giving rise to a condition closely simulating that of variola. The drug promotes a rapid waste of tissue. The most essential characteristic of Tartar Emetic is the large accumulation of mucus in the chest, causing much rattling especially in children, with vomiting and drowsiness.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Furious delirium, talking to himself. Bad humor; apprehensive; restless; anxiety. Wild gaiety.

Head.—Headache as from a band compressing the forehead. (Gels., Nitr. ac., Merc., Sulph.). Intoxicated condition as from wine. Confusion in head mornings; feels as if he ought to sleep. Heaviness, on lifting head from pillow (Cact.). Pressive pains in the forehead, stitching extending downward into left eye. Throbbing in the right side of forehead. Painful drawing in the right side of temple, extending down to the zygoma and upper jaw. Trembling of the head, particularly when coughing.

Eyes.—Obscuration of sight; flickering before the eyes, worse on rising from a seat. Eyes bloodshot. Weak eyes. Eyes feel so tired that they would close. Inclination to press the eyes tightly together.

Nose.—Sneezing, fluent coryza, and chilliness, with loss of taste and smell (Puls.). Stupefying tension across the root of the nose, as from a band. (Ars., Camph., Verat. alb.).

Face.—*Pale, sunken face* (*Ars.*, Carb. v., *Verat. alb.*); bluish. °Tearing pains in whole side of face, even into the head and neck. Lips dry and scurfy, or cracked (Ars.).

Mouth.—*Tongue covered with a thick, white, pasty coat; red in streaks, very red, dry in middle* (*Rhus tox.*). Difficult, even painful, to move the tongue.

Throat.—Sharp pain in the throat. Swallowing difficult and painful.

Stomach.—Desire for acids (Ant. crud., Cinch.); for apples, with increased thirst. *Entire absence of thirst* (Apis, Nux m., Puls.). Empty eructations at night, as from foul eggs (Agar., *Arn.*, *Psor.*, Sep.).

Qualmishness in stomach after dinner. *Nausea, causing anxiety,* with slight pressure in pit of stomach, followed by headache in forehead; incessant, with vomiting, the whole night.

Vomiting with great effort; intense and long lasting (*Ipec.*), *till he becomes faint; followed by languor, drowsiness* (Ailanth., Nux m.), *and loathing*, with headache and trembling of the hands (Plat.). Fullness and heaviness in stomach.

Abdomen.—Abdomen feels as if stuffed full of stones, though he has eaten nothing, and it does not feel hard. Sharp, cutting colic before stool (Coloc., Merc.). Meteorism of the abdomen. (Phos. ac.).

Stool and Anus.—Watery, slimy, bloody diarrhœa. Diarrhœa and vomiting (*Ipec.*). Very offensive diarrhœic stools.

Urinary Organs.—Burning in the urethra during and after urination (Canth., *Can. sat.*). Urging to urinate; scanty discharge; last drops bloody, accompanied by violent pains in the bladder. Urine dark, brownish red, turbid (*Chel.*), with strong odor (*Benz. ac., Nit. ac.*).

Respiratory Organs.—Respiration short, rapid, heavy, anxious, difficult; must be supported in a sitting posture in bed (Acon., Ars.); at 3 A.M.; in the evening; better from cough and expectoration. *Suffocated and oppressed; cannot get air; has to sit up in bed* (*Acon., Ars.,* Samb.). *Shortness of breath from suppressed expectoration. Oppression of breathing, relieved by expectoration.*

Short cough, with a shrill sound. Cough compels the patient to sit up; is moist and rattling, but no expectoration. Cough grows less frequent; patient shows signs of "carbonized blood."

Much rattling of mucus in the chest (*Ipec.,* Phos., Senega., *Stan.*). Chest seems full of phlegm without ability to expectorate. Anxious, with oppression of the chest and rising of warmth to the heart; constriction of the chest.

Coughing and gaping (Op.) *consecutively*, particularly children with crying or dozing, and twitching in the face. °The child always coughs on getting angry.

Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation of the heart (Acon., *Ars.,* Cact., Calc. c., *Spig., Sulph.*). *Pulse rapid, weak, trembling.* Oppression of the heart. Pulse full and slow (Can. ind., Digit.), or contracted and hardly perceptible (Acon.). Great præcordial anxiety, with vomiting of mucus and bile.

Back.—°Violent pain in the sacro-lumbar region; the slightest effort to move causes retching and cold, clammy sweat. Lumbago. Pain as from weakness, better after eating and while sitting. °The vertebræ feels as if rubbed against each other.

Limbs.—Insensibility and coldness of the limbs. Weakness in all the limbs.

Upper Limbs.—Trembling of the hands (Agar.).

Lower Limbs.—Tension in the hamstrings on walking (Amm. mur.), in evening (Rhus tox.). Feet "go to sleep" immediately after sitting down (Sec. c.).

Generalities.—*Trembling;* whole body (Physos.); internal; head and hands. Child wants to be carried (*Cham.*); cries if touched (*Ant. crud.*); will not let you feel the pulse. Convulsions and tetanic spasms. Excessive restlessness (*Acon., Ars., Rhus tox.*). Great weakness and lassitude; faintness. Great prostration and sluggishness of the body. Throbbing and pulsating in all the vessels of the body.

Skin.—*Thick eruptions like pocks; often pustular; as large as a pea.* °Red areolæ. Vesicular eruptions over the whole body. *Pustular eruption leaves bluish-red marks on face; also similar eruptions on genitals, thighs, etc.; painful.*

Sleep.—*Great sleepiness* (*Apis*); irresistible inclination to sleep (*Nux m.*); yawning. Shocks and jerks during sleep. Trembling during sleep, and drawing up of arms and feet.

Fever.—Trembling and chilliness over the whole body. Unusual heat of the whole body. Cold, clammy sweat over the whole body. Profuse sweat all over; frequently cold and clammy.

Compare.—Ars., Ant. crud., Cham., Digit., Ign., Kali b., Ipec., Lob., Nux v., Phos., Tabac., Verat. vir., Sec. c.

Antidotes.—Asaf., Cinch., Coccul., Ipec., Lach., Op., Puls., Sep. To large doses: Cinch., Ipec.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief sphere of usefulness of Tartar Emetic is in the treatment of catarrhal inflammations of the respiratory tract, more especially the capillary bronchitis of children, characterized by much *rattling of mucus in the chest,* oppressed breathing, rapid pulse, nausea, vomiting and drowsiness. Sometimes this accumulation of mucus in the chest threatens suffocation, and cyanotic symptoms become manifest. In all cases the patient is at once relieved if it succeeds in expectorating, or if vomiting occur. In all respiratory troubles where there is much rattling in the chest, catarrhal colds, incipient bronchitis, croup, whooping cough, asthma, broncho-pneumonia, pleuro-

pneumonia, etc., Tartar Emetic is the chief remedy. A valuable clinical observation in such cases is that the child always coughs on getting angry. In catarrhal pneumonia of old people, where there is a great accumulation of mucus, and but little or no expectoration, great debility, cold perspiration, and threatened paralysis of the lungs, Tartar Emetic is an invaluable remedy. In œdema of the lungs with dilated heart, characterized by great dyspnœa and cyanosis, it is often an excellent remedy. In asphyxia neonatorum, Tartar Emetic is useful where there is much rattling in the chest and cyanosis. Also in the spasms of young children accompanied by cyanotic symptoms, etc. Tartar Emetic is useful in gastric and enteric catarrh. In the former there is continual nausea and vomiting, or efforts to vomit, cold perspiration, great prostration, etc. In enteric catarrh the same symptoms may be present accompanied by sharp cutting colic and watery or grass-green, slimy stools. Tartar Emetic has also been used in lumbago and sciatica, the symptoms agreeing. On account of the similarity of the pustules produced by this drug to that of small-pox it has been successfully employed in that disease, especially in adynamic types, and where other symptoms of the drug are present. It has also been used in varicella and for pustular eruptions on the skin and mucous membranes in general.

APIS.

Synonyms. Apis Mellifica.—Apium Virus. Poison of the honey bee. *Preparation.*—There are two preparations of Apis. The one usually employed (Apis mellifica) is obtained by shaking the live bees in a bottle and then digesting them, together with the poison they may have emitted, in dilute alcohol. Triturations of the whole bee are also employed. The second method consists in preparing a tincture from the pure virus (Apium virus). The latter was the preparation employed by Dr. C. Hering, and that from which most of the symptoms were obtained.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Apis acts powerfully upon the kidneys, producing an acute inflammation. Through this action upon the kidneys we obtain

the characteristic effect of Apis upon the cellular tissues, manifested by acute œdema, both of the skin and mucous membranes. Apis also causes an erysipelatous form of inflammation with a tendency to destruction of dermoid tissue, and develops an eruption resembling urticaria. On the mucous membranes it acts as an irritant and produces a mild inflammatory condition. Apis also affects the serous membranes, producing conditions similar to those which are the products of serous inflammations, hydrocephalous, hydrothorax, ascites, etc., but it does not appear to have in itself the power of producing serous inflammation. Apis acts prominently upon the ovaries and the uterus, producing irritation, congestion, mild inflammation, and dropsy of these organs.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Loss of consciousness (*Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Op.*). °*Sopor, interrupted by piercing shrieks;* tubercular meningitis. °*Absentmindedness* (*Anac.*, Carls., *Nux m.*, Naja, Phos. ac.). °Awkwardness; lets everything fall; breaks things. °Busy, restless; changing occupation. °Great tearfulness; cannot help crying (*Ign.*, Natr. mur., *Nux m.*, Puls.). Indifference (Phos., Phos. ac.); irritability (*Bry.*, *Cham.*, *Nux v.*). °**In women: jealousy** (Hyos., Lach.); mania from sexual irritation.

Head.—*Headache with vertigo.* Confusion and dizziness, with constant pressive pain above and around the eyes; somewhat relieved by pressure of the hands; confusion worse when sitting than when walking, extreme when lying and closing the eyes. Dull pain over the whole head, relieved by pressure. Brain feels as if tired. Dull heavy headache from rising until 3 P.M. Aching over right eye extending to right eyeball. Aching in forehead and temples; in left temple.

°*Child lies in torpor; delirium; sudden shrilling cries; squinting; grinding teeth; boring head in pillows* (*Hell.*); *one side twitching, the other paralyzed; head wet from sweating; urine scanty, milky;* acute hydrocephalus. °Head feels swollen; integuments feel swollen and stiff.

Eyes.—Burning, stinging, shooting, piercing pains in and about the eyes. *Eyelids much swollen, red, œdematous* (Ars., Carls., Phos.); upper lid hangs like a sack over the eye *Kali carb.*), Conjunctiva injected; full of dark vessels; chemosis. °Cornea; thick, having dark, smoky spots; grayish, smoky opaque. Keratitis. Itching in eyes and lids. Weakness of the eyes, with pain, photophobia and lachrymation. Burning in margins of lids (Sulph.), causing lachrymation. Agglutination of the lids. Inflammation of the eye, with intense photophobia and increased lachrymation (*Acon.*, Ars., *Bell.*, Euphr., Merc.).

Ears.—°*Redness and swelling of both ears* (Acon., Bell., Puls.). Erysipelas.

Nose.—*Swollen, red, œdematous* (Rhus tox.). Coryza, worse from warmth.

Face.—°*Œdematous swelling of the face* (Ars.); waxy, pale. Face swollen, red and hot (*Bell.*), with burning and piercing pain (*Ars.*). Erysipelas of the face, with fever, coated tongue and thirst.

Mouth.—Lips œdematous; upper lip swollen (Hep. s.), hot and red (*Bell.*). Dryness of tongue, mouth and throat (*Nux m.*); fiery redness of buccal cavity, with painful tenderness (*Bell.*). Rawness, burning and painful stinging blisters along the edge of the tongue. Scalding in mouth and throat (Merc. c.). Tongue swollen, dry, cracked (Bell.) sore, ulcerated, or covered with vesicles (*Ars.*, Bapt., *Rhus tox.*).

Throat.—Dryness in the throat with heat, without thirst (Nux m., Puls.). Burning and stinging in the throat (*Acon.*, *Canth.*, Caps.). Throat swollen inside and outside; hoarse, sense of constriction; breathing and swallowing difficult. *Ulcers on the tonsils*, palate, etc. (*Ailanth.*, *Merc. iod.*).

Stomach.—*No thirst with the heat* (Puls.). Burning heat in the stomach (*Ars.*). Great soreness in pit of stomach when touched (Bry.). Vomiting with diarrhœa (Ipec.).

Abdomen.—Soreness of the bowels and abdominal walls; mornings when sneezing or pressing upon them (*Bell.*, Bry., Nux v.). Fullness and sense of distension of the abdomen (Cinch.). *Pain in abdomen on pressure, touch and horizontal position, with sensitiveness.* Pain in hypochondriac regions extending upwards.

Stool and Anus.—*Sensation of rawness in the anus with diarrhœa.* Discharge of flatus before stool.

Diarrhœa is copious, blackish-brown, green or whitish, orange colored; greenish, yellow mucus (*Puls., Merc., Sulph.*); yellow watery; soft and pappy, mixed with serum, thin yellow. °*Stools occur with every motion of the body, as if the anus were constantly open;* during urination (Aloe).

Urinary Organs.—Burning soreness when urinating (*Can. sat.*). Frequent desire, with passage only of a few drops (Acon., *Canth.*). Urine scanty and high colored (Acon.). Urine suppressed (Acon., Hyos., Stram.). Frequent and profuse urination (Apoc., Arg. met.). Burning and stinging in the urethra.

Male Organs.—°Dropsy of the scrotum; hydrocele.

Female Organs.—°*Enlargement of the right ovary* (*Bell.*), *with pain in the left pectoral region, and cough.* Burning and stinging pain in region of uterus or ovaries. Pain and sensitiveness in right ovarian region during menses. Bearing down with sensation as before menses. Sharp, cutting, stinging pain in the swollen ovary; worse during menstruation. °Dropsy of the ovaries (right); of uterus. Abortion during the early months.

Respiratory Organs.—Irritation to cough in the supra sternal fossa. Hoarseness. Chest feels sore as if beaten or bruised (Arn., Cinch., Sil.). Respiration hurried and difficult; œdema glottidis. *Great feeling of suffocation*; cannot bear anything about the throat (Lach.). Dull aching pain in the left side of the chest, near the middle of the sternum, with sensation of fullness in the chest, and short breath. Severe cough before midnight, worse after lying and sleeping (Lach.). Expectoration of copious, transparent, frothy, bloody mucus. Stitches in left side of chest, and through the back. Sudden pain just below the heart, soon extending toward right chest, with suffocation. Melting heat in region of diaphragm, as from running violently. Burning stinging pain through entire front of chest.

Upper Limbs.—Œdema of the hands. Sensation of numbness in fingers, especially the tips about the roots of nails. °Panaritium with burning, stinging and throbbing, very sensitive to touch.

Lower Limbs.—*Sensation in the toes and whole foot, as if too large; swollen and stiff.* Legs and feet waxy, pale, and œdematous (Ars.). Burning in the toes, with redness (Agar.); feet cold.

Generalities.—Œdematous swelling of the extremities; of the whole body. Tired, as if bruised in every limb, and especially in the back, as after exertion; worse on rising after sitting (*Rhus tox.*). *General feeling of lassitude with trembling. Burning, stinging pains, like bee stings, occurring occasionally.* Pricking over the whole body. Sudden weakness with coldness. °Effects travel from right to left (left to right, Lach.). Redness and swelling, with stinging and burning pain in the eyes, eyelids, ears, face, lips, tongue, throat, anus, testicles. Great sensitiveness to touch and pressure.

Skin.—°Skin usually white, almost transparent (ovarian dropsy). Stinging, burning, prickling, smarting, or itching of the skin; sensitiveness to the slightest touch. *Urticaria like bee stings, or stings from other insects, with intolerable itching at night* (Ant. crud., Arn., *Led.*). Eruption like nettle rash over the whole body (Acon., Puls.). Swelling and dry erysipelatous redness. Body covered with large, elevated white wales. °*Carbuncles, with burning, stinging pains* (*Ars.*). Intensely deep, red rash (*Bell.*).

Sleep.—*Great desire to sleep; extreme sleepiness* (*Ant. tart., Nux m.*). Dreams, full of care and toil. Sleep late in the morning.

Fever.—Intermittents. Chill about 3 P.M.; worse in warmth; from slightest motion with heat of face and hands; runs down the back, with great prostration. °During hot stage more or less violent headache; generally a continuous deep sleep. °Sweating stage either absent or of a very light grade. Continuous low fever; no thirst; worse 3 P.M.; is then very drowsy. °Thirst wanting during sweat; may or may not be present during heat; always thirst during chill. °Apyrexia; pain under short ribs, left side; feet swollen; urine scanty; limbs and joints sore. Sweat after trembling and fainting, then nettle rash.

Aggravation.—In morning, aching; diarrhœa; hoarseness; sleepiness. Afternoon: (intermittent). Night: headache;

pain, eye and chest. From exercise; from warmth. °A general aggravation of all symptoms about 5 P.M.

Amelioration.—Cold water: pain. Swelling and burning. *Pressing relieves headache.* After sleep. Those predisposed to miscarry should not receive Apis except in high potencies (Hering).

Compare.—Ars., Apoc., Arn., Bell., *Canth.*, Gels., Lyc., Lach., Natr. mur., *Led.*, Mag. m., Merc., Puls., *Phos.*, *Rhus tox.*, Sec. cor., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Lach., Plantain, Lact. ac. To massive doses: common salt, sweet oil, onions.

THERAPEUTICS.

The great clinical key-note of Apis is *œdema,* and the drug is pre-eminently useful in the treatment of œdematous swellings when occurring acutely, as an apparently primary condition, or when associated with erysipelas or any other form of disease. In general dropsy it is an invaluable remedy. It is chiefly indicated by the whitish waxen, transparent appearance of the skin, absence of thirst, and scanty urination. The urine is highly albuminous, and contains tube-casts. Local œdema is usually present, especially about the eyelids. The dropsy generally comes on rapidly, and predominates in the upper part of the body and the face. It is especially indicated when such troubles arise from acute inflammation of the kidneys, whether during or following eruptive diseases or not. It may also be indicated in sub-acute or chronic Bright's disease. In hydrothorax there is also great suffocation, the patient not being able to lie down, and feeling as if he were going to die. In pleuritic exudations Apis stands next to Sulphur as a remedy to cause absorption. In acute hydrocephalus, especially tubercular, Apis is a valuable remedy in the first stage, and is indicated by the child boring its head into the pillow, rolling it from side to side, and uttering shrill, piercing cries. Often one side of the body is convulsed and the other paralyzed. In cystitis, dysuria, and strangury Apis is only secondary to Cantharis in usefulness. In cardiac inflammations and dropsies Apis is a valuable remedy, being indicated by dyspnœa, scanty urine, swollen limbs, etc. The laryngeal symptoms of Apis usually arise from

rapid œdematous swellings which may occur in the larynx or glottis. Sometimes there is great difficulty of breathing from œdema of the pharynx and soft palate. Apis may be indicated in any form of erysipelas, and when attacking any part of the body, the swelling rapidly becoming œdematous, and especially when characterized by burning, stinging pains, the mental condition being usually one of apathy and indifference, bordering on unconsciousness. This mental state also often indicates the drug in diphtheria, scarlatina, and other fevers where they assume a low form, even genuine typhoid, or typho-malaria, especially if there be a tendency to œdema. It is an excellent remedy in intermittent fever, the chill occurring about 3 P.M., and other symptoms agreeing as noted in the preceding pathogenesis. In urticaria Apis is indicated by the intolerable burning, stinging pains. Apis is often useful in diseases of the female organs, but should be used cautiously during the first three months of pregnancy, as in low potencies it is liable to produce miscarriage. It is useful in erysipelatous and œdematous conditions of the genitals. Ovarian dropsy, even cystic degeneration of the ovaries has been cured. Ovarian neuralgia, and ovarian and uterine inflammations may call for this drug. The right ovary is oftenest affected (left ovary Cimic., Lach.). Burning stinging pains and great soreness in right ovarian region are the most characteristic symptoms. Apis may be a valuable remedy in many diseases of the eye—asthenopia, staphyloma, any kind of inflammation of the cornea, ophthalmia; in fact in any form of eye disease characterized by serous exudation, œdema and sudden piercing pain. Carbuncles, panaritia, etc., characterized by severe stinging pains. The drug is also useful for ailments from the stings of insects; ailments from the use of iodine, or the abuse of cinchona, turpentine or cantharides. It has been recommended for bad effects from vaccination (Sil.); also from suppressed or delayed eruptions (serous exudations, œdema, etc.).

APOCYNUM CANNABINUM.

Natural order.—Apocynaceæ. *Common name.*—American hemp. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant growing throughout the United States, north of the Carolinas. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the kidneys, skin, and serous membranes, giving rise to various dropsical affections; also to some extent upon the mucous membranes of the digestive tract, especially the intestines, where it causes increased secretions—watery diarrhœa. It causes weakness of the sphincters of the rectum and bladder, and produces congestion of the hæmorrhoidal vessels. It also has a depressing action upon the heart, causing great weakness and irregularity of the pulse.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Bewildered; nervous; low-spirited (Lyc., Natr. mur., Puls.).

Head.—Vertigo, suddenly appearing and disappearing. °Hydrocephalus; stupor; sight of one eye totally lost, the other slightly sensible; constant involuntary motion of one arm and leg; forehead projecting; sutures open; stage of exudation.

Stomach.—°Great thirst, but water disagrees, causing pain, or is immediately thrown off (Ars.). Thirst on **waking.** Short unsatisfactory respiration. Sinking feeling at pit of stomach (Hydras., Ign., Puls., Sep.). °Distressing vomiting at intervals. °Great irritability of the stomach and vomiting.

Abdomen.—°*Ascites.* Abdomen distended and painful (Ars., Merc.).

Stool.—Tenesmus of rectum. Bearing down pain in anus. Evacuations very scanty. *Watery stools.* Symptoms always immediately after eating.

Urinary Organs.—Scanty discharge; no uneasiness. Profuse light-colored urine; no sediment (Apis, Arg. nit.).

Female Organs.—°Menorrhagia continuous or paroxysmal; fluid or clotted; nausea; vomiting, palpitation; pulse quick, feeble when moved; fainting when raising head from pillow.

Respiratory Organs.—Cough short and dry, loose and rattling, with oppression. *Sense of oppression about the epigastrium and chest* (Ant. tart., Ars., Phos.) impeding breathing, after a light meal. Short unsatisfactory respirations.

Generalities.—Excretions diminished, especially urine and sweat. General restlessness with debility. Pulse weak, quick, irregular.

Compare.—Acet. ac., Aloe, Ars., Apis, Asclepias, Colch., *Digitalis*, Elat., Hell., Oleander, Podo., Verat. alb.

THERAPEUTICS.

Very useful in all varieties of dropsy, both *idiopathic* and secondary, especially when dependent upon disease of the liver. Not so useful in albuminuria. Has cured both hydrocephalus and hydrothorax. In the former resembling Apis, but lacking the cephalic cry. In all dropsies the chief indications are great thirst, and extreme irritability of the stomach (Ars.). Menorrhagia with symptoms as named above under "Female Organs." Has also been used for watery diarrhœa, and for hæmorrhoids where there is a sensation "as if a wedge were being hammered into the anus."

APOMORPHINUM.

An alkaloid obtained by treating morphine with hydrochloric acid. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

The essential feature of this drug is its wonderful power in producing emesis, its only characteristic symptom being *"Inclination to vomit. Vomiting without previous nausea; easy;* of water as soon as drank; of milk." Its homœopathic use has therefore been restricted to vomiting of a similar nature as

that described. Vomiting of food with or without organic disease; vomiting from pregnancy, uterine displacements, or other uterine or ovarian irritation. Seasickness. The value of Apomorphinum as an emetic should be borne in mind, it being especially applicable when prompt emesis is required, in cases of poisoning, etc. In such cases the best method of using is by hypodermic injections, one-tenth of a grain producing full emesis in an adult in from five to fifteen minutes. (It should not be used for opium poisoning.)

Compare.—Cuprum, Ipecac, Sang., Verat. alb., Zinc.

ARALIA RACEMOSA.

Natural order.—Araleaceæ. *Common name.*—American Spikenard. *Habitat.*—An herbaceous plant growing in rich woodlands throughout the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Chief action is exerted through the pneumogastric nerves upon the organs of respiration, giving rise to suffocative attacks resembling asthma or hay fever, in the treatment of which it has been successfully used.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Nose.—Smarting soreness of the posterior nares, caused by passage of acrid mucus (Ars., Arum, Amm. carb., Cepa), with peculiar soreness of alæ nasi, as if fissured.

Respiratory Organs.—Dry, wheezing respiration; sense of impending suffocation; whistling worse during inspiration; must sit up (Ars., Samb.); hay asthma.

°Spasmodic cough at night, awakens after the first sleep, and cannot sleep again on account of it; caused by tickling in throat, associated with constriction of chest; has to sit up and cough violently; sometimes caused by a feeling of a foreign body in the throat. Sputum at acme of asthma scanty; then increased, warm, and saltish. Raw,

burning, sore feeling behind the whole length of the sternum (*Rumex*) and in each lung.

Female Organs.—°Acrid, offensive leucorrhœa, with bearing down pains.

Compare.—Ant. t., Ars., Ipec., Iod., Sambucus.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been used chiefly in the treatment of asthma, hay fever and suffocative catarrh. Has been used as a domestic remedy, in infusion, for dysmenorrhœa, leucorrhœa and suppressed lochia.

ARANEA DIADEMA.

Natural order. — Arachnida. *Common name.* — Cross Spider. *Preparation.*—A tincture is prepared by crushing the live spider and digesting with alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Aranea is especially noted for its production of symptoms analagous to those resulting from malarial poisoning, and has been chiefly used in such cases, when the cold stage is the most pronounced, and when the symptoms return precisely at the same hour. Aranea was selected by Dr. Von Grauvogl as typical of what he called a "hydrogenoid" constitution, where there is too much water in the system, the patient being always deficient in warmth, and very susceptible of moisture or dampness, such a condition being especially favorable to malarial poisoning.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—*Headache and confusion in the head; relieved by smoking* (reverse *Ign.*). Headache continues till evening; becomes milder, however, after a few hours, and *ceases entirely in the open air.* Headache, with burning in the eyes and heat in the face, also flickering in the eyes on reading and writing, which aggravates the headache.

Mouth.—*Sudden violent pains in all the teeth at night, immediately after lying down.*

Abdomen.—Sensation of heaviness and fullness in the lower bowels; it seems as if a stone lay there, with unpleasant feeling of faintness in pit of stomach, together with griping in abdomen; sensation of heaviness in thighs, so that they can hardly be carried forward, with confusion of the head; returns the next day *at the same hour*; lasts half an hour (5 P.M.). Enlargement of the spleen.

Stool.—*Thin, fluid stool, with pain in abdomen.*

Female Organs.—*Periods eight days too early, too strong, and too copious.*

Chest.—*Hæmorrhage from the lungs.*

Extremities.—Bone pains of a boring, digging character (Eupat., *Merc.*), particularly in the right tibia and os calcis, and in the right upper and forearm bones. Sensation as if hands and arms were enormously swollen. Formication in ring and little fingers.

Generalities.—Great lassitude and weariness. Restless sleep, with frequent waking. Worse in damp, wet places, or in wet weather (Rhus tox.). Every damp day or place favors chilliness; feels cold to the very bones. *Chilliness predominates; no fever. Symptoms return periodically at precisely the same hour* (*Ced.*).

Compare.—Arnica, Ars., Arg. met., Cedron, Eucal., Eupat, Secal. cor., Tarantula.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been used mostly in malarial fevers, and in malarial conditions in general, with the characteristic symptoms (see General Analysis). Intermittents checked by quinine, enlarged spleen, etc. Toothache, worse in damp weather, and immediately after lying down in bed. Lumbo-abdominal neuralgia, worse in damp weather. Diarrhœa. Asthma and bronchitis, always worse at night on lying down. Simple periostitis, or caries of os calcis—boring, digging pains.

ARGENTUM METALLICUM.

Pure Metallic Silver. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts prominently upon the mucous membranes of the digestive, respiratory and genito-urinary tracts; also upon the articulations and their component elements—bones, cartilages, ligaments, etc.; cartilaginous surfaces; cartilages of the ears, Eustachian tube, nose, false ribs, tarsal cartilages, etc. It also acts upon the spinal nerves, causing pains in various parts and a tendency to spasmodic action of muscles. It also acts upon the glandular organs and upon the heart.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Increased cheerfulness and disposition to talk the whole time.

Head.—Suddenly giddy, as if a midst were before the eyes (Gels.), vertigo, with difficulty in controlling his senses. *Pressing pain, with dullness in forehead,* with drawing pressure in occiput and stupor. Pressive, tearing pains, at the temporal bones, increased by touch. Aching, drawing pains in left temple. °Crawling and whirling in the head as if drunken.

Eyes.—Margins of lids swollen, red and thick (Ant. crud., *Graph.,* Lyc., Merc.). Violent itching of lids and corners of eyes (Sulph.).

Ears.—Corrosive itching of the lobules of both ears. Stitching, tearing, drawing pains.

Nose.—Excessive, fluent coryza, with sneezing (Acon., Ars., Euph., Merc. cor.); mornings. Tingling and itching in nose, then bleeding.

Face.—Pressing and tearing in facial bones; drawing, tearing in right zygoma. Swelling of upper lips (Calc. c.).

Mouth.—Dryness in the mouth; fœtid breath. Tongue sore, and burning vesicles.

Throat.—Region of sub-maxillary glands swollen; neck stiff; swallowing difficult, as from internal swelling; has to force every mouthful down the throat. °Sticky, tough saliva on

palate causing scratching. *Viscid, gray, jelly-like mucus in pharynx, easily hawked up; early in the morning. Throat feels raw and sore (Arg. nit.) during expiration and coughing; not on swallowing.* Painful tension in the fauces as from swelling when yawning.

Stomach.—*Excessive appetite* even when stomach feels full (Lyc.).

Abdomen.—Bruised pain over the left hip, and on the whole side of the pelvis. Loud rumbling and croaking in the abdomen with hunger.

Stool and Anus.—Frequent urging in the lower part of the rectum, with discharge of small quantities of soft stool. Dry stool, like sand; after dinner.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to urinate, with profuse discharge (Apis, Arg. nit., Phos. ac.); °urine turbid; sweetish, profuse at night; °diabetes.

Male Organs.—*Crushed pain in the testicles* (Acon.); clothing increases the pain on walking. Seminal emissions almost every night, without erection, with atrophy of penis; after onanism. °Yellowish, greenish gonorrhœa, of an indolent character from the beginning. °Chronic gleet.

Female Organs.—*Pains in the left ovary* (right, Apis) and loins. °Left ovary feels as if it were very large. °Prolapsus uteri, with great bearing down and pain in left ovary, pain extending up back and down thigh, with leucorrhœa, yellow excoriating, ichorous, of intolerable odor. °In uterine disease a sore feeling as if ulcerated, in the whole abdomen, worse when riding in a carriage.

Respiratory Organs.—°Hoarseness, especially of professional singers, speakers, etc. (Arg. nit., Arum, Phos.). Laughing *produces mucus* in the larynx, *and excites cough* (Cinch., Dros., Phos.). When stooping or ascending stairs, mucus rises in the throat, which is expelled by a single cough. *Rawness and soreness in the upper part of the larynx, when coughing, not when swallowing* (Brom.). °Over the bifurcation of the trachea a raw spot, worse when using the voice. A dull cutting which becomes a stitch, in the air-passages, from below upward, causing two or three fits of coughing.

Attacks of short, rattling cough by day, not at night,

nor in the open air, *with easy expectoration of white, thick mucus, like boiled starch.* Great weakness of chest, worse on left side.

Heart.—Frequent spasmodic, though painless twitching of the whole cardiac muscle, especially when lying on the back.

Extremities.—Tenderness; tearing pressure and pain in bones. Joints feel weak, sore, especially in descending. Sensation of soreness in joints, especially of hands and feet, fingers and toes. Drawing in anterior surface of right upper arm when at rest. Paralytic drawing on outside of left arm, with bruised feeling on pressure. Bruised pain in radial part of wrist on pressure. Painful tension in muscles about trochanters and buttocks, as if sprained, with bruised pain on pressure. Bruised pain on left internal malleolus. Tearing in the feet, at times in the soles, dorsum, heels or toes; in tarsal or metatarsal bones.

Generalities.—Loss of power; after walking, unusual fatigue. Weary, forced to lie down and sleep. Sensation of soreness and rawness in internal organs. *Weakness* in the morning on waking. *The attacks recur every day at noon.* Hectic fever every day from 11 to 12 or 1o'clock. Restless at night.

Compare.—Agar., Alum., Asaf., Calc. c., Cinch., Chin. sulph., Fer., Gels., Hep. s., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Plat., Sep., Zinc.

Antidotes.—Merc., Puls.

Argentum Metallicum Antidotes.—Mercury.

THERAPEUTICS.

A valuable remedy in chronic laryngitis and hoarseness, especially in public singers or speakers. Cough from laughing or talking, or from irritation in larynx, with characteristic expectoration. Chronic pharyngeal catarrh with same expectoration, and with much rawness and soreness when coughing, not when swallowing. Arthralgia and arthritic inflammation of the joints. Rheumatic pains in limbs and back, generally worse when sitting, better when lying down. Irritability of the heart. General anæmia with œdematous feet. Diabetes, especially insipidus. Gonorrhœa and gleet, with symptoms already given. Orchitis. Seminal emissions without excitement or loss of sex-

ual power. Bad effects from onanism. Prolapsus and other uterine and ovarian diseases, with symptoms already named. Hectic fever. Ailments from abuse of mercury.

ARGENTUM NITRICUM.

Nitrate of Silver. *Preparation.*—The pure salt is dissolved in distilled water, one part by weight to nine parts by weight of water. The first three decimal dilutions are made with distilled water, the 4x with dilute alcohol, and subsequent dilutions with alcohol. Dilutions should be made fresh when used.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The most important action of Argentum Nitricum is on the blood, producing an antiplastic effect, rendering it more fluid and darker; the red corpuscles lose their coloring matter; the blood stagnates in the vessels causing ecchymosis, and nutrition is interfered with. The flow of bile is increased, and degenerative congestion in the liver is produced, and albuminuria. As a result of defective nutrition the bones and periosteum are involved. The drug also acts as a highly irritant poison, affecting primarily the mucous membranes of the eyes, mouth, throat, and upper air-passages, the bowels and urethra, causing violent congestion, and destructive inflammation and ulcerations of these tracts. The nervous system is also decidedly affected, giving rise to great prostration, and causing violent tetanic convulsions, followed by paralysis.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Loss of memory (*Anac.*, Kreos., Lach., *Merc.*, Natr. mur., *Nux m.*, Phos. ac.). °Impulsive; must walk fast. Melancholic; does not undertake anything lest he should not succeed (Aur.); °impulse to throw herself from the window. °Apprehension when ready to go to church or opera, bringing on diarrhœa. Nightly nervousness, with heat and fullness in the head. Nervous, faintish and tremulous sensation.

Head—*Vertigo and buzzing in the ears, and general debil-*

ity of the limbs and trembling. Headache relieved by binding something tightly around the head (*Sil.*); worse in the open air. Headache from mental exertion. *Boring in left frontal eminence* (Coloc.). Head feels much enlarged (Borax, Cimic., *Glon.*). Drawing in bands over surface of brain, apparently in membranes or sinuses.

Congestion, with throbbing of carotids, heaviness and stupefying dullness in head, melancholy, weakness of mind and inability to express himself suitably and coherently. Digging, cutting motion through the left hemisphere, from occiput to frontal protuberance, recurs frequently, increases and decreases rapidly. *Aching in one side of head, with enlarged feeling in corresponding eye.*

Digging pains in the hemisphere of brain. Painful fullness and heaviness in the head; inability to recollect. Excessive congestion of blood to the head (*Bell.*). Almost constant boring, cutting in bones of forehead, vertex, temples and face. Itching, creeping, crawling, as from vermin (Colch., Cupr. m.), roots of hair feel as if pulled upward.

Eyes.—Ophthalmia, with intense pains; worse in warm room; better in cool open air (Puls.). *Intolerance of light* (Acon., *Bell.*, Euph., Graph.). Gray spots and *serpent-like bodies move before the vision.* °Ciliary blepharitis from being over a fire; better from cold air and cold applications; ectropion. Vanishing of sight; must constantly wipe away the mucus (Alum., Croc., Puls.). Acute granular conjunctivitis; conjunctiva intensely pink, or scarlet red; discharge profuse, inclined to be muco-purulent (Merc.). *Canihi red as blood; the caruncula swollen, standing out like a lump of red flesh; clusters of intensely red vessels extend from inner canthus to cornea* (Kali iod.). °Opacity of the cornea; °ulceration of cornea in infants; profuse purulent discharge from the lids (Merc. cor.).

Ears.—Whizzing in left ear, with feeling of obstruction and hard hearing.

Nose.—Discharge of whitish pus, with clots of blood. Coryza, with stupefying headache over the eyes; has to lie down; sneezing; chilliness; lachrymation; sickly look. Violent itching of the nose.

Face.—Sickly appearance (*Ars.*); face sunken, pale, bluish

(Carb. v.); °yellow, dirty looking (Iodi.); prematurely old look. Infra orbital neuralgia, left side.

Mouth.—Gums tender and bleed easily (*Merc., Nitr. ac.*, Phos.); but neither painful nor swollen. Toothache, worse from chewing, eating sour things, and putting cold things into the mouth. Teeth sensitive to cold water (Calc. c.). *Tip of the tongue red* (Ars.) *and painful; papillæ erect, prominent.* White tongue. Red streak down middle of tongue. Fetor from the mouth; ptyalism (*Merc., Nitr. ac.*). Tongue is remarkably dry, with violent thirst.

Throat.—*Thick, tenacious mucus in the throat, obliging him to hawk. Rawness, soreness, and scraping in the throat* (*Arg. met.*). *Sensation as if a splinter were lodged in the throat, when swallowing* (Ailanth., *Hep. s., Nitr. ac.*), *breathing or moving the neck. Uvula and fauces dark-red* (*Ailanth., Bapt., Bell.*, Mur. ac., *Phyt.*). Burning and dryness in fauces and pharynx (Ars.). Paroxysms of cramp in the œsophagus.

Stomach.—Irresistible desire for sugar. *Violent belchings*, °with most gastric ailments, after every meal; difficult; finally air rushes out with great violence. Nausea after each meal, especially after dinner. The vomited substance tinged the bedding black. Awakens at midnight with oppression at stomach, as from a heavy lump, inducing vomiting; in the morning throws up glairy mucus, which can be drawn into strings; during the afternoon desire to vomit, tremulous weakness, and a *sensation as if the head were in a vise* (Merc.).

°Violent cardialgia, with griping and burning, after ice cream or food. Stinging, ulcerative pain in left side of stomach, worse from touch and deep inspiration. Inflammation of the stomach; gastro-enteritis. Trembling and throbbing in stomach (Puls., Sep.). *Painful swelling of the pit of the stomach, with great anxiety.*

Feeling as if stomach would burst after yawning, with sensation of spasmodic closure of œsophagus, hence ineffectual efforts to eructate; becomes strangulated, face purple, almost unconscious, relieved by empty eructations.

Abdomen.—Fullness, heaviness and distension of the abdomen (Ant. crud., Aloe, Cinch.), with anxiety. Stitches dart

through the abdomen like electric shocks on left side, especially when changing from rest to motion. Pain in hypochondria. *Intolerance of lacing around hypochondria. Flatulence* (*Aloe, Carb. v., Lyc.*).

Stool and Anus.—Stools *greenish* (Amm. mur.), *very fetid mucus* (Ars.), *with noisy flatus, at night; green mucus* (Ars., *Bell., Ipec., Puls., Merc., Sulph.*) *with retching and vomiting of mucus; scanty and watery, with flatulent colic at night;* °*like spinach in flakes;* copious fluid; *bloody mucus;* masses of epithelium connected by mucolymph, looking red, or green or shreddy, with severe bearing down in the hypogastrium; °advanced dysentery, with suspected ulceration; diarrhœa as soon as he drinks (*Aloe, Coloc., Ferr.*); °child fond of sugar but diarrhœa results from eating it. Itching in the anus (Æsc. h., Sulph.).

Urinary Organs.—Burning during and after micturation (Acon., *Canth.*); urethra feels sore, as if swollen (*Can. sat.*). Quick urging to urinate; flow copious and clear (Apoc., Phos. ac.). Rare urination, urine scanty and dark. Inability to pass urine in a projecting stream. Scanty emission of concentrated urine, with disappearance of uric acid. Oozing of mucus from urethra; thick, white at night. Stitches in extremity of urethra (Nit. ac.); cutting from posterior part of urethra to anus, when emitting last drop of urine (Thuja). *Inflammation of urethra, with pain* (Can. sat., Cubeb., Merc. cor., Thuja), *increased gonorrhœa, priapism, dysuria, bloody urine and fever* (Petrosel.). Ulcerative pain in the middle of the urethra, as from a splinter. Stream of urine spreads asunder.

Male Organs.—Want of desire; organs shriveled (Agar.). Coition painful; urethra as if put on the stretch, or sensitive at its orifice. Painful tension during erection, chordee, bleeding from urethra, and shooting in urethra from behind forward. °Ulcers on the prepuce; small, covered with pus; later, spreading, bowl-shaped, with a tallow-like coating. Contusive pain, with enlargement and hardening of right testicle.

Female Organs.—°Coition painful, followed by bleeding from the vagina. °Prolapsus, with ulceration of os or cervix (*Hydras.*). Menses irregular, too copious or too scanty,

too soon or too late. Orgasms at night. °Metrorrhagia, with nervous erethism at change of life; also in young widows and those who have borne no children; returning in attacks, region of ovaries painful, with pains radiating to sacrum and thighs. °During pregnancy, stomach as if it would burst with wind; head feels expanded.

Respiratory Organs.—Internal soreness of the larynx and pit of the throat, worse mornings. °Chronic laryngitis of singers (Arg. met., Arum, Phos.); raising the voice causes cough. Suffocative cough at noon. Evening cough, worse from tobacco smoke. *Dyspnœa. Burning in chest; heaviness.* Expectoration purulent, mixed with light blood.

Heart.—Heart's action irregular, intermittent (*Digit., Natr. mur.*), with an unpleasant sensation of fullness; worse when noticing it, better on motion in open air. Violent palpitation of the heart (*Acon., Ars., Bell., Spig., Verat. alb.*); in afternoon with faintish, nausea; from sudden muscular exertion or excitement.

Back.—Pressure in back at night. Pain in back, better from standing or walking. Heaviness in os sacrum, extending along pelvis with painful drawing. Heaviness, with paralytic sensation, preventing long sitting, and obliging him, when walking, to stretch the dorsal spine.

Lower Limbs.—Limbs, especially knees, start up at night, awakening him. Debility and weakness of lower limbs, with sick feeling and dread of work (Nux v.). Calves weary as after a long journey (*Cinch.*). Paralytic heaviness and debility, so that he did not know where to put them. Weariness with rigidity.

Generalities.—Chorea-like convulsive motion of all the limbs. Lassitude, weariness of forearms and legs. *Tremulous weakness* accompanied with general debility. Paralysis, convulsions, twitchings. Trembling and tremulous sensation (Cupr., Gels., Merc.). Expanding sensation, especially in face and head (Glon., Gels.), with feeling as if bones of skull separated, and with heat. Emaciation. Dropsy; œdema of legs and ascites. Loss of voluntary motion. °Paraplegia from debilitating causes. Sensation of splinters in various parts (*Nitr. ac.*), especially in mucous membranes.

Skin.—°Bluish-black eruption; scarlet fever. Sweat in the morning; at night. Skin brown, tense and hard. Discoloration from blue, gray, violet or bronze to black.

Sleep.—Restless, stupefied sleep, with horrid dreams of serpents, etc. Prevented from falling asleep by fancies and images hovering before his imagination.

Compare.—Ars., Aur., Cupr., Gels., Hydras., Hydroc. ac., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Picric ac., Plumb.

Antidotes.—Ars., Merc., *Natr. mur.*, Nitr. ac. To large doses: milk, salt in water, mucilaginous drinks.

Argentum Nitricum Antidotes.—Amm. caust., Tabac.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief therapeutic value of Argentum Nitricum is in the treatment of catarrhal affections of mucous membranes characterized by a profuse muco-purulent discharge (Puls.). Especially useful in purulent ophthalmia-acute granular conjunctivitis, with profuse discharge, great redness, swelling and even ulceration, the cornea being involved. An excellent remedy in the purulent ophthalmia of new born infants. Useful in ciliary blepharitis (see symptom), though in chronic cases with much thickening of the edge of the lids Arg. met. is more frequently used. Paralysis of accommodation from errors of refraction; glasses failing. Nasal catarrh, with loss of smell and hæmorrhages. Acute and chronic pharyngitis, uvula and fauces dark red, thick, tenacious mucus, rawness and soreness, sensation of a splinter, etc. Catarrh of smokers, with sensation of a hair causing cough, better again by smoking. Gastric catarrh and gastro-enteritis, the symptoms agreeing. In children who have disordered stomachs from eating sweets. Cholera infantum in children who look dried up like mummies. Diarrhœa, with characteristic green stools, and flatulence. Advanced dysentery, bloody, slimy stools, suspected ulceration. A valuable remedy, internally, in urethritis, simple or specific, great soreness, burning, violent cutting pains, dysuria, bloody urine. Especially useful in the early purulent stage of gonorrhœa. In gonorrhœa of the female, and in profuse purulent leucorrhœa it is a valuable remedy. Also in erosions and ulcerations of the os and cervix, with much soreness and bleeding. In the chronic laryngitis of singers it is an excellent remedy, though less often

indicated than Arg. met. Threatening paralysis of the lungs. Asthma. Angina pectoris. Argentum Nitricum has proved useful in various chronic affections of the brain and nervous system. Melancholia; spinal irritation; epilepsy and epileptiform convulsions; paralysis, paraplegia; functional paralysis following acute diseases, post diphtheritic, etc.; prosopalgia; cardialgia; gastralgia; nephralgia; locomotor ataxia. According to Allen it is a valuable remedy in the mental depression or irritability which results from brain-fag, with general debility and trembling of the whole body. Has been used in septic forms of scarlet fever. In bone affections, especially caries of small bones. In chlorosis.

ARNICA.

Synonym.—Arnica Montana. *Natural order.*—Compositæ. *Common name.*—Leopard's Bane. *Habitat.*—A perennial herb growing in mountainous districts of the northern hemisphere. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the root, leaves and flowers, mixed.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The chief action of Arnica is upon the blood, producing general anæmia and a tendency to hæmorrhages, capillary stases, ecchymoses, defective nutrition, etc. On the muscular, serous, and cellular tissues and tendons it produces conditions quite similar to those resulting from injuries, falls, blows, etc., both external and internal, even to traumatic fever and septicæmia, by purulent infection. It also acts, secondarily, upon the capillaries, stimulating their absorbent power, especially after having been weakened by external injuries. Through the motor nerves it affects the cerebro-spinal axis, causing spinal irritation and its attendant evils, paralysis, etc. In the digestive tract it produces irritation and a low inflammatory condition, giving rise on the one hand to dyspeptic symptoms, and on the other to typhoid conditions. A bruised, sore feeling is its leading peculiarity.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—°Unconscious (Camph., *Bell.*, Op.); when spoken to answers correctly, but unconsciousness and delirium return at once (Bapt., *Hyos.*). °Stupor, with involuntary discharge of fæces; typhoid. Indifference to everything (Phos., Phos. ac.); hopelessness. Fright. Inability to perform continuous active work. *Sullen, morose, does not speak a loud word. Sensitive.* °Low muttering delirium or complete stupor in malarial or typhoid fevers. Want of memory (Anac., Lach., Nux m.); forgets the word he is about speaking (Baryt. carb.). °Fears being struck or even touched by those coming toward him. °Violent attacks of anguish; angina pectoris. Hypochondriacal anxiety (Aur., *Nux v.*, Puls.)

Head.—Vertigo with nausea; better when sitting or bending the head, but on righting the head or moving it a feeling as if everything turned with her (Alum., Bell., *Bry.*, Coni., *Nux v.*). Vertigo when closing the eyes. Confusion of the head, with pressure in right half of head, especially over right brow.

Pressive headache, as if distended from within outward. Pain, as if a knife were drawn through the head transversely, followed by coldness. Headache in the morning on waking, and later when walking in the open air, when there was vertigo. Stitches in forehead with sensation of extravasation of blood. Aching over the eyes extending towards the temples, with sensation as if the integuments of the forehead were spasmodically contracted; as if the brain were rolled up in a lump, worse near the stove. Stitches in the temples; intermittent tearing in left temple. Headache as if a nail were thrust into the temple (Anac., Agar., *Coff.*, *Ign.*). Cold spot on forehead. °Bad effects from falls or blows on the head.

Eyes.—Eyes sunken. Pinching in inner half of right eyeball. Pupils contracted; dilated. Margin of upper lids painful when the lids are moved, as if they were dry and slightly sore. °Inflammation of the eyes, with suggillations after mechanical injuries. °Retinal hæmorrhage; expedites absorption of clots.

Ears.—Bruised pain in ears; stitches in and behind ears; ears

very dry. °Hard hearing from concussions. Humming in the ears.

Nose.—Bruised pain from above downward. Frequent blowing of nose with traces of blood. °Nosebleed, dark, fluid blood, from mechanical causes; during whooping cough or typhoid fever.

Face.—Face sunken. Lips chapped. Red swelling of right cheek, with throbbing and pinching pain, swollen lip and *great heat in head, with cold body*. Redness and burning in one cheek (Acon., *Cham.*). Trembling of lower lip; °in typhus.

Mouth.—*Putrid smell from the mouth* (Aur., Hep. s., Iodi., Kreos., *Merc., Nitr. ac.*, Nux v.); *fœtid breath.* Dryness in mouth, with great thirst (*Ars.*, *Bry.*). Biting, burning and scraping at root of tongue and in œsophagus. °Toothache after operations, plugging, etc. Tongue coated white (*Ant. crud., Bry., Merc., Nux v.*). Taste bitter, disgusting (Hep.); putrid, slimy (Ascl. t., Merc., Nux. v., *Puls.*, Sep.); like rotten eggs.

Stomach.—Repugnance to food; aversion to meat (Alum., Graph., Ptel., Puls.) and broth. *Eructations bitter and like rotten eggs* (Agar., *Ant. tart.*, Cham., Psor., Sep., Valer., Ptel.); empty at night. Thirst without external heat, the pupils being little capable of dilatation. Nausea; with general relaxation; with burning and scratching in throat. °Vomiting of coagulated blood; after injuries. Spasmodic contraction of stomach causes a general pain, but mostly in posterior wall, with a sensation as if wall of stomach would be forcibly pressed toward the spine, and as if spine would be made painful from that place downwards. Feeling of repletion in stomach with loathing. Pinching, spasmodic griping in the stomach.

Abdomen.—Tympanitic distension of the abdomen (Cinch.); frequent urging to stool; though constipated. *Offensive flatus* (Ascl., Aloe, *Bry., Carb. v., Graph.*); *smelling like rotten eggs* (Sulph.). *Stitches below false ribs (especially left) when standing, intercepting breathing.* Pressure and constriction below last ribs. Stitches and cutting in abdomen; in sides during cough. Sharp thrusts in abdomen from one side to the other. Colic resembling dysen-

tery, a deep-seated digging pain in hypogastrium on both sides, with nausea and drowsiness. Intermittent tearing in left half of pubic eminence.

Stool and Anus.—*Involuntary stool* (Ars., Carb. v.) *at night* (Hyos.); *when asleep. Diarrhœa, resembling brown yeast.* Stools undigested (*Ant. crud., Cinch., Podo.*); blood or pus; copious, thin pap-like, sour smelling (*Podo.*), following tenesmus, and giving relief; small mucous stools. Diarrhœa at night, with cutting in intestines. Frequent stools with necessity to lie down after each stool.

Urinary Organs.—Urine dark, scanty (Acon.); brick-dust sediment (Lyc., Cinch., Natr. mur., Phos.); dark-brown. °Bloody urine from mechanical causes. Tenesmus of the bladder, with involuntary dropping of urine; with ineffectual urging. Urine retained, with aching and pressing in bladder. °Involuntary urination (*Ars.*, Bell., Hyos.) at night during sleep (*Caust.*, Cupr., *Puls.*). °Has to wait a long time for urine to pass. °Retention of urine from exertion.

Sexual Organs.—°Soreness, pain, swelling, hæmorrhages, etc., resulting from mechanical injuries. °Phymosis from friction, parts bruised and much swollen. °Soreness and lameness of parts after labor, especially after instrumental delivery. °Sore nipples (*Graph.*). °Mastitis from injury. °Uterine hæmorrhages, and other disorders from injuries.

Respiratory Organs.—°*Cough in children produced by weeping and lamenting*; from itching in upper part of larynx. Dry cough from tickling in lowest part of trachea; short, hacking, dry; every morning after rising; constant, shaking the whole frame. Bloody expectoration (Bry., Phos.).

Short, panting respiration. Dyspnœa; quick inspirations and expirations. Stitches in chest (left side), worse from a dry cough; worse from motion; better from external pressure (Bry.), with short cough which aggravates the pain, and with tightness of chest. Violent stitches in the middle of the left chest (Bry., Kali carb.). Pain, as if bruised (Apis, Cinch., Sil.), or sprained in the articulations and cartilages of chest, during motion, breathing and coughing. Raw feeling in chest.

Heart and Pulse.—Pain in region of heart as if squeezed

(*Cact., Lil.*), or as if it got a shock. °"Strain of the heart," from violent running. °Pressure under the sternum, anguish, collapse, small irregular pulse; dyspnœa; angina pectoris. Articulations and cartilaginous connections of chest feel as if beaten, when moving, breathing or coughing. Stitches in cardiac region (*Bry.*, Cact., *Kali carb.*, Spig.) from left to right side of heart. Pulse intermittent, feeble, irregular, hurried (Apoc., Dig.).

Neck and Back.—Violent pain in the spine, as after sudden rising up after long stooping (Cinch., *Dulc., Puls.*); in the morning on rising. Great soreness and pain in back, as if bruised or beaten (Ars., Berb., Bry., Rhus tox., Sulph.). Pain in the middle of spine when sitting; in spine as if it could not carry the body. Pain in lower cervical vertebræ on bending the head, with tension; on spinal processes of lower cervical and upper dorsal vertebræ, with tension. Pain between scapulæ, with pressure near spine. Stitches in right side of back, from last ribs to axilla, at every inspiration.

Limbs.—Heaviness in all the limbs. *Paralytic pains in all the joints during motion,* as if bruised. Limbs as if bruised, at rest or on motion; painful concussion from jolting of carriage, or stepping firmly, also tingling.

Upper Limbs.—Arms feel weary, as if bruised (Cimic.). Pain, as from bruises, on anterior surfaces of arms. Sensation as if the joints of the arms and wrists were sprained. Acute bruised pain in the balls of the thumbs. Violent twitching pain from shoulder joint to little finger. Slight cracking and sensation of dislocation in right wrist when moving the hand. Sharp drawing in outer half of back of right hand. Tearing, twitching, drawing pain in ulnar side of back of right hand. Cramps in fingers of left hand. Tearing in tips of left ring and little finger. Drawing in right thumb.

Lower Limbs.—Drawing, pressive pain in left hip-joint, when sitting with thigh extended. Pain as from a sprain in the hips. Pain in thighs when walking, as from a blow or contusion. Pain in calf of right leg, as from a blow, with lassitude of the legs. Pain as from a sprain in tarsal joints. Arthritic pains in foot, worse towards evening; big toe joint red, feels sprained. Burning spot on outside of left tibia.

Tearing pain in right outer malleolous, and on dorsum of foot. Drawing in outer half of back of left foot. Tearing in left little toe.

Generalities.—Stitches in various parts. Formication or dull pain in contused part. *Weakness, with a bruised sensation* (Bapt.). Lassitude and sluggishness of the whole body; scarcely able to stand. *Weary, bruised* (Ranunc.), *sore* (Bad., Ruta); *great weakness* (Cinch.); °*must lie down, yet bed feels too hard* (Bapt.). Whole body, especially skin and joints, excessively painful and sensitive. Tearing, tingling, drawing, etc., in outer parts (Acon.).

Skin.—Red, hot, œdematous (Apis, Rhus tox.). Inflammation of skin and cellular tissues; tender on pressure; erysipelatous. Hot, hard, shining, swelling, as from insect stings (Ant. crud., *Apis, Led.*). Many small painful boils, one after another; extremely sore.

Sleep.—Sleepiness; drowsiness (*Nux m.*). Frequent yawning in evening, without sleepiness. Sleepiness (*Op.*, Cinch., Laur.). Dreams vivid, frightful, anxious (Aur., *Puls., Sulph.*); of graves; of lightning striking, etc.

Fever.—Chilly in morning in bed. Chilly, with heat and redness in one cheek. *Shivering over whole body and head, at same time heat in head and redness and heat in face* (*Ars.*); *cool hands; hips, back and arms feel bruised.* Dry heat in bed; violent thirst, even covering makes him chilly; chilly on moving in bed. Head alone, or face alone, hot, body cold. Great internal heat, hands and feet being cold (Ars.). Sweat, sour or offensive (Ars.); at night.

Compare.—Acon., Cimic., Apis, *Ars., Bapt.*, Bov., *Bry.*, Carb. v., Elaps, *Hyper.*, Ipec., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., *Rhus tox.*, Ruta, Sec. c., Sep., Sil., Symphytum.

Antidotes.—*Camph.*, Ipec., Cinch., Ign., Cic., Ferr., Senega, *Vinegar.*

Arnica Antidotes.—Alcohol, Amm. carb., Cinch., Cic., Ferr., Ipec., Senega, Charcoal vapor.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Arnica is in the treatment of the acute or chronic bad effects, even inflammations from mechanical injuries, bruises and contusions (Allen says "of cuts rather than

bruises"). Hypericum is better in spinal concussion; Calendula in wounds, with loss of substance, or with suppuration; Rhus in sprains; Symphytum in bone injuries. Arnica is especially useful in bruises with well-marked ecchymoses, and in concussion of the brain or spine (Hypericum). An excellent remedy both locally and internally for the swelling and tumefaction accompanying fractures. Compound fractures and their profuse suppuration. Hæmorrhages from any part, of mechanical origin. Myalgia. Muscular pain and soreness from a strain or wrench, or after over exertion (Rhus tox.). Hypertrophy of the heart and palpitation from like causes. It is sufficient to say that Arnica is useful in any disease of any organ or tissue where the disease results directly from traumatic causes. The chief symptom of Arnica in all cases is a "bruised, sore feeling." This symptom also often indicates Arnica in rheumatism and rheumatoid affections. In gout the patient fears being struck by those coming towards him. Arnica is an excellent remedy to administer after parturition. It relieves the soreness and lameness of the parts, especially after instrumental delivery, and tends to prevent septic infection. Farrington says that it also "promotes proper contraction of the uterus, and expulsion of coagula, and of any portion of the membranes that may have been retained." It is also an excellent remedy for sore nipples, and for mastitis resulting from injury. The power of Arnica to prevent pyæma is wonderful, and makes its application after injuries and surgical operations the more important. In retinal hæmorrhages Arnica expedites the absorption of clots. As might be surmised from its action on the blood, Arnica is a valuable remedy in typhoid or typho-malarial fevers, and in typhoid states in general, its chief indication being an indifferent, stupid condition, the patient falling asleep when answering a question (Bapt.); feels sore and bruised; the bed seems too hard; the head is hotter than the body; suggillations; petechiæ; intestinal hæmorrhage; involuntary stools; also when bedsores form. Arnica is useful when boils or abscesses do not mature well and discharge, but are absorbed and pass away, new ones continually forming. Erysipelatous inflammations, and echymoses. Varicose veins and ulcers. Arnica is useful in gastro-enteritis, diarrhœa and dysentery with foul stools, and a typhoid tendency. Dyspepsia with foul

eructations like rotten eggs, and much offensive flatus of a like odor. Angina pectoris. Pneumonia and pleurisy, especially from injuries. Whooping cough; the child cries before the paroxysm, as though in fear of the soreness it will cause; cough causes blood-shot eyes, nosebleed; expectoration of foaming blood, or clots of blood. Apoplexia; mania; delirium tremens, with characteristic symptoms. Anæmia with great prostration, after injuries or low forms of fever. Spinal irritation; paralysis. Thrombosis. Hæmatocele.

ARSENICUM ALBUM.

Synonym.—Arsenious Acid. *Preparation.*—Triturations for the lower attenuations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Arsenic is an irritant poison and has a specific action on almost every organ, tissue and secretion of the body. It acts directly upon the blood composition, upon the tissues, and upon the nervous system. The condition produced is one of asthenia, which characterizes the entire pathogenesis, and exhaustion of vital power, producing symptoms of impeded functional activity amounting in some cases to positive paralysis. This exhaustion giving rise to lassitude, prostration, weakness, etc., is so peculiar to Arsenic, that it becomes at all times its most characteristic and important action, not resulting in all cases, as might be supposed, from organic destruction; but being present as a "sudden and complete sinking of the forces," due to functional causes alone. Paralysis may also occur as a result of a persistent hyperæmia and subsequent softening of the gray matter of the spinal cord. Of the tissues of the body the mucous membranes are most powerfully affected, producing irritation, inflammation, and ulceration. This is noted especially in the digestive tract, where a violent destructive gastro-enteritis is established. The respiratory mucous membrane is also involved causing at first increased secretions. Later the pneumogastrics are paralyzed. Upon the serous membranes and the skin Arsenic produces its peculiar irritated and in-

flamed condition; in the former giving rise to copious effusions, and in the latter causing violent itching and burning followed by squamous and vesicular eruptions and ulcerations. It excites inflammation of the kidneys, destroys the glycogenic functions of the liver, irritates the heart, resulting in vaso-motor paralysis, and causes fatty degeneration of all these organs (Phos.). Glandular action in general is first increased, then diminished. The blood corpuscles are affected, sometimes destroyed. Arsenic has also the power of producing fever of an intermittent type, and resembles in its pathogenesis the many degrees of both acute and chronic malarial poisoning, but lacks the distinct stages, regular periodicity and complete resolution of Cinchona and Chin. sulph. The leading peculiarities of Arsenic are its great restlessness, profound exhaustion, peculiar thirst, rapid emaciation, aggravation after midnight, and amelioration from warmth.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Delirium at night, with great restlessness* (*Acon., Rhus tox.*). Carphologia. *Sad, tearful, anxious mood* (Ign., Lyc., Natr. mur., Nux m., Puls., Rhus tox.). *Anguish and despair driving from one place to another for relief* (Aur.). Her desires are greater than her needs; she eats and drinks too much; walks too far. Sensitiveness; to the least noise. *Anxiety; at 3 a.m., with hot feeling or nausea; after 3 a.m.;* evening after lying down. Loss of consciousness. Ideas crowd upon the mind, too weak to repel them and dwell upon one alone. Great anxiety and restlessness at 3 A.M. (*Acon., Camph., Rhus tox.*), driving out of bed. *Dread of death* (Acon., Cimic., Agn., Nitr. ac., *Sec.*); *sudden, when alone or going to bed. Determined to commit suicide.* Fretful, discontented, fault-finding, capricious, easily angered (*Bry., Cham., Nux v.*). *Great fear and anguish*; sees ghosts day and night (Acon., Puls.).

Head.—Vertigo, as if he would fall; evening; with stupidity; heaviness in the head; with humming in the ears; *goes off in the open air, but returns on re-entering the room.* Headache; throbbing; stupefying; burning; periodical. Confusion and stupefaction in the head. *Intense headache,*

increased with light and noise (Bell.), with vertigo; worse on left side. Sensation as if the brain moved, and beat against the skull during motion (Hyos., *Glon.*, Rhus tox., Sulph., Sulph. ac.). Drawing pressive pain in right side of forehead. Pain as if bruised or sore over the nose and in forehead, rubbing relieves temporarily. Throbbing over root of nose during motion. Pain in right temple; in vertex. Neuralgia on left side of head; hemicrania. Aching in occiput. Pain in head and face, especially severe on left side. Falling out of the hair (*Graph.*, Hep. s., *Nitr. ac.*, Phos., *Sep.*, *Sulph.*). °Can scarcely bear the head to be touched, scalp so sensitive. °Chronic eruptions with pustules and vesicles filled with pus. °Tinea.

Eyes.—Red. Injected. Staring. Protruding. Pupils dilated; contracted. Lachrymation and itching in the eyes. Blue spots in white of eye. Eyeballs hot and burning sore. Inflammation of the eyes and lids, *with severe burning pain* (*Alum.*), lachrymation and photophobia. Feeling of sand in the eyes (*Caust.*, *Sulph.*, Ign., Natr. mur., Phyt.); evenings. Conjunctiva looks like a piece of raw beef. Pulsative throbbing in the eyes, with every pulsation a stitch; after midnight. *Eyelids œdematous, often completely closing the eye* (*Apis*, Kali carb., *Rhus tox.*). Excessive photophobia (Acon., *Bell.*, *Sulph.*). Burning in margins of upper eyelids. Dryness of the eyelids, as if the eyes were rubbed by them. *Corrosive tears, making the cheeks and eyelids sore* (Euphr., Merc. cor.; bland, Cepa). °Ophthalmia of children; skin rough; dry, and dirty looking; photophobia and profuse acrid lachrymation; relieved by hot applications.

Ears.—Stitching pains in left meatus (Kali bi.) at night, from within outward. Otalgia. Roaring in ears (Bell., Calc., Graph., Kali carb.), with every paroxysm of pain.

Nose.—Swollen, and pouring forth a watery discharge. Watery *excoriating discharge from the nostrils* (Ailanth., Amm. carb., *Arum, Cepa, Euphr.*, Lyc.). *Coryza;* fluent and dry together; fluent with frequent sneezing (Acon., Gels.); with hoarseness and sleeplessness; worse in morning; *burning and excoriating; better in open air* (Puls.); better in hot weather. Pain in bone at root of nose. Sore-

ness of mucous membranes. Burning and dryness in nose. Distressing stoppage at root of nose. Nosebleed. °Extreme sensitiveness of smell, cannot bear even the smell of food.

Face.—*Face deathly color; pale, yellow, cachectic look; swollen; sunken (Ant. crud.); covered with cold sweat; Hippocratic* (Camphor, *Verat. alb.*). Distorted. *Face expressive of great agony* (*Camph.*, *Plumb.*, *Verat. alb.*). Twitching of muscles of face. Lips livid, blue, swollen, black and cracked; ulcerated. Lancinating pain along right inferior maxillary nerve. Pricking twitching in one side of upper lip, worse when going to sleep. Œdematous swelling of the face (Apis). °Cancer of face and lips, with burning pain.

Mouth.—Grinding of teeth while asleep (Hell., Hyos., Podo.). Teeth seem longer; become loose (*Merc.*, Nitr. ac., *Rhus tox.*); are sensitive to pressure and cold water. Swollen, bleeding gums, painful to touch. Jerking toothache at night, extending to temple. Sore lips and ulcers in the mouth. Tongue: sides furred, red streaks in middle *and red tip* (*Phyt.*, *Rhus tox.*); whitish, fiery red, smooth, *dry* (*Bell.*, *Rhus tox.*), *and brown* (Bapt., *Rhus tox.*); bluish white. Violent burning on the tongue; gangrene. Swelling about the root of the tongue. Externally and internally. *Dryness in mouth with violent thirst* (*Bry.*, Rhus tox.). Painful blisters in the mouth and on the tongue. *Drinks often, but little at a time* (Hyos., Cinch., Natr. ars.; reverse, Bry.). Aphthæ in the mouth. *Burning in the mouth, pharynx and œsophagus* (Acon., Canth., Caps.). *Excessive thirst; drinking does not refresh.* Burning thirst without especial desire to drink. *Constant thirst for cold water, the smallest quantity of which could not be retained.* Bitter taste after eating (*Bry.*, *Cinch.*, *Colo.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*). Taste sweetish; putrid. Saliva profuse; bloody; frothy.

Throat.—Ulceration. Diphtheritis. Inflammation and swelling internally and externally about root of tongue. Dryness; with soreness, scraping and burning. Dryness and burning in fauces, throat and œsophagus (Acon., Bell., Canth., Caps.). Swallowing very difficult and painful; sensation

of constriction (*Bell., Hyos.*); paralysis of pharynx and œsophagus. Burning when swallowing; food goes down to region of larynx, when it is ejected. Burning in the œsophagus.

Stomach.—Loss of appetite (Alum.); *loathing of food* (Acon., Ant. tart.). Hiccough after eating; *at the hour when fever ought to have come.* Unsuccessful eructations. Water-brash. Long-lasting nausea, anguish, with fainting tremor; heat all over, and shuddering; at 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., obliging him to lie down. Violent retching. Violent and incessant vomiting; *excited by eating or drinking* (*Nux v., Puls.*, Verat. alb.). °Stomach out of order from eating fruit, ice cream, etc. Vomiting; *of all nourishment as soon as it reaches the stomach*; of ingesta (Acon., *Phos., Verat. alb.*); brown substance; mucus and green bile; blood and mucus.

Great anxiety about the epigastric region; at night on rising up. *Intense burning pains in stomach and pit of stomach* (Ant. crud., Apis, Bell., *Colch.*, Canth., Iris Phos., Verat. alb.); with thirst anxiety and retching. Drawing pain in pit of stomach, in evening when sitting, extending around to lower border of left ribs. Internal chilliness in epigastric region. Soreness in pit of stomach when talking, drawing breath or moving (Bry.). Weak digestion. Could not bear any wine. Cramps in stomach (Acon., Ant. crud.). Weight in stomach, as of a stone, after eating (*Bry., Nux v.*, Puls.). Stomach tender to pressure (Ant. crud., *Bry.*, Bell., Lyc.).

Abdomen.—*Abdomen distended and painful* (Apoc., *Merc.*). *Violent, burning pains, with intolerable anguish* (Acon., Canth.); better after stool. Cutting pains in abdomen (Acon., Coloc.). Pain over region of liver, worse from pressure. Hypertrophy of the spleen. Pain about the umbilicus, causing him to bend forward, worse on touch, or on attempting to raise himself, or to lie on his back. Pinching in hypogastrium, increasing to cutting, in morning, before, during and after diarrhœa.

Stool and Anus.—Painful spasmodic protrusion of rectum. Burning in rectum after stool, with weakness and trembling in all the limbs. Ineffectual urging to stool. Tenesmus,

with burning pain and pressure in rectum and anus (Canth., Iris, Merc., Sulph.). Prolapsus ani (Podo.); hæmorrhoids; burning pain. *Evacuations excoriate the anus* (Merc., *Sulph.*).

Involuntary stools (*Arn.*) and urine (*Hyos.*). Stools *black* (Acon.); *acrid* (Merc. cor., Carb. v., *Lept.*, *Sulph.*); *putrid*; slimy and dark green mucus (Aur. mur., Arg. nit., *Merc.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*); dark, bloody, watery and painless; dark colored; *offensive* (Bapt.); blackish-brown bilious, with griping; dysentery-like. *Diarrhœa with coldness of the extremities; vomiting; prostration.* Diarrhœa worse after midnight, also in morning after rising. Diarrhœa, after chilling stomach by taking cold substances; from fruit and vegetables. Hæmorrhages from bowels; dark; offensive. *Constipation* (*Bry.*, *Calc. c.*, *Nux v.*, *Op.*, *Sulph.*); with pain in abdomen.

Urinary Organs.—*Burning in the urethra during micturition* (*Can. sat.*, *Canth.*). *Involuntary micturition* (Bell., Hyos.). *Urine scanty; passed with difficulty; burning during emission* (Acon., *Canth.*); copious. Suppression or retention of urine (Acon., Hyos., *Stram.*); paralysis of bladder. Hæmaturia (Canth., Colch., Ham., *Phos.*); albuminuria; uræmia.

Male Organs.—Painful swelling of the genitals, and gangrene. Glans blue, red, swollen, and cracked. Œdema of scrotum.

Female Organs.—Leucorrhœa profuse, yellow, thick (Hydras., Kali bi.), corroding (Kali carb.). °Thin, whitish, offensive discharge, instead of the menses. Ovaritis. Menses too early, profuse (Ambr., Amm. carb., Calc. c., *Nux v.*); exhaustion (Alum., Carb. an., Cocc.); dark blood. Amenorrhœa. Constant exhausting menorrhagia. Lancinations from abdomen into vagina. Burning or tensive pain in ovary. Pressive, stitching pains in region of right ovary; sometimes extending into thigh, which feels lame.

Respiratory Organs.—Voice weak, trembling, uneven, hoarse. Cough excited by smoky sensation, or as of vapors of sulphur (Cinch., Ign., Lyc.); or by constant titillation in larnyx (Amm. carb., Bell., Calc. c., Dros., Ign., *Rhus tox.*, *Rumex*, *Sang.*); worse after drinking (Phos.) Spasmodic; asthmatic (Iod., Ipec.); deep and dry; short; increasing

after midnight. Cough with bloody sputum. Cough suffocating at night; must sit up (Acon., *Ant. tart.*, Samb.); after lying down; on going into cold air.

Loss of breath immediately on lying down, in the evening, with whistling and constriction in the trachea. Oppression, increased by stormy weather and heavy air, walking quickly, ascending, warm and tight clothing, but especially from changes of warmth and cold. Wheezy respiration, with cough and frothy expectoration, looking like beaten white of egg. *Difficult breathing, with great anguish* (Ascl. t.). *Oppression, want of breath, must spring out of bed at midnight. Asthma.* Air-passages seem constricted (Ign.). *Oppression of breathing on walking fast, or ascending a height* (Acon., Amm. carb., Ascl. t., Calc. c., Kali nitr., Merc.). Constriction of the chest, with great anxiety and restlessness evenings; great dyspnœa; face cyanotic and covered with cold sweat; great anxiety. Chilliness in interior of chest evenings. Stitches in chest when coughing. Very tenacious mucus in chest (*Ant. tart.*, *Kali bi.*). Burning in the chest. Yellow spots on the chest.

Hæmoptysis after loss of blood; burning heat all over, especially with pain between scapulæ; in drunkards, or from suppressed menses. °Catarrh in chest, great suffocation; child tosses about in agony. °Gangrene of the lungs, with green ichorous sputum. Stitches and pressing in sternum.

Heart and Pulse.—*Violent palpitation of the heart, especially at night, visible and audible, with anguish* (Acon., *Spig.*, *Verat. alb.*); *after stool, with tremulous weakness, so that he has to lie down; irregular irritable heart.* Pulse accelerated; irritable; quick and small; *quick, weak and irregular* (Acon., *Ant. tart.*); weak, scarcely perceptible (Acon.). °Angina pectoris; sudden tightness above the heart; agonized precordial pain; anxiety, dyspnœa, etc.

Neck and back.—Nape stiff, as if bruised or sprained. Stiffness in spinal column, beginning in region of os coccygis. Bruised pain in small of back (Arn., Bry.). *Loss of strength in small of back.*

Limbs.—*Excessive weakness and exhaustion of limbs, obliging him to lie down.* Twitching, tremor, trembling.

weariness of the limbs. Convulsions. Contractions. Paralysis. Tearing in arms and limbs, worse lying on the affected side, better from motion of the affected parts.

Upper Limbs.—Drawing, jerking, and tearing from tips of fingers into the shoulders. Hand and lower half of forearm dark and livid. Pain in arm of that side on which he lies at night. Burning ulcers on tips of fingers.

Lower Limbs.—Sensation as if lower limbs would break down on going up stairs. *Uneasiness in lower limbs; cannot lie still at night; has to change position of feet constantly, or walk about to get relief* (*Rhus tox.*). Coldness in lower limbs. Stiffness, especially of knees and feet, alternating with tearing. Numbness of legs and feet; with tingling. Feet pain as if sprained (Rhus tox.). Tearing, sticking periosteal pain along the limb to the big toe. Sciatica. Paralysis. Violent drawing, tearing pain in the right foot. Drawing pain in legs, when resting feet upon the floor, while sitting. Cramps in the calves (Sulph., Calc. c., Camph., Nux v., Sil.). Œdematous swelling of the feet (Acet. ac., Apis, Colch.). Sore pain in balls of toes while walking as if chafed. Ulcers on soles of feet and toes.

Generalities.—Great emaciation (Ferr.). Epileptic convulsions (*Bell.*, Calc. c.); frequent fainting. *Great restlessness and anxiety* (*Acon.*). *Sudden sinking of strength* (Acon., Camph., Sec., *Verat. alb.*); *from slight pain or other causes. Great weakness and prostration* (*Bry., Phos., Sec.*); *scarcely able to walk* (Ferr.). The paroxysm of pain is frequently accompanied by other minor symptoms. Œdema of the head, face, eyes and neck. *Faint, anxious and weak, early in morning.* Pains intolerable, *periodical. Burning pains* (Carb. veg., Phos.), *especially in inner organs, skin and ulcers.* °After great exertions, climbing mountains, etc. *Nervous prostration. Typhoid conditions.* Senses morbidly acute.

Skin.—White, pasty looking skin. Painful black eruptions. Miliary eruptions. Parchment-like dryness of the skin. Petechiæ (Arn., Sec.). Pustules. Vesicular eruptions. Desquamation from head to foot. Formication with trembling. *Burning itching, painful after scratching.* Ulcer on leg, covered with gray crust, and sur-

rounded by an inflamed crust border; burning and painful (Carb. v.). *Bran-like, dry, scaly eruption* (Nitr. ac.). Gangrenous aspect of sores (Carb. v., Kreos., Lach., Sil., Sec.). °Cancers with burning pains. °Carbuncles.

Sleep.—*Frequent starting in and from sleep* (Agar., Amm. carb., *Bell.*, Bry., *Hyos.*, Stram., *Sulph.*). Restless, uneasy sleep with moaning (Lyc., Puls.). Dreams full of care, sorrow and fear; thunder-storms, fire, black water, darkness; about death, etc.

Fever.—*Shuddering, without thirst, worse in open air;* after dinner; after drinking. Intermittent fever, quotidian, sometimes tertian. Fever at same hour for several days. Remittent fever. Irritative fever. *Typhus fever with restlessness*, alternating with stupor. Coldness of body, dry skin, alternate with cold sweats. Chills and heat intermingled, or internal coldness, external heat, and red cheeks (*Arn.*); blue nails and lips during chill. *Internal burning, dry heat* (*Acon.*, Bry.); *after midnight, with anxiety* and inclination to uncover; while vomiting, with thirst. *Heat* beginning in stomach and præcordial region, passing to rest of body *at 2 a.m.*, warmth over whole body, sweat on face, feet, tension in hypochondria and epigastrium, causing colic and anxiety; at night; without thirst or sweat; at night, with restlessness, and with pulsations in limbs, hindering sleep, *with thirst;* with diarrhœa and enlarged spleen; chills every evening followed by heat. Feeling as if the blood in arteries were boiling hot. Sensation as if the blood coursed through the veins too rapidly or was too hot, with small, rapid pulse. *Cold, clammy* (Cham., Digit., Kali nitr., *Merc.*, Sec.); or sour and offensive sweat (Arn., Merc.); copious. During sweat unquenchable thirst; sweats on going to sleep, better after a little sleep; in bed causing faintness; about lower limbs at night, especially about knees.

Aggravation.—*At night, especially after midnight* (1 to 3 A.M.).

Amelioration.—*From warmth in general.*

Compare.—Ant. cr., Apis, Arn., Bell., Camph., *Carb. v.*, Colch., Cinch., Graph., Hell., *Iod.*, *Kali bi.*, Lach., Merc., Nux v., Plumb., *Phos.*, Rhus tox., Sec. c., Tabac., Silic., Samb., Sulph., Verat. alb., Zinc.

Antidotes.—Camph., Carb. v., *Cinch.*, Chin. sulph., *Ferr.*, Hep. s., Iodi., Ipec., Lach., Nux v., Samb., Tabac., Verat. alb. To large doses: sesquioxide of iron, hydrated peroxide of iron; or precipitated carbonate of iron; juice of sugar cane, or honey water; lime water in copious draughts; emetics of sulphate of zinc; carbonate of potash and magnesia, shaken in oil; infusions of astringent substances; large quantities of diluent drinks.

Arsenicum Antidotes.—Carb. v., Cinch., Ferr., Graph., Iodi., Ipec., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Verat. alb. Lead poisoning, and evil effects of alcohol.

THERAPEUTICS.

Arsenic has a wide range of action and is applicable in very many forms of disease. It is a valuable remedy in all forms of malarial and adynamic fevers, and low types of disease in general, where the proper indications are present. The chief indication in intermittent fevers is the irregularity and inequality of the three stages. The chill is not well defined, though the fever is, and often the sweat does not bring relief. Often the chill and heat are intermingled. Withal we usually have present the characteristic prostration and restlessness of Arsenic, and more or less gastro-enteric irritability. In long-standing cases the apyrexia is marked by symptoms indicating a bad state of the system—cachexia. Often dropsical indications are present due to an enlarged liver or spleen. Arsenic is also useful when in such patients neuralgia or headaches supervene, evidently due to the malarial poisoning. It is said to be most often indicated in malarial fevers after the failure or abuse of quinine. In typhoid fever Arsenic is indicated in the later stages where there is profound prostration, great restlessness and other characteristic symptoms. Also in pyæmia, hectic fever, yellow fever and low types of disease. In eruptive fevers, especially scarlet fever of a malignant character, with similar symptoms; the eruption delays, or becomes pale, or livid with petechial spots. Tendency to gangrene of throat. Hæmorrhagic measles. Malignant diphtheria. Arsenic is used by nearly all schools of practice, in the treatment of skin diseases. Its characteristic eruption is bran-like, dry and scaly, with desquamations; also black eruptions, vesicles, pus-

tules. Petechia. Gangrene, particularly the dry gangrene of old people. Ulcers. Carbuncles. Cancers. In all skin diseases, especially those last named, Arsenic is indicated by the severe burning lancinating pains so characteristic of the drug. In all conditions characterized by great exhaustion and rapid sinking of strength, even collapse, Arsenic may be indicated. This may be present in the diseases already named, but is especially liable to be associated with gastro-enteric troubles. Gastralgia, gastro-enteritis, diarrhœa, dysentery, even Asiasic cholera, where Arsenic is a valuable remedy, the symptoms agreeing. Hepatitis. Enlarged liver. Inflammation of the abdominal visceræ. In general dropsy of the thoracic and abdominal cavities, whether resulting from heart, liver or kidney diseases, Arsenic is a most important remedy. Also in œdema, from simple puffiness about the eyes to swelling of the feet and limbs, and ending in general anasarca. In all such cases the general symptoms of Arsenic will be more or less present, according to the locality of the dropsical effusion and the nature of the disease causing it. Arsenic is often the remedy for a weak irritable heart with palpitation; also for endocarditis, hypertrophy and hyper-pericardium. In angina pectoris it will often give relief, when the dyspnœa is very great and the patient shows extreme anguish. In catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract Arsenic may be useful when the symptoms correspond. It is especially useful in asthma, worse after midnight, must spring out of bed, sits with chest inclined forward. Hydrothorax from Bright's Disease. Emphysema with excessive dyspnœa, suffocative cough, etc. According to Allen a valuable remedy "for the cachexia which leads to chronic disease of the lungs." General anæmia with prostration, with or without cachexia. Catarrh of the eyes and upper air-passages; ophthalmia and other eye inflammations, œdema, etc.; fluent coryza characterized by burning pain, photophobia, profuse acrid lachrymation, œdema, etc.; fluent coryza characterized by sneezing and a profuse acrid discharge, causing burning and smarting in the nostrils; often an excellent remedy in influenza, with these symptoms. Inflammation of the œsophagus, with burning and spasmodic constriction on swallowing food. Epithelioma of mouth, tongue or throat with burning pain. Aphthæ; ulceration and gangrenous sores

in mouth. The nervous affections in which Arsenic is useful are mostly neuralgic headaches and often neuralgias due to malarial influences; chorea; epilepsy; paralysis, especially of lower extremities; spinal paralysis from myelitis; hysterical paralysis; convulsions. Delirium tremens. Bad effects from tobacco chewing; abuse of quinine, iron or iodine. Effects of poisoning from decayed or morbid animal matter, by inoculation, inhalation or swallowing.

ARSENICUM IODATUM.

Iodide of Arsenic. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

THERAPEUTICS.

Our knowledge of the action of this drug is derived chiefly from clinical sources. It has been found especially useful in the treatment of catarrhal diseases in scrofulous subjects, where many arsenic symptoms are present, together with enlarged lymphatic glands. Nasal catarrh. Hay fever. Ophthalmia. Otitis. Catarrhal inflammation of the nose, throat and ears, with swelling and stoppage of Eustachian tube. Diphtheria. Leucorrhœa. Mammary abscess. Mammary tumors, with ulcerated nipples sensitive to touch and painful. Enlarged spleen, after intermittent fever treated with quinine. Tabes mesenterica; cholera infantum.

The clinical use of this drug in chest diseases is admirably summed up by Dr. Allen (Handbook of Materia Medica, p. 133) as follows: "Pulmonary tuberculosis with cavities in lungs, hectic fever, etc. Chronic catarrhal pneumonia, with muco-purulent expectoration, dyspnœa, night sweats, etc. Chronic pneumonia with abscess in the lung, hectic fever. Acute catarrhal pneumonia, with caseous degeneration and fibrosis. Fibroid degeneration of the lung, with inflammation and hæmorrhage; commencing cavity. In general, many cases of pulmonary disease, pneumonia, sub-acute and chronic, and various forms of phthisis pulmonaris have been cured, the special indications being great debility, night sweats, either after the cavity is formed or when a cavity threatens to form,

with a decidedly cachectic condition of the patient. It seems probable that in the Iodide of Arsenic we have found a remedy most closely allied to manifestations of tuberculosis; it will be indicated by a profound prostration, rapid, irritable pulse, recurring fever and sweats, emaciation, tendency to diarrhœa, etc. It is especially valuable in non-tubercular phthisis. A number of cases of weakness of the heart have been reported as relieved, and it undoubtedly acts similarly to Arsenic in such cases; unfortunately nearly all the cases reported have been treated with a combination of other drugs with this one, so that perhaps as much credit should be given to the other drugs, as to Arsen. iod." This drug has also been successfully used for chronic skin affections; psoriasis; eczema of the beard, watery oozing, great itching, worse from washing. Not only useful in the night sweats of phthisis, but also in that of other debilitating diseases.

Compare.—Arsenic. Iodine.

ARUM TRIPHYLLUM.

Natural order.—Araceæ. *Common names.*—Indian Turnip. Jack in the Pulpit. *Habitat.*—Grows in moist, shady places throughout America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root. Should be kept in a dark, cool place.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Arum acts as an irritant poison to mucous surfaces, affecting especially the mucous membrane of the mouth and fauces, and to some extent of the larynx and bronchi, producing violent inflammation, tumefaction, and ulceration.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—°During delirium, boring in the nose (Cina.); picking at one spot or on the lips.

Head.—Violent headache.

Nose.—*Fluent coryza afternoons with heat in head and face. Continual discharge from left nostril.* Coryza in the morning with streaks of blood and hardened mucus; yellow

and thick during the day; watery, and at the same time obstruction, worse in the morning. °*Discharge of burning ichorous fluid from the nose, excoriating the nostrils and upper lip* (*Ailanth. Amm., carb., Ars., Cepa,* Merc.); in scarlet fever. *Nose obstructed and must breathe through the mouth* (Aur.). °Drink passes up and through the nose. *Nostrils sore and chapped* (*Ant. crud.,* Graph., Nitr. ac.). °Constant picking of the nose (Cina, Selen.).

Face.—*Nose, lips and face chapped, as after exposure to cold wind* (Ant. crud., Graph.). *Great heat in the face and head afternoons, with fluent coryza. Picks the lips until they bleed. Corners of mouth sore, cracked and bleeding* (Ant. crud., *Graph.,* Lyc., Nitr. ac.). Scalded feeling in the face in morning. Sprained pain in left articulation of jaw when swallowing.

Mouth.—Cracked tongue, painful and burning *Root of tongue and palate feel raw. Buccal cavity raw, sore and bleeding.* °Mouth burns, and is so sore that the child refuses to drink, and cries when anything is offered. Excessive salivation; saliva acrid. Dryness of mouth.

Throat.—*Swelling of submaxillary glands* (Aur., *Baryt. carb.*); *especially left side.* Constriction in throat with sneezing. Sensation of swelling in soft palate when swallowing. Soreness, dryness, burning pains, and ulcers in palate and throat.

Stool.—Watery, brown diarrhœa, with eructations of food.

Urinary Organs.—Discharge of much pale urine. °Urine scanty or suppressed, in scarlatina.

Respiratory Organs.—°*Voice hoarse, from overuse in singing or speaking* (*clergymen's sore throat*), (Arg. met., Arg. nit., Phos.). *Hoarseness.* Accumulation of mucus in trachea. Expectoration of tough mucus (Kali bi.). °Voice uncertain, changing continually. Lungs feel sore (Ail., Phos.).

Skin.—°*Exanthema, like scarlet rash, with itching; skin peels off afterwards* (Apis, *Bell.,* Rhus tox., Stram.).

Compare.—Ailanth., Amm. mur., Arg. nit., Ars., Bapt., Caust., Cepa, Camph., Canth., Kali bi., Nitr. ac., Natr. ars., Hydras., Phos., Phyt. Rhus tox., Stram., Sulph.

Antidote.—Buttermilk.

THERAPEUTICS.

Arum has been found an excellent remedy in malignant forms of scarlatina and diphtheria, characterized by the acrid ichorous discharges above noted, the patient continually boring the nose and picking the lips. Sometimes the nose becomes ulcerated, and the ichorous discharge very offensive. Coryza with characteristic discharge. Hay fever, with severe pain over the root of nose; nose and throat feel raw and sore. Laryngitis, especially the so-called clergymen's sore throat, occurring in public speakers, auctioneers and singers; great hoarseness and loss of voice, constant hawking and clearing the voice. In all inflammatory affections of the mouth, tongue and buccal cavity where symptoms indicate. In typhoid forms of fever.

ASAFŒTIDA.

Natural order.—Umbelliferæ. *Common name.*—Devil's dung. *Habitat.*—A large perennial herbaceous plant, native of Persia and neighboring countries. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the gum-resin.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the nervous system Asafœtida acts particularly upon the female generative organs and the respiratory system, giving rise to conditions simulating ovarian irritation, *hysteria*, chorea, asthma, etc. Also acts upon the bones and skin.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Ill humor; irritable (*Bry., Cham., Nux v.*); apprehensive.

Head.—*Pressive pain in forehead from within outward* (*Acon., Bry.*). Single deep penetrating stitches in left frontal eminence. Drawing pressive pains like a plug (*Anac.*), in sides of head or temples; most on left side. Drawing above right ear, which changes into stitching.

Eyes.—Nocturnal throbbing pains in and around the head;

°syphilitic iritis. °Extensive superficial ulceration of the cornea, with burning, sticking or pressive pains from within outward; rest and pressure relieves. Itching of right eye. Burning in eyeballs. Periodic burning in the eyes and pressing together of the lids, as if overcome by sleep. Pinching drawing across supra-orbital region. Dryness and burning in the eyes (*Ars., Sulph.*). Severe boring pains over the eyebrows.

Nose.—°Offensive discharge from the nose; bones swollen and inflamed; caries of the bones.

Face.—Sensation of numbness in the bones of the face. Swelling of the upper lip.

Throat.—Dryness of mouth, throat and œsophagus. *Sensation of a ball rising from the stomach into the throat* (*Lyc.*, Sulph., Mag. mur., Physos.), *obliging frequent swallowing to keep it down,* and causing at times difficult breathing; *globus hystericus.* Sensation in the œsophagus as if the peristaltic motions were from below upward.

Stomach.—Pulsation in the pit of the stomach (Ant. tart., Puls., Sep.). Distension of stomach and bowels, with feeling as if peristaltic motions were reversed, with spasmodic working in œsophagus. Eructations; smelling like garlic; tasting rancid, sharp or putrid. Flatus passing upward, none down.

Abdomen.—Great distension of the abdomen (Ant. crud., Cinch.). Sense of fullness as if beaten, in epigastrium and whole abdomen (Merc.), with fullness in former and eructations. Aching in flanks on drawing in abdominal muscles. Griping pains with emission of flatus. Pain as from taking cold, and as if diarrhœa would ensue, with ravenous hunger.

Stool and Anus.—Dull, pressive pain in perineum. Stool profuse, watery, or thick, papescent, brown and exceedingly offensive (*Ars., Lept., Bapt.*), relieving the symptoms.

Urinary Organs.—Urine warm, and of pungent ammoniacal smell (*Benz. ac.*).

Female Organs.—Labor-like pains in uterine region, with cutting and bearing-down (*Agar.*, Aloe, *Caul.*, Cimic., *Puls.*). °Leucorrhœa profuse, greenish, thin, and offensive. Swelling and inflammation of the genitals.

Respiratory Organs.—*Spasmodic tightness of the chest, as if the lungs could not be fully expanded* (*Crot. tig.*, Ign., Laur.). Oppressive, pressing, aching pains in the chest. Pressure in the chest (right side), from within outward.

Heart and Pulse.—Nervous palpitation (Cocc.) like a tremor when sitting, with small, quick, irregular pulse.

Neck and Back.—Fine burning stitches behind right scapula, extending to ribs. Cannot work on account of backache.

Upper Limbs.—Tearing stitches in upper arm and forearm, down to tips of fingers. Twitching of the muscles of the arms. Fine sticking pains in elbow. Cramp-like twitching in metacarpal bone of left thumb.

Lower Limbs.—Twitching of the muscles of the legs. Swelling and caries of the tibia, and bones of the feet (*Hep. s.*, Kali, Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Phos., ac., *Sil.*). Painful throbbing in tip of great toe.

Generalities.—Hysteria, with much trouble about throat or œsophagus; well marked globus hystericus.

Skin.—°Ulcers, with high, hard edges, *sensitive to touch, easily bleeding* (*Hep. s., Merc., Mez.*); pus profuse, greenish, thin, offensive, even ichorous.

Fever.—Chill runs over body from time to time. Heat on the face after dinner, with anxiety and sleepiness, without thirst.

Conditions.—Particularly adapted to nervous, hysterical, scrofulous individuals, with venous hæmorrhoidal constitutions; to scrofulous, bloated, clumsy children. To syphilitic patients who have taken much Mercury.

Compare.—*Ambr., Aur.*, Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. c., Caust., Cinch., Carb. v., Coff. c., Coni., Croc., Lyc., *Merc.*, Mez., *Mosch.*, Nitr. ac., *Phos.*, Puls., Sep., *Sil.*, Sulph., *Valer.*

Antidotes.—Caust., Camph., Cinch., Merc., Puls. Electricity.

Asafœtida Antidotes.—Merc., Puls.

THERAPEUTICS.

Is used chiefly in hysteria when the globus hystericus is well marked, difficult breathing, sensation as if peristaltic motions were reversed, etc., especially after the suppression of any habitual discharge. Also in hyper-sensitive conditions, hypochondria; asthma; pertussis; indigestion; cardialgia; diarrhœa; the symptoms agreeing. It has been found a valuable remedy

in Mercurial and scrofulous affections of the bones and skin—caries and ulcers; also for the latter when the result of destructive syphilitic processes. Orbital neuralgia, boring pains above the eyes. The same symptom may also indicate the drug in iritis, and in intra-ocular inflammations. Nervous diseases in general, resulting from the sudden checking of habitual discharges, such as ulcers, expectorations, diarrhœa, etc.

ASARUM.

Synonym.—Asarum Europœum. *Natural order.*—Aristolochiaceæ. *Common names.* — Hazel-wurz. Asarabacca. *Habitat.*—A plant growing in shady elevated forests in Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The chief action of Asarum is upon the cerebro-spinal nervous system, causing an excessive nervous erethism, which is its most important characteristic. It also affects the mucous membranes of the alimentary tract.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Gradual vanishing of thought, as when falling asleep.

Head.—Very sensitive, compressive headache, especially in left temple and behind the ears. Tension of scalp (Caust.), making hair feel painful.

Eyes.—Painful dryness of the interior of the eyes. Swelling of upper lids with inability to endure much reading.

Ears.—Pressure and tension in region of meatus auditorius.

Face.—Warm feeling in cheeks.

Mouth.—°Disgusting taste in the mouth.

Stomach.—Nausea and inclination to vomit. Frequent empty eructations. °Want of appetite, even nauseated by food. Empty retching; during the retchings all the symptoms are aggravated, except the stupid feeling about the head, which decreases. °Unquenchable longing for alcohol (Carb. ac.)

Stool.—Before stool, cutting in the abdomen, and sharp stitches in the rectum, from above downward.

Respiratory Organs.—Stitches in lungs during inspiration.

Neck and Back.—Pain in left side of nape as if a bundle of muscular fibres had been displaced by violent exertion, afterwards extending over head and shoulders. Paralytic pain as if bruised in nape and back, when moving, standing or sitting, better when lying.

Limbs.—Lightness of all the limbs (Mez.); when walking seems to be gliding through the air; dull pressure in the right hip.

Generalities.—*Excessive sensibility of all the nerves* (*Cinch., Coff. c.*); *when merely thinking* (*and this he must continually*) *that someone might, with the finger tip or nail scratch even lightly on linen or similar material, a most disagreeable sensation thrills through him, arresting momentarily all his thoughts and actions.* Weakness every afternoon with constant yawning. Slow and lazy. Weakness in knees, staggering if not careful. Weariness, sometimes as if bruised all over (Arnica).

Conditions.—In nervous, excitable temperament; in drunkards.

Compare.—Cupr., Mosch., Nux mos., Nux v., Phos., Piper m., Puls.

Antidotes.—Camphor, Vinegar, Vegetable acids.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has only been used when the above peculiar nervous sensitiveness has been present, particularly in gastric and bilious disorders; especially during pregnancy; anæmia; nervous, hacking cough; desire for alcoholic drinks.

ASCLEPIAS CORNUTI.

Synonym.—Asclepias Syriaca. *Natural order.*—Asclepiadaceæ. *Common names.*—Milk Weed. Silk Weed. *Habitat.*—A common herb growing on roadsides throughout the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the nervous system Asclepias acts upon the liver secondarily, producing serous and mucous fluxes and diaphoresis. It tends to congestion, which is especially noted in the brain and in the female generative organs.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Dizziness; violent headache between the eyes. Sense of constriction across the forehead. °Headache from suppressed perspiration, or from the retention of effete matters in the system. Nervous headaches, followed by sweating or profuse urination (Gels.). A feeling (after vomiting) as if some sharp instrument were thrust from one temple to the other.

Mouth.—Tongue covered with a white fur.

Throat.—Tickling sensation in the fauces.

Stomach.—Excessive nausea; violent vomiting and retching.

Stool.—Increased secretion of bile (Iris, Podo.). Slight inclination to evacuate the bowels. Diarrhœa with nausea and vomiting (*Ipec.* Iris), with excoriation of the anus (*Ars.*, Sulph.). Copious stools of soft, fluid consistence, yellowish in color, and attended with some griping pain.

Urinary Organs.—Ardor urinæ. Increased flow of urine (Eupat., Phos. ac.). Pale-colored urine, with light specific gravity. Increase of solid matters in urine (Bry., Colch., Cimic.).

Male Organs.—Tickling sensation at the end of the penis.

Female Organs.—°Intermittent, bearing-down, labor-like pains (during dropsy or pregnancy). Suppression of menses (during dropsy).

Respiratory Organs.—Increase of the bronchial secretions (*Ant. tart., Ipec., Phos., Stan.*).

Heart and Pulse.—Action of heart lessened; pulse slow (*Digit., Can. ind., Op.*). Feeble pulse after vomiting (*Ant. tart.*).

Sleep.—Drowsy; sleepiness; hard sleep during the night.

Fever.—Coldness of surface after vomiting. Diaphoresis; profuse sweat.

Compare.—Ascl. t., Apoc. c., Bry., Colch.

THERAPEUTICS.

This drug has been successfully used in the following conditions when the indications were present: Congestive and nervous headaches, after suppressed perspiration followed by profuse flow of urine. Diarrhœa. Uræmia of pregnant women. Post-scarlatinal dropsy. Renal dropsy. Cardiac dropsy. Anasarca from sudden check of perspiration. Gonorrhœa and gleet. Rheumatism of large joints. Influenza. Bronchitis.

ASCLEPIAS TUBEROSA.

Natural order.— Asclepiadaceæ. *Common names.*—Pleurisy Root. Butterfly Weed. *Habitat.*—A plant found in dry fields in the United States and Canada. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts chiefly on the mucous surfaces, especially of the respiratory organs, and intestinal canal; also upon the serous tissues, especially the pleura and synovial membranes, and upon the muscles, especially of the chest. In all these tissues it produces irritation and inflammation of a sub-acute character.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Confusion, dullness, and heaviness of the head; swimming of the head. Dull headache in the forehead and vertex, aggravated by motion, and relieved by lying down. Pain in forehead when coughing (Bry.).

Nose.—Fluent coryza, with much sneezing (Acon.). Blowing of blood from left nostril. Itching of the nose (*Sulph.*).

Mouth.—Tongue covered with a tough yellow coating. Taste putrid (Arn., Merc., *Puls.*); of blood.

Throat.—Slight constriction of throat and pricking in larynx.

Stomach.—Nausea, and efforts to vomit. In stomach: neuralgic pains; pressive pain; weight (Ars., *Bry.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*); burning (*Ars.*, *Colch.*).

Abdomen.—Rumbling in the bowels, with uneasiness, or sharp, cutting pains. Colic pains from flatulence (Aloe, Carb. v., Coloc., Lyc.). Dull pain in bowels on pressure.

Stool.—Emission of fœtid flatulence (*Arn.*, *Aloe, Bry., Carb. v., Graph.*). *Soft and fœtid stool at 11 a.m., preceded by rumbling in the bowels.* Stool, dysenteric; like white of egg; yellow; green; clammy; smelling like rotten eggs (Calc. c., *Cham.*).

Urinary Organs.—Dark red, saturated urine, readily decomposing.

Respiratory Organs.—*Dry cough, with constriction of throat; causing pain in forehead and abdomen; dry, hacking cough. Breathing painful, especially at base of left lung.* Oppression and difficulty of breathing; in paroxysms, like asthma (*Ars.*). *Sharp pain shooting from left nipple downward, with stiffness of left side of neck. Sharp, cutting pain behind the sternum, aggravated by drawing a long breath, or moving the arms. The spaces between the ribs, close to the sternum, are sensitive to pressure, and the pain, which is acute, quick, and darting, shoots over to the right side. Pain in chest relieved by bending forward. Acute pleuritic pain in right side, with dry, hacking cough and scanty mucous expectoration* (Acon., *Bry.*).

Heart and Pulse.—Constrictive pain in the heart. Lancinating pains in region of heart (Acon., Cact., *Bry.*, Kali carb., Spig.). Pulse slightly accelerated.

Neck and back.—Lancinating pains in back and between the shoulders. Sharp pain in loins near sacrum; lumbago.

Extremities.—Rheumatic pain in all the joints (Acon., Bry., Rhus tox.). Sharp, shooting pains in right shoulder. Pain in left shoulder, shooting from left chest.

Generalities.—Weak and languid, as if he had been sick a long time.

Fever.—Great emaciation and debility. Chilly, with cold feet; high fever, with hot sweat.

Skin.—Vesicles, pimples, and pustules all over the body, especially on arms, legs and face; itching (*Sulph.*).

Sleep.—Drowsy, uneasy, restless sleep. Troublesome dreams.

Compare.—Acon., Arn., Ascl. c., Bry., Cimic., Coloc.

THERAPEUTICS.

This remedy has been used chiefly in pleurodynia, and other rheumatic troubles, including rheumatic fevers, rheumatic pericarditis and lumbago. It may also be useful in pleurisy, bronchitis, capillary bronchitis of children, influenza, carditis, catarrhal fever, catarrhal and bilious diarrhœas and dyspepsia.

ASPARAGUS.

Synonym.—Asparagus Officinalis. *Natural order.*—Liliaceæ. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant cultivated in gardens. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the young sprouts.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the spinal nervous system Asparagus exerts its chief action upon the kidneys, giving rise to secondary affections of the heart, which have their origin in functional derangements of these organs. It also acts upon the mucous surfaces, producing catarrhal conditions, characterized by profuse secretions, especially of the nasal and bronchial tracts, and the bladder.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Confusion of the head; vertigo. Heaviness in forehead. Pressive; aching pains in temples, increased by pressure.

Eyes.—Stitching and tickling in the eyes.

Nose.—Frequent sneezing. Severe coryza and nasal catarrh, with profuse secretions of thin whitish fluid.

Urinary Organs.—Cutting and burning in the urethra. Frequent urging, with increased secretion (Ascl. t., Phos. ac.). Frequent urination, with fine stitches in the orifice of the urethra. Urine has strong, offensive odor (Asaf., Benz. ac., Nitr. ac.). Urine straw-colored; turbid, containing white, flocky sediment; reddish sediment. Urine scanty; loaded with phosphates and the urate of ammonia (°in renal dropsy). °Gravel passes, in small quantities, with the urine.

Respiratory Organs.—Tickling, and inclination to cough. Distressing cough, with copious mucous expectoration (*Stan.*). Difficult breathing when moving, or on going up stairs (Acon., *Ars.*, Calc. c.); has to sit up in bed (*Ars.*). Constriction, and stitching pains in chest.

Heart and Pulse.—*Palpitation of the heart, with oppression of the chest.* Irregular action of the heart (*Digit.*, Natr. mur.). Pulse slightly accelerated; feeble.

Generalities.—Rheumatic pains in the back and limbs. (*Acon.*, *Bry.*, *Rhus tox.*). Concretions of lithic acid in the joints. °Great languor and disinclination to physical or mental exertion.

Compare.—Apoc. c., Conval., Dig., Paris, Squill.

THERAPEUTICS.

Asparagus has proved useful in functional cardiac troubles, rheumatism, dropsy, and other ailments dependent upon kidney disease. Cystitis, with much mucus and pus. An excellent article of diet in rheumatism and in renal dropsy.

ASTERIAS RUBENS.

Common name.—Star Fish. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the live animal.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, "giving readily and often in profusion symptoms indicating disturbance of function, but it never goes on to alteration of tissue, rarely even to the earliest indications thereof" (*Petroz.*). Hysterical and neuralgic symptoms predominate, and it is in the treatment of these conditions, and in chorea and epilepsy that it has been chiefly used. It has also been used in cerebral congestion, when apparently a precursor of apoplexia. The symptoms given are not markedly characteristic. It is said that the drug has a tendency to produce irritation of venous parts, but never reaching true inflammation.

AURUM.

Synonym.—Aurum Metallicum. *Common name.*—Metallic Gold. *Preparation.*—Triturations of the precipitated metal.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Aurum affects especially the osseous and glandular systems, most prominently the nasal and palatine bones, and the oculo-nasal mucous membrane, giving rise to conditions quite analogous to those which, in these parts, result from a syphilitic mercurial or scrofulous disease, the drug having a general tendency to destruction of tissue in the parts affected (especially on connective tissue in parenchymatous organs.—*Allen*). Aside from its local action, the distinguishing feature of Aurum is its desponding melancholy, with suicidal tendency.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Disgust for life; suicidal tendency* (Naja, Nux v.). Religious mania, imagines herself irretrievably lost. *Melancholy;* imagines he is unfit for this world, never can succeed (Arg. nit.). *Despondent, dejected, unhappy, weeping* (Lyc., Natr. mur., Nux m., Puls., Rhus tox.). Great anguish, coming from the præcordial region, driving him from place to place (*Ars.*); palpitation. Apprehensive; full of fear (Acon., Bell., Cinch., Ign., Phos.); a mere noise at the door makes him anxious. *Peevish and vehement; the least contradiction excites his wrath* (*Bry., Cham.*, Ferr., *Nux v.*). °Ailments from grief, disappointed love (Hyos., Ign., Phos. ac.).

Head.—Vertigo when stooping, as if turning in a circle, better on raising the head (*Bry.*, Coni., *Nux v.*); as if drunk (Stram.); as if he would fall to the left when walking in open air (Agar., Calc. c., Glon., Sep., *Sulph.*); must lie down, but returning even then on slightest motion. Rush of blood to the head, with sparks before the eyes and glassy, bloated face; worse from mental exertion. Skull bones painful as if broken, when lying down. Fine tearing from the right side of the occiput through the brain to the forehead; worse

during motion. Heat on vertex. Bony tumors on cranium; boring pains.

Eyes.—Protruding. Feeling of sand. Tension, making vision difficult. *Sees things double or mixed up* (Bell., Cic., Nitr. ac., Phyt.). Objects as if divided horizontally; *can see only lower half, upper half as if covered with a dark body.* (Left half, Lyc.). Heat in eye when looking, as if blood pressed upon the optic nerve. Feeling of weakness and pressure in eyes. Pressive pain in eyeball from above downward; inward; right eye; worse during motion. Constant lachrymation (Euphr.). Morning agglutination (Ailanth., Calc. c., Lyc., Merc., Sulph.); burning in lids; burning in inner canthi, with stitching, drawing and itching.

Ears.—°Caries of the mastoid process (Caps.); obstinate fœtid otorrhœa (Bovis.).

Nose.—*Ulcerated, agglutinated, painful nostrils* (*Nitr. ac.*); cannot breathe through the nose (Arum); crusts in the nose (Ant. crud., Graph., Kali bi., *Puls.*). Nose feels obstructed as in dry coryza, yet air passes through freely. Burning, itching, stitching and smarting in the nose; *feeling of soreness in the nose, especially when touched* (*Merc.*). Boring inside of nasal bone, toward maxilliary. Redness and swelling of right nostril and beneath it. Sensitive smell; everything smells too strong (Acon., Agar., Coff., *Bell.*, Colch., Hep. s., Lyc.). Putrid smell when blowing the nose. °Caries of the nasal bone (Calc. c., Merc.).

Face.—Drawing tearing on left side of face. Burning, tearing and boring in zygoma. °Inflammation of the bones of the face; caries of the cheek bones. Swelling of one cheek, with drawing and tearing in jaws. Painful swelling of the submaxillary glands (*Arum*, Calc. c., Iodi., *Rhus tox.*). Fine eruption on lips, face or forehead.

Mouth.—Toothache from drawing air into the mouth. Putrid odor from the mouth (Arn., Hep. s., Iodi., Kreos., *Merc.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Puls.*), as from old cheese. Bitter or putrid taste in the mouth (Arn., Hep. s., Merc., *Puls.*). °Caries of the palatine bones.

Throat.—Parotid gland painful, as if pressed or contused on touch (Merc.). Dull pressive pain, with or without swallowing, in a gland below angle of lower jaw (Merc.).

Stomach.—Immoderate appetite and thirst with qualmishness in stomach. Pressure on left side, near pit of stomach, at noon.

Abdomen.—Burning heat and cutting pain in right hypochondria. Incarcerated flatulence; rumbling (*Carb. v.*, Cinch., *Lyc.*).

Urine.—Turbid, like buttermilk; much sediment of mucus.

Stool.—Constipation, stools hard and knotty.

Male Organs.—*Right testicle swollen;* pressive *tensive* pains when touching or rubbing, as from contusion. Swelling and induration of the testes (Coni., Rhod., Puls.). Nightly erections and pollutions (Phos. ac.).

Female Organs.—°Prolapsus and induration of the womb.

Respiratory Organs.—Dyspnœa; constantly taking deep breath; cannot get air enough (*Ars.*, Ant. tart., *Phos.*), at night. Dyspnœa, with dull stitches in the chest when inspiring. Suffocative attacks, with spasmodic constriction of the chest; °asthma, from congestion to chest; great oppression at night and when walking in the open air; face bluish red; palpitation; falls down unconscious.

Heart and Pulse.—Violent palpitation of the heart, with anxiety and tremulous fearfulness (Acon.). Pulse small but accelerated. Weak pulse, cardiac asthma; mental depression; great debility.

Lower Limbs.—All the blood appears to rush from her head into her lower limbs; they feel paralyzed; she has to sit down; knees pain, as if firmly bandaged, when sitting.

Generalities.—Boring, tearing bruised bone pains in extremities. Over-sensitive to all pain (*Cham., Coff. c.*, Ign.), and to cold air (*Cinch.*, Coccul., Sep., Sil.). °Hypochondriasis and hysteria. °Hysterical spasms; alternate laughing and crying (*Ign., Nux m.*, Phos.). Great nervous weakness; tremulous agitation. Boring in the bones; °caries, especially after Mercury. Very sensitive to cold over the whole body. Violent orgasm, as if the blood were boiling in the veins. Better in open air. Pains aggravated at night.

Sleep.—Awake all night; no pain; no lassitude or sleepiness in the morning. Vivid frightful dreams about thieves (Arn., *Bell., Puls., Sulph.*), sobs aloud during sleep. °Awakened

by bone pains; suffering so great he despairs; does not want to live.

Skin.—°Deep ulcers, affecting the bones; after abuse of Mercury (Kali iod., Nitr. ac.)

Conditions.—Especially indicated in scrofulous subjects, with light hair, sanguine temperament, and ruddy complexion in corpulent old people. Also in syphilitic and mercurial patients.

Compare.—Asaf., *Ars.*, Bell., Calc. c., Cinch., Ign., Iodi., *Merc.*, Mez., *Nitr. ac., Phos., Plat.*, Puls., Rhod., *Sil.*

Antidotes.—Bell., Camph., Cinch., Coccul., Coff. c., Cupr., Merc., Puls., Spig.

Aurum Antidotes.—Merc., Spig.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief therapeutic application of Aurum is in the treatment of syphilitico-mercurial affections and scrofulous diseases, especially caries of the nasal, palatine, mastoid and ossicular bones; ozæna; otorrhœa; nasal catarrh; angina; exostoses of skull and other bones. The nightly aggravation of the pains, and their boring nature is characteristic. Bones usually very sensitive to the touch, and ulcerated tissues give forth horribly offensive discharges. Allen says that the drug "is always to be thought of in interstitial changes of heart, liver and kidneys, and in gouty diathesis." Fatty degeneration of these organs (Phos.). Cardiac hypertrophy without dilatation. Acute inflammation of the eye in syphilitic subjects, great photophobia; tendency to corneal ulcers; iritis with sore bruised sensation around the eye (Asaf.); glaucoma; scrofulous ophthalmia, great vascularity, scalding lachrymation, eyes sensitive to light and touch. Orchitis, especially on right side. Chronic enlargement and induration of the testes. Hydrocele. Aurum has also been used in chronic inflammation, induration and prolapsus of the uterus. Sterility, causing great melancholy. Vaginismus. Hysteria. Hypochondriasis. Melancholia. In all mental states there is a very low spirited condition, and disgust for life. Religious melancholia, with weeping and crying.

BADIAGA.

Synonym.—Spongilla Fluviatilis. Spongia Palustris. *Common name.*—Fresh-water Sponge. *Russian name.*—Badiaga. *Habitat.*—A protozoön, found in ponds and slow-flowing streams. *Preparation.*—Tincture or trituration from the dried sponge.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Hahnemann considered Badiaga an antipsoric, which might well be expected from the character of its constituents,—lime, silica and alumina. It acts upon the blood producing conditions analogous to those resulting from scrofula and also has many points of similarity with its nearest relative, the Spongia Officinalis.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Headache from 2 P.M., with slight aching pains in the posterior portions of both eyeballs, and in the temples. During the day more or less headache, with pains in the eyeballs (Cimic., *Spig.*); worse in the left; more from 1 P.M. to 7 P.M. Pain in temples and eyeballs; from eyeballs to temples. Excess of dandruff (Canth., Mez.), or dry tetter-like appearance of the scalp, with slight itching. Scalp sore to touch, with tetter-like eruption on forehead.

Eyes.—Bluish-purple margin of the eyelids, and blue under the eyes. Scrofulous inflammation of the eyes, with hardening of the Meibomian glands (*Graph., Sulph.*). Severe pain in left eyeball and temple. Headache extending into the eyeballs (Cimic., Spig.). Left eyeball quite sore, even when closing it tightly. Severe intermittent pain in posterior portion of right eyeball.

Ears.—Slight shocks heard in the ear, as if very distant artillery; afternoons.

Nose.—Profuse coryza, mostly from the left nostril; worse in afternoons and evening; with sneezing.

Face.—On forehead; tetter-like eruption. Pale, ashy or lead color of the face. Stiffness in the maxillary joints.

Mouth.—Mouth and breath hot and feverish, with thirst for large quantities of water at a time (*Bry.*).

Throat.—Hawked up a viscid, solid lump of bloody mucus in the morning. Throat inflamed and sore, especially on swallowing.

Abdomen.—Indurated inguinal glands.

Respiratory Organs.—*Occasional severe paroxysms of spasmodic cough, ejecting viscid mucus from the bronchial tubes, which at times comes forcibly out of the mouth, caused by tickling in the larynx.* Severe sharp lancinating pain in right supra-clavicular region.

Heart.—Severe vibrating; tremulous palpitation of the heart, while sitting or lying, especially upon any sudden elating thought, or emotion of mind.

Neck and Back.—Very stiff (Rhus tox., *Chel.*). Soreness and lameness, with stitches in nape of neck, aggravated by bending the head back and forth. °Scrofulous swelling of the glands of the left side of the face, throat and neck; nearly all of the size of a hen's egg; some hard, some suppurating. Severe lancinating pains and stitches in the posterior right side, below the scapula; much aggravated by throwing the shoulders back and chest forward, or contortions of the body.

Generalities.—General soreness of the muscles and integuments of the whole body; flesh sore to touch, even of the clothes; sore as if beaten (Arn., Ruta.).

Compare.—Baryt. c., *Iodi.*, Kali iod., Merc., Phyt., Sil., Spig., *Spong.*, Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Badiaga has been used in scrofulous diseases, particularly swollen glands. Scrofulous ophthalmia. Neuralgia of right eyeball. Hay fever with sneezing and watery discharge and other symptoms given above. Whooping cough with characteristic forcible expectoration. Has cured uterine hæmorrhage, worse at night, with feeling of enlargement of the head. Indurated syphilitic buboes. Indurated inguinal glands. Hæmorrhoids. Has also been a popular remedy for chilblains; for ulcers on feet of horses and hurts of the hoofs of horses.

BAPTISIA.

Synonym.—Baptisia Tinctoria. *Natural order.*—Leguminosæ. *Common name.*—Wild Indigo. *Habitat.*—A perennial herb growing in dry poor soil throughout the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Baptisia acts especially upon the blood, having a disorganizing and decomposing influence, producing a state similar to that present in low forms of fever and typhoid conditions. Through the blood it affects the mucous membranes, especially of the mouth, throat and intestines, and also involves the motor and sensory nerves, giving rise to prostration and to paralysis, both of motion and sensation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Indisposed to think, want of power; mind seems weak and confused (Æth., Gels., *Phos. ac.*, Rhus tox.); confused, as if drunk. Cannot confine his mind; a sort of wild, wandering feeling. °Body feels scattered about, tosses around to get pieces together; cannot sleep because he cannot get pieces together; typhus fever.

Head.—Vertigo, and weak feeling of entire system, especially lower limbs and knees. Dull heavy pressive headache (Coni., Gels., Hydras.). Frontal headache, with pressure at root of nose. (Acon., Kali bi.). °Head feels large and heavy, with numbness of head and face. Soreness in the brain, worse on stooping. °Dull, bruised feeling in occiput.

Eyes.—Eyeballs feel sore; sore and lame on moving them. (Agar., Bry., Cimic., Eup. p.)

Face.—Face flushed, dusky, hot; *dark-red, with a besotted expression.* Heat and redness of face.

Mouth.—°Sordes on the teeth and lips (*Ailanth.*, Rhus tox.). Tongue yellow; along the center; first white, with reddish papillæ, followed by yellow-brown coating in center, edges dark-red and shining; dry, brown down the center (Plumb.); cracked, sore, ulcerated (Apis, *Ars.*, *Rhus tox.*);

dry on waking, feels burnt. Saliva rather abundant, somewhat viscid, tasting flat. Putrid ulcers of the buccal cavity, with salivation (*Merc.*, *Nitr. ac.*). *Mouth and tongue very dry in fevers* (Acon., *Ars.*, *Bry.*). Putrid, offensive (Arn., Hep. s., Iodi., Kreos., *Nitr. ac.*, *Puls.*); fœcal breath. Flat, bitter taste in mouth (Borax, *Bry.*, Hep. s., *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*).

Throat.—Constrictive feeling in throat, causing frequent efforts at deglutition (Ars., *Bell.*, *Hyos.*). Redness of tonsils and soft palate; of tonsils with frequent inclination to swallow, which causes pain at root of tongue (Phyto.). °Fauces dark-red (Naja); dark; putrid ulcers (Mur. ac.); tonsils and parotids swollen; absence of pain, and great prostration; diphtheria, etc. °Difficult deglutition; can only swallow water.

Stomach.—°Sinking, gone feeling at the stomach (Cimic., *Hydras.*, *Ign.*, Sep., Sulph.); after typhus. Pain in epigastric region; distress in stomach. Loss of appetite. Nausea.

Abdomen.—Pain in liver, from right lateral ligament to gall bladder; can scarcely walk, it so augments pain in gall bladder. Constant severe pain over gall bladder (Berb.). °Right iliac region sensitive; typhus. Fullness and distension of the abdomen (Bry., Cinch., Caps.); rumbling. (Lyc.). °Abdominal muscles sore on pressure; typhus.

Stool and Anus.—°Frequent small, thin, dark, offensive, and acrid stools (Ars.). °Very fœtid exhausting diarrhœa (*Ars.*). Stool papescent, with large quantities of mucus; no pain. °Dark-brown mucous and bloody stools, with tenesmus and typhoid tendency (Ars.). Diarrhœa in the morning (Aloe, *Podo.*, Rumex, *Sulph.*). Constipation, with fullness of abdomen.

Urinary Organs.—Burning when urinating (Acon., *Ars.*, *Canth.*). Urine rather scanty, dark-red color (Acon.).

Respiratory Organs.—Awakes with great difficulty of breathing; the lungs feel tight and compressed; must have fresh air (*Ars.*, Carb. v., Sulph.). Soreness of right lung. Constriction and oppression of the chest.

Pulse.—At first accelerated, afterward slow and faint.

Neck and Back.—Stiffness and lameness of cervical muscles. Back and hips very stiff, ache severely. Dull sacral pain,

compounded of a feeling as from a pressure and fatigue, from long stooping; soon extending around hips and down right leg.

Limbs.—Drawing pain in arms and legs; aching in the limbs. Numbness of left hand and forearm, with prickling; also of left foot.

Generalities.—*Restless; does not sleep quietly;* wants to be on the move (Acon., Ars., Rhus tox.). Great languor, wants to lie down. Tired, bruised, sick feeling in all parts of the body (Arn., Cinch.). Weak and tremulous, as if recovering from a severe illness, and as yet incapable of vigorous mental or physical exertion. Great weakness, especially in lower limbs. Prostration, with disposition of fluids to decompose. Indescribable sick feeling over the whole body. Numbness, prickling and paralytic feeling over the whole body, especially left side. Ulceration of mucous membranes, especially of the mouth, with tendency to putrescence. Discharges and exhalations fœtid. Sensation all over the body as if bruised or beaten (*Arn.*, *Ruta*). Feels as if lying on a board; changes position, bed feels so hard, makes him feel sore and bruised (*Arn.*); as if he would have bedsores.

Fever.—Chilly going into the open air; chills over the back and lower limbs. Whole surface hot and dry, with occasional chills, mostly up and down the back. °Typhoid and cerebral forms of fever. °Beginning of typhus when the so-called nervous symptoms predominate; causes sweat to break out and relieve; critical sweat on forehead and face. °Fever originating from confinement on shipboard, without good care or food.

Sleep.—°Delirious stupor; falls asleep while answering a question or being talked to (*Hyos.*, *Arn.*). Sleeps well till 2 or 3 A.M., then restless till morning. °Drowsy, stupid, tired feeling; disposition to half close the eyes. Restless, with frightful dreams.

Skin.—Great heat and burning in skin (*Ars.*). °Eruption like measles or urticaria (Acon., Ant. crud., Coff. c., Puls.). Livid spots all over body and limbs, thickest on body.

Compare.—Apis., *Ars.*, *Arn.*, *Bry.*, *Gels.*, Hyos., Merc., *Mur. ac.*, Nitr. ac., Op., Phytol., *Rhus tox.*

THERAPEUTICS.

Baptisia is used chiefly in the treatment of typhoid fever and typhoid conditions in general, associated with other diseases, when there is an evident tendency to rapid decomposition of the blood. In typhoid fever Baptisia is most useful in the first week, during the stage of general hyperæmia, before ulceration of Peyer's glands has taken place. If properly indicated and given at this time, it will, undoubtedly, abort the disease. The chief indications are: Confusion of mind; muttering delirium; restlessness; dusky-red face; slight sensitiveness in right iliac region; tongue white, with red papillæ and red edges; yellow offensive stools, weary bruised feeling all over. In the second or third week of typhoid fever Baptisia may be indicated when the patient is in a stupor; face besotted; sordes on lips and tongue; tongue dry and brown in center, edges red; stools thin, dark and very offensive; putrid breath; profound prostration. The drug may also be useful in any low type of fever, especially malarial or accompanying eruptive diseases. Ship fever. Also where a typhoid state accompanies diseases of the digestive mucous membrane. Diphtheria; fauces dark-red; dark putrid ulcers; horrible odor from the mouth; absence of pain and great prostration; can only swallow liquids; with typhoid symptoms. About the same symptoms may also indicate Baptisia in the stomatitis of nursing women and infants; also in cancrum oris. It is an excellent remedy in diarrhœa accompanying typhoid and other fevers of a low type, the stools being dark, thin and extremely offensive. Typhoid dysentery, dark, brown mucous and bloody stools, with some tenesmus, but little pain.

BARYTA CARBONICUM.

Carbonate of Barium. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Affects profoundly the sphere of nutrition, producing symptoms of malnutrition, and consequent degenerative changes in tissue, its most characteristic effect being upon the glandular system, especially the glands of the throat and neck. It also

irritates and depresses the cerebral and ganglionic nervous systems, producing a condition as from mental and physical decay.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Great forgetfulness, does not know what he has just spoken (Anac., Arn.). °Great mental and bodily weakness; childishness; old people. °Deficient memory; child cannot remember or be taught (Calc. phos.). °Want of self-confidence (reverse, Plat.). Dread of strangers; imagines she is being criticised and laughed at. Child does not want to play. Fear and cowardice.

Head.—°Apoplexy, vertigo; in old people who are childish. Headache in the evening, worse from noise, especially the human voice. Confusion and vertigo, especially in the morning.

Pressure in brain under vertex, towards occiput, on waking, with stiffness of neck. Pressing sticking in the vertex, which extends through the whole head whenever he stands in the sun. °Baldness, especially on the crown (Zinc.). °Scalp sensitive on the side on which he lies; worse from scratching. °Crusta lactea; dry or humid scurf (Calc. c., *Graph.*, Hep. s., Lyc.). °Encysted tumor of the scalp.

Eyes.—Weakness of sight; gauze before the eyes (Caust., Phos.) in the morning and after a meal. Inflammation, with sensation of dryness in the eyes. Light dazzles and hurts the eyes; fiery sparks before eyes in the dark.

Ears.—Gland below right ear swollen and painful to touch. Drawing, twinging pain in ears. Tearing pain, with boring and drawing in bones of right ear. Itching in the ears (Sulph.). Buzzing and jingling in the ears in evening like a violent wind and ringing of bells. Hardness of hearing. Cracking in the ear as if breaking when sneezing, swallowing or walking fast (Graph.). Reverberation in ears on blowing the nose violently.

Nose.—*Obstinate dryness of the nose;* secretion of thick yellow mucus (Ailanth.). °Coryza, nose and upper lip swollen; children with large abdomen (Calc. c.). Frequent nose-bleed.

Face.—Face pale and puffy (Ars.). Tension, as from a cobweb over the face (Alum., Brom., Graph.). Pain in articulation when closing the jaws.

Mouth.—Smarting, burning pain in tip of tongue; cracked and sore. °Paralysis of the tongue in old people; loss of speech (Caust., Gels.). Mouth filled with vesicles, especially palate and inside of cheeks. Much tough phlegm in the mouth. Mouth very dry, with thirst (Acon., Ars., Bry.). Taste foul every morning, with coated tongue; sour taste. Frequent and profuse bleeding from the teeth.

Throat.—*Smarting in the throat when swallowing; though most on empty swallowing.* Tonsils: inflammation after every cold; tend to suppurate (Hep. s.); chronic induration (Calc. c.). Constriction in throat; sensation of a plug in throat when swallowing (*Bell.*, Kali bi., Hep. s.). Choking in attacks after dinner, when sitting and writing, with sensation as if the thyroid gland were pressed inward, impeding respiration. Sensation as if a fine leaf lay before posterior nares in morning after waking. *Painful indurated swelling of the submaxillary glands* (*Arum*, Calc. c., Iodi., *Natr. carb.*, *Rhus tox.*).

Stomach.—Sensation of hunger in stomach, but no appetite. Eructations, hiccough, nausea. Vomiting. Weak feeling in stomach, better after eating. Pressure, as from a stone (Ars., *Bry.*, *Merc.*, *Puls.*); relieved by eructations. Sensitiveness of the stomach; every step painful to it.

Abdomen.—*Abdomen distended, hard* (*Ars.*, *Merc.*, Lach.) and painful. Intestines fall from side to side on turning in bed.

Male Organs.—Diminished sexual ability (Agn.); increased desire (Agar.).

Respiratory Organs.—Feeling in larynx as if inspiring smoke (Natr. ars., Brom.) or pitch. °Suffocative catarrh in old people; impending paralysis of the lungs. Soreness in chest when coughing (Arn.).

Neck and Back.—*Swelling of the glands of the neck and occiput* (Calc. c., Carb. v., Iodi.). Stiffness in nape of neck. Tensive pain in the small of back.

Upper Limbs.—Pain in the arms, with hard, swollen axillary glands (Sil.).

Lower Limbs.—Drawing pain down the entire left leg. Stitching pain in knee joints. °Fœtid foot-sweat (*Nitr. ac.*, Sep., *Sil.*).

Generalities.—Weariness and heaviness of the body. Great weakness of mind and body in old people. Very sensitive to cold air (Coccul., Sep., *Sil.*). °Offensive sweat of one (mostly left) side. °Dwarfish; defective mental and physical growth. Heat all night, with anxiety.

Sleep.—Anxious dreams nearly every night. Awakens often at night; feels too hot; soles of feet feel bruised.

Skin.—*Fatty tumors about the neck.* Burning prickings here and there. Swelling and induration of the glands (Calc. c., Iodi., Hep. s., Graph.). Humid and sore. °Warts (Thuja).

Aggravation.—In morning; while sitting; when thinking of symptoms.

Amelioration.—When walking in open air; when standing; on motion.

Conditions.—Especially suitable for old people; dwarfs; scrofulous children, especially those who have inflammation and swelling of tonsils from least cold. Left side most affected.

Compare.—Alum., Bell., *Calc. c.*, Calc. iod., Caust., Gels., Iodi., *Merc.*, Merc. biniod., Lyc., Phos., Sep., *Sil.*, Sulph.

Antidotes.—Ant. tart., Bell., Camph., Dulc., Zinc. To large doses: Sulphate of soda or magnesia.

THERAPEUTICS.

The therapeutic range of Baryta carb. has been outlined in the clinical symptoms already given. It is especially useful in the treatment of glandular troubles of the throat, particularly tonsilitis in those who are very sensitive to cold air, and always when exposed have tonsilitis with a tendency to suppuration. It removes this predisposition. It also cures enlarged and indurated tonsils, and submaxillary glands. It will sometimes cure fatty tumors, especially about the back, neck and scalp (wens). Crusta lactea in scofulous children. Suppurative inflammation of the middle ear, post-nasal catarrh, chronic cough, etc., occurring in scrofulous children with swollen glands and enlarged tonsils. Also enlarged mesenteric glands, tabes mesenterica, the abdomen being swollen and hard, and feels heavy. Malnutrition in children; they are hungry, but

refuse food, and are subject to colic. According to Allen (*Op. cit.*) Baryta carb. "is an extremely valuable remedy in degenerative changes in coats of arteries, aneurism, arterial fibrosis, in apoplexy as the result of senility, etc." The drug is valuable in many diseases of old people, but especially in paralysis and other affections arising from impaired brain function, which may or may not result from organic changes. In such cases the patient is usually very childish, has weakness of memory, and other symptoms indicating a half imbecile condition. Senile dementia; often the tongue is paralyzed, which, in itself, indicates Baryta. Sometimes we will find the same class of symptoms in scrofulous ill-nourished children, who are mentally weak, almost approaching idiocy. They do not want to play, have no memory, and are very slow in learning to talk, read or understand. This may result from masturbation, the patient giving all the appearances of premature senility, but more often it is a semi-imbecile condition, perhaps non-development of the brain resulting from defective nutrition and a strumous inheritance. Whichever it may be, Bartya will often induce such tissue changes as will effect a cure. It has been used in the suffocative catarrh of old people. Allen mentions it as a remedy for cataract. It is the remedy when in old men there is great sexual desire, but no ability, also for enlargement of the prostate gland. Other conditions agreeing, it may cure impotence in young and middle aged men. Like Silicea it will cure foot-sweat, especially when associated with other conditions indicating the drug.

BELLADONNA.

Synonym.—Atropa Belladonna. *Natural order.*—Solanaceæ. *Common name.*—Deadly Nightshade. *Habitat.*—An herbaceous perennial plant, native of Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Belladonna has its chief center of action in the cerebrum, from which radiates its influence upon the entire organism. The

brain and its membranes are involved in active congestion and inflammation. The sensorium is prominently affected, giving rise to delirium, illusions, hallucinations, mania, stupor and insomnia. From this central point Belladonna acts as an irritant to the entire nervous system, producing congestion of the medulla oblongata and the spinal cord, and in consequence general hyperæsthesia of both sensory and motor nerves. The special senses become intensely acute, and at the same time perverted in function. The voluntary muscular system is involved in tetaniform convulsions and sometimes clonic spasms, while the involuntary muscles are completely paralyzed, the sphincters being relaxed, and the iris dilated. On the skin and mucous membranes Belladonna shows its most important local action. The skin becomes intensely red and hot, presenting a smooth, shining red surface, similar to that present in scarlet fever, and non-vesicular erysipelas. The mucous membranes chiefly affected are those of the eyes, mouth, throat, and genito-urinary organs. The condition is similar to that found elsewhere, being an intense congestion going on to acute inflammation, involving also the submucous cellular tissues. Neither the digestive apparatus, nor the serous, osseous or fibrous tissues are directly affected. The glandular system is often involved in the characteristic congestion and inflammation of the drug, as are also the uterus and its appendages. The most characteristic expression of Belladonna is the flushed face, the throbbing carotids, the hard and bounding pulse, and the wild delirium that ever attends its operations.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Furious rage; anger; disposed to bite, strike, and spit at those around* (Hyos., Stram.); *to tear things to pieces* (Verat. alb.). *Violent delirium;* loud laughing and grinding of teeth; afraid of imaginary things; sees monsters (Op., *Stram.*); changing from mirth to fury; *constant desire to spring out of bed, with complete loss of consciousness* (Agar., Apis, *Hyos.*, Stram.); carphilogia (Hyos., Stram.). *Garrulity* (Hyos.); using absurd language. *Abhorrence of liquids;* liquid poured out makes her furious. *Anxiety, with desire to flee.* Fear of imaginary things, wants to run away from them. Great anxiety;

timidity and restlessness (Acon., Ars., Cinch., Phos.); *desire to escape or to hide.* Stupefaction with congestion to the head and dilated pupils (Hyos., Op.). Extreme irritability of temper. Quarrelsome.

Head.—Vertigo when stooping (Acon.), or when rising after stooping (*Bry.*, Petrol., Puls.); falling to the left or backward (Nux v.), with vanishing of sight and flickering before the eyes (Natr. mur.). Vertigo, as if objects turned in a circle (*Bry.*, Coni.), or swayed to and fro. Vertigo on motion; on turning over in bed (Coni.). *Confusion in the head,* worse from motion.

Sensation of a board pressing on the forehead. *Tensive pressure in left vertex and in forehead. Rush of blood to the head* (Ferr., *Coccus*); *pulsation of cerebral arteries; throbbing in the brain* (Acon., Carls., *Glon.*, Op., Mang.). *Intense headache; aggravated by noise, motion, moving the eyes, contact and when coughing* (Bry., Cimic.). *Pressure in the head, now here, now there, which occupies each time large areas. Violent throbbing in the brain, from behind forward and toward both sides; the throbbing ends on the surface in painful shootings. Jerking headache, extremely violent on walking quickly, or ascending stairs rapidly; at every step a jolt downward, as if a weight were in the occiput. Frequently obliged to stand still in walking, from the violence of the pain in the forehead; at every step it seems as if the brain rose and fell in the forehead; pain relieved by pressing strongly on forehead* (Cinch.). Pain in head and eye balls, as if the latter would start from their sockets. *Pressive pain in forehead, so severe during motion that it causes him to close his eyes. Stabbing, as if with a knife, from one temple to the other.*

Headache, worse from leaning forward, better from bending backward. °Headache from a draft of air (Cinch.), or from having hair cut; from the heat of the sun. *Head so sensitive externally that the least contact, even pressure of the hair, gives pain* (Acon., Cinch., Merc.).

Eyes.—*Eyes protruding, sparkling, pupils dilated; staring look* (Æth., Amyl., *Ailanth., Hyos.*, Naja). *Eyes red, swollen, distorted* (*Stram.*). *Eyes dry; feel stiff; heat*

and burning (Acon., *Ars.*). *Great intolerance of light,* and lachrymation (Acon., Euphr., Graph., *Merc., Sulph.*). Insensibility to light. Eyeballs in constant motion. Optic disc deepened in tint and retinal arteries and veins enlarged. *Dilated, immovable pupils* (*Hyos., Œnan., Op., Stram.*).

Double vision (*Aur.*, Cic., Stram., Phyt.); objects appear upside down or crooked. Vision dim. *Bright sparks* and flashes of light before the eyes (Cycl., Glon., Kali carb., Sulph.). *Halo around the light, partly colored, red predominating; at times light seems broken into rays* (Phos.). Chromopsia. Agglutination of lids in morning.

Ears.—*Intolerance of noise,* hearing sensitive (Acon.). Roaring, ringing, or noises in the ear (Acon., Ars., Cinch., Lyc., Nux v., Sulph.). *Tearing at the internal and external ear* (Cham., *Puls.*, Mar. ver., *Merc.*) *in a downward direction.* °Inflammatory swelling of the ears (Acon., Apis, Puls.), and of the parotids; shooting pains.

Nose.—*Great sensitiveness of smell* (Aur., Acon., Agar., Coff., Colch., Hep. s., Lyc.); faintest odor, especially tobacco, unbearable. Tip of nose swollen, shining red, and burning (Borax, Nitr. ac., Ox. ac., Rhus tox.). Great dryness of the nose (Graph., *Kali bi.*). Frequent sneezing, with tickling in nostrils. Discharge of mucus mixed with blood. Frequent nosebleed (*Acon., Bry.*), with congestion of the head.

Face.—*Face glowing-red and hot* (Ailanth.); *swollen and hot* (Acon., *Op., Stram.*). *Convulsive movements of the muscles of the face and mouth* (Agar., Ant. tart., Cic., Ign., Nux. v.). *Great swelling and tension of the upper lip* (*Apis, Bry.*, Calc. c., *Psor.*); *stiff feeling on opening the mouth.* Tearing, pressing below right zygoma. *Tearing on inner surface of left lower jaw, worse during deglutition.* Shootings from the maxillary bones and the ear (Calc. c., *Hep. s.*, Kali bi.). °Nervous prosopalgia, with tearing cutting pains (*Puls.*).

Mouth.—*Dull drawing in upper right row of teeth; worse at night and from cold air* (Ant. crud.). °Grinding of teeth. Painful swelling of the gums (Graph., *Merc.*). *Tongue and palate dark red and dry* (Bapt.). *Dryness of mouth, tongue and throat interferes with speech and*

deglutition. Tongue hot, dry, red, cracked (*Ailanth.*, Rhus tox.); white center with red edges. Tongue dry, cracked and swollen, hanging from the mouth; difficult to move, scalded feeling. Scraping in mouth and throat; heat and dryness in mouth; breath hot. *Slimy mouth in mornings when waking, with pressing headache.* Thick whitish mucus in mouth and throat, with constant inclination to hawk and swallow.

Throat.—*Great dryness of fauces and throat* (Apis, *Nux m.*, *Puls.*; also burning and scraping. *During deglutition, feeling in the throat as if it were too narrow, or drawn together as if nothing would pass properly* (*Hyos.*, *Stram.*). Constriction in throat extending to stomach. Suffocative spasms of fauces and glottis on attempting to swallow. *Swallowing difficult;* of water; of solid food possible only by constantly taking liquids; painful; can only swallow a few drops, the rest being forced out by spasmodic action of the muscles of deglutition (Lach.). Intermittent contraction of the œsophagus when swallowing, *followed each time by scraping in region of epiglottis, as if the latter were raw and sore.* Shooting in right parotid gland, extending into external ear, where it becomes cramp-like. °*Tonsilitis; worse right side; parts bright red; worse swallowing liquids.* °Cervical glands inflame suddenly.

Stomach.—Excessive unquenchable thirst for cold water Acon., Bry.); or, aversion to all fluids (*Hyos.*). *Nausea in the stomach;* vomiting after eating and drinking. Gnawing, pressing, cutting, drawing, wrenching pain in stomach, compelling him to bend backward and hold his breath. Hard pressure in stomach after eating (*Ars.*, *Bry.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*). Acute pain at pit of stomach; periodical, at night, with tremor. Burning in stomach (*Ars.*, Ant. crud., Apis, Phos., Verat. Alb.). Stomach sensitive to touch (Ars., Bry., Lyc., Colch.).

Abdomen.—*Painfully distended abdomen, very sensitive to touch* (*Acon.*, *Coloc.*, *Cupr.*, *Merc.*). Heat and burning in abdomen (Acon., *Ars.*, Canth.) *with anxiety.* Colic, as if a spot in the abdomen were seized with the hands, griping, clutching, clawing (Ipec.). *Violent cutting pressure in abdomen, now here, now there. Tenderness of*

the abdomen is aggravated by the least jar of the bed, or the chair on which he sits; obliged in walking to step with great care, for fear of a jar. Pain in abdomen as if sore and raw. Tensive pain in morning on getting out of bed, as if hypogastrium were spasmodically constricted. Squeezing constrictive pain in lowermost intestines, alternately with shoots or jerks in direction of perineum. *Tenderness on pressure,* especially in ovarian region. °Pains, particularly in abdomen and pelvis, come on suddenly, continue violently a longer or shorter time, and disappear as suddenly as they came.

Stool and Anus.—Pressing and urging in rectum toward anus; painful contraction of anus. Straining and urging to stool, with scanty evacuations. Frequent ineffectual urging, or with scanty, hard stool. °Stool containing lumps *like chalk* (*Hep. s., Podo.*); *green mucus* (Apis, *Arg. nit.*, Ars., *Merc., Puls., Sulph.*); slimy and bloody (Merc., Nux v.). Paralysis of sphincter ani; involuntary stools (Ars., *Hyos.*). °Spasmodic constriction of sphincter ani. Dysentery. Retarded stools.

Urinary Organs.—*Retention of urine, which passes only drop by drop* (Acon., *Canth., Nux v.*). Urine becomes turbid like yeast (*Chel.*), with reddish sediment (*Kreos., Sep.*); deep red, with white sediment. Involuntary micturition (Ars., *Hyos.*); constant dribbling; paralysis sphincter vesicæ. Difficult scanty urination (Acon., Canth.), tenesmus. Dull pressing in vesical region during the night.

Female Organs.—*Great pressing downward in the genitals, as if contents of abdomen would protrude through the vulva* (Lil. tig., Natr. mur., Plat., Sep.). Burning, pressure, uneasiness, and weight in the uterine region. Ovaritis; right ovary much enlarged (*Apis*); burning, lancinating pains (Coni.). Shooting in internal organs at every step. *Menses too early and too profuse* (Amm. carb., Calc. c., *Nux v.*); *bright-red blood* (*Ham., Ipec.*), *or thick, decomposed, dark-red blood.* Smelling badly. °Lochia offensive, feels hot to the parts (Acon.). °Labor pains too weak or ceasing (Caul., Gels.). °Rigid os. °After pains (Gels.); retained placenta.

Respiratory Organs.—*Voice husky and hoarse, and a dry*

cough from dryness of larynx. Sensation as if larynx was inflamed, swollen and constricted. °Spasm of the glottis (Lach.). *Hoarseness, especially when crying.* Aphonia, or confused sounds uttered with pain.

Violent cough in sleep, with grinding of the teeth. *Short, dry cough, from tickling in the larynx* (*Phos.*); *evening, in bed. Dry, spasmodic, or hollow hoarse cough, worse at night* (Dros., *Hyos.*). *Barking cough* (Dros., *Spong.*, Verbas.); *awaking after midnight, with pain in larynx and threatened suffocation.*

Short, hurried, anxious breathing (Acon.). Tightness and oppression of the chest (Phos.). Pressive pain in the chest between the shoulders (Bry., Cimic., Merc., Phos.). Burning in the right chest.

Heart and Pulse.—*Pulse much increased in force and frequency* (*Acon.*) *Throbbing of the carotid and temporal arteries* (Glon., Physos.).

Neck and Back.—Swelling of glands of neck and nape of neck. Pain in nape as if it would break when coughing. Shooting and gnawing pain in spinal column. °*Pain in small of back, as if it would break* (Aloe, Cimic., Kali carb., Natr. mur., Nux v., Plat.).

Limbs.—Convulsive motion of the limbs; twitchings (Hyos., *Stram.*). Heaviness of the hands and feet. Loss of co-ordination of the muscles of both upper and lower limbs, very much like the heaviness and helplessness of movement observed in first stage of progressive paralysis of the insane.

Upper Limbs.—*Sense of stretching and twisting in upper limbs. Shooting pressure on top of left shoulder. Drawing pain in inner side of left upper arm; weakness of whole left arm. Paralytic drawing pressure in upper extremities. Paralytic tearing in middle joint of right index finger. Painful drawing in posterior joint of left middle finger,* as if in periosteum.

Lower Limbs.—*Cutting stitches in the outer muscles of right thigh, just above the knee, only when sitting. Pain in thighs and legs as if beaten, and as if carious; fine shooting and gnawing along the bones, with violent tearing in the joints; pain gradually rises from the tarsal joints to the hips, necessitating while sitting constant motion and*

shifting of the feet; milder when walking. Tearing pressure in middle of inside of leg, uninfluenced by motion or contact. °Phlegmasia alba dolens; cannot bear to be touched.

Generalities.—*Pains come on suddenly, and, after a shorter or longer duration, cease suddenly.* Violent convulsions; distortions of all the muscles (Agar., Cic.); especially flexors. *Epileptic convulsions;* then apoplectic conditions. *Irritability and acuteness of sense, of taste, smell, touch, sight, hearing, and the mind is easily moved and thoughts more acute* (*Coff.*, Nux vom.). Cramp-like pain, worse in sleep, in one side of chest, one side of abdomen, and one loin, so that she bends the painful part inward. Great restlessness, with sudden startings; grinding of teeth; convulsions. Paralytic weakness; tottering gait. Cannot bear to be touched anywhere. Restless, constantly changing position, or moving the body to and fro, especially hands and feet. Throws body forward and backward, while lying, like constant change from emprosthotonos to opisthotonos.

Skin.—Painful sensitiveness of skin to contact. *Redness of the whole body, with quick pulse* (Amm. carb.). *Smooth, scarlet redness of the surface of the whole body* (Acon.). Eruption resembling scarlatina (Apis, *Arum*, *Stram.*). Erysipelatous inflammation (Acon., Apis, *Rhus tox.*). Erythema. *Pustules break out in the cheek and nose, which rapidly fill with pus, and become covered with a crust.*

Sleep.—Great inclination to sleep (*Nux m.*). Wants to sleep, but cannot (Cham., Lach., *Op.*). *Starts as in a fright from sleep, or on just falling asleep* (Agar., Amm. carb., *Ars.*, Bry., *Hyos.*, Stram., *Sulph.*); *in evening*, the feet are jerked upward and the head forward. Waked constantly by fearful dreams and twitchings. Waking at night full of fear. *Sleep, with moaning and tossing about* (Acon.). Anxious and frightful dreams (Arn., Aur., *Puls.*, *Sulph.*).

Fever.—Chill in evening, mostly on arms, with heat of head. Chill alternately with heat; without thirst, and mostly with confusion of head. Cold limbs; feet ice-cold; head hot. Heat with distension of superficial veins, great thirst, anxiety and trembling; with furious delirium. *Temper-*

ature much increased; face red; pulse accelerated; delirium. Intense burning heat within and without; sweat only on head, with confusion of head. Sweat on the covered parts (Cham.). Sweat with or just after the heat, mostly on face.

Aggravation.—*After 3 p.m., and again after midnight;* on moving; from touch; from draft of air; from sudden changes from warm to cold weather; in hot weather; from heat of sun (Ant. crud.); while drinking.

Amelioration.—When wrapped up well in a warm room.

Conditions.—In *plethoric* lymphatic constitutions who are jovial and happy when well, but violent when sick. In young, full-blooded people.

Compare.—*Acon.*, Calc. c., *Cinch.*, Coff., Coloc., *Hyos.*, Lach., Merc., *Op.*, Phos., *Stram.*, Verat. v.

Antidotes.—Camph., Coff., Hep. s., Hyos., *Op.*, Puls., Vinum. To large doses: Emetics, strong coffee, Op., Hyos.

Belladonna Antidotes.—Acon., Cupr., Ferr., Hyos., Merc., Plumb., Jabor.

THERAPEUTICS.

Belladonna is especially useful in congestive types of disease. In congestions and inflammations of a violent and intense character which come on suddenly, and especially when they tend to the rapid formation of pus. In all local congestions and inflammations as they are about to localize, or after localization has taken place, but before products have formed. Thus it is an excellent remedy in the first stage of boils and abscesses, and will, if indicated, often promote resolution, and prevent suppuration. So, too, in cellulitis, ovaritis, tonsilitis, etc., it will answer the same purpose. In such cases it is indicated by the great heat and redness of the affected part, throbbing pain, sensitiveness, etc. It is the most useful remedy in violent congestions and inflammations of the brain and meninges, being indicated by a violent headache, pressure, and delirium, together with a flushed face, throbbing carotids, and bounding pulse. The latter is the chief characteristic symptom of Belladonna, and may indicate its use in congestion or inflammation of any organ or tissue, or in any type of fever when such symptoms may be present. Studying the clinical range of Belladonna

in detail we find it useful in the following conditions: First stage of cerebritis, meningitis, typhus cerebralis, and apoplexia, the symptoms corresponding. Also in acute mania, when there is furious rage, etc., desire to hide or escape, fear of imaginary things. This mania may be present in cerebral typhus, and other brain troubles mentioned. Also in delirium tremens. Belladonna is the chief remedy in congestive headaches. The pain is of a throbbing nature, and is always aggravated by noise, light or jarring, and by bending forward, better from bending backward. Such a headache may result from exposure to cold, especially a draft of air, or from having the hair cut, or from exposure to the rays of the sun. Congestions and inflammations of the eyes occurring suddenly and violently. Great pain, redness and swelling, and intolerance of light. Especially right eye. Retinitis. Iritis. First stage of otitis media, with terrific tearing pains into the ear and brain, roaring noises. Acute parotitis. Tonsilitis, worse on right side; parts bright red; worse on swallowing liquids. Pharyngitis, and other throat affections, characterized by intense hyperæmia and dryness of the parts, and tendency to spasmodic contraction. Œsophagitis. Stomatitis. Glossitis, the tongue being hot, dry, swollen, and painful. Gastritis. Belladonna is most often the first remedy indicated in inflammations of the abdominal viscera. Especially in peritonitis, whether puerperal or non-puerperal, also in metro-peritonitis. The abdomen is greatly distended, painful and very sensitive to touch; sensitive to the least jar; extreme pungent heat; violent pain. Acute hepatitis. Dysentery, especially in children, spasmodic constriction of sphincter, other symptoms agreeing. Cystitis. Nephritis. Orchitis and ovaritis, with characteristics already named. First stage of mastitis. Dysmenorrhœa; congestive type, in plethoric girls, violent pains, etc. Menorrhagia, bright red blood, or dark and decomposed; in plethoric girls, congestive symptoms. In all uterine troubles, including prolapsus, there is, in addition to other symptoms, a great pressing downwards, as if the organs were heavy and congested, and would press out at the vulva. Labor pains too weak or ceasing. Hour glass contractions. Rigid os. After-pains. Lochia hot and offensive, or suppressed. Retained placenta. Milk-leg. A most valuable remedy in uterine hæmorrhage, especially post-

partum, blood bright red and hot, in gushes, cerebral symptoms. Belladonna is very useful in a dry cough which comes from tickling in the larynx, usually worse in the evening after going to bed. This may indicate the drug in acute laryngitis and bronchitis. There is always, in the former, dryness and soreness of the larynx, and hoarseness, with tendency to suffocation. Also useful in spasmodic and catarrhal croup, spasms of the glottis and whooping cough. In the two latter diseases it constitutes one of our most important remedies. Belladonna is a valuable remedy in some forms of skin disease, including erysipelas and exanthematous fevers, especially scarlatina. Its pathogenesis forms a perfect picture of the true Sydenham scarlet fever, in which it is indicated in a great majority of cases, but it is seldom if ever useful in low and malignant types of the disease, where blood poisoning is the chief characteristic. The same holds true in diphtheria, and all other forms of blood poisoning, as Belladonna does not poison the blood, and is therefore not a remedy for that condition. In scarlet fever it is chiefly indicated by the smooth scarlet redness of the skin, sore throat, high fever and cerebral symptoms. In erysipelas it is indicated only when the swelling is red hot, smooth and shining (vesicular erysipelas, Rhus tox.; œdematous, Apis), and tendency to cerebral irritation. Or the redness may have a central point and radiate in streaks from that point. Also phlegmonous erysipelas, first stage, with throbbing pains. It may also be indicated in measles where the cerebral symptoms are prominent. Boils, abscesses, etc., as already mentioned. Acute inflammations of glands. Belladonna may be indicated in worm fever, and that accompanying dentition, when there is cerebral irritation, but it is seldom useful in typhoid and malarial fevers, though it may be indicated in the beginning of the disease. In nervous diseases Belladonna is often useful. Neuralgia, especially of the face and head. Sciatica. Gastralgia. Sometimes, though rarely, in paralysis. A valuable remedy in convulsions, tetanic, epileptic, puerperal hysterical, with the characteristic cerebral and other symptoms—great rush of blood to the head, face red and hot, etc. Chorea. Hydrophobia. Sunstroke. Rheumatism, especially lumbago.

BENZOIC ACID.

Benzoicum Acidum. *Preparation.*—The pure crystals are dissolved in alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the urinary organs, giving rise to symptoms of a uric-acid diathesis, affecting especially the joints and tendons. The peculiar characteristic of the drug is its deep-red-colored urine, *with very strong urinous odor.*

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mouth.—°Extensive ulceration of the tongue, with deeply chapped fungoid surfaces.

Throat.—°Angina faucium and tonsillaris, with characteristic urine.

Stool.—°*Diarrhœa in children; profuse, watery, light colored, offensive, exhausting stools, with urinous odor and characteristic urine.* Stool frothy.

Urinary Organs.—*Urine highly colored; changeable color, brownish* (Carb. ac., Nit. ac.), *urinous odor exceedingly strong* (Nitr. ac.); *offensive; pungent smell* (Asaf., Aspar.). Soreness, or hot, burning pains in left kidney. A granular kind of mucus mixed with phosphates in the sediment; urine dark-reddish brown; acid reaction, or very offensive; fleeting pains in bladder, not when urinating, but at other times; °vesical catarrh from suppressed gonorrhœa; calculi, or gout. Renders the urine acid; hippuric acid.

Sexual Organs.—°Suppressed gonorrhœa; gleet; with offensive urine. Prolapsus uteri, with fœtid urine.

Respiratory Organs.—Great weakness, difficult breathing, increasing every hour. Cough, followed by expectoration of green mucus.

Heart.—Pain in region of heart.

Back.—Dull pain in back, in region of kidneys; stiffness in loins.

Lower Limbs.—Swelling in right knee; ulcerative pain in whole leg, with pains in kidneys. Cracking or sense of dryness in knee joint. Pain in both knees. Tearing and

stitches, especially in the metatarsal joints of the right great toe. °Gouty concretions and nodosities.

Generalities.—Weariness and lassitude (Cinch.). Pains suddenly change their locality (Kali bi., Led., *Puls.*). °Symptoms in sick go from left to right, and from below upward, especially in rheumatism and gout.

Conditions.—Especially adapted to rheumatic or gouty subjects; in syphilitic or gonorrhœal patients.

Compare.—Arn., Berb., Carb. ac., Led., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhod., Sulph.

Benzoic Acid Antidote.—Copaiba.

THERAPEUTICS.

Benzoic Acid may be indicated in any form of disease characterized by the peculiar urine of this drug, without which it is seldom to be employed. It is especially useful in gout and rheumatism of the joints, and of rheumatic and gouty arthritis. It is a valuable remedy in catarrh of the bladder, cystitis, nocturnal enuresis, and nephritic colic, the urine always being dark and extremely offensive. Asthma, especially in rheumatic patients, offensive urine. Diarrhœa in children, stools and urine both having a urinous odor. Also useful in other conditions already named. Bad effects from copaiba.

BERBERIS.

Synonym.—Berberis Vulgaris. *Natural order.*—Berberidaceæ. *Common name.*—Barberry. *Habitat.*—A plant indigenous to Europe, but naturalized in New England. *Preparation.*—Tincture from bark of the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the ganglionic system Berberis produces engorgement of the venous capillaries, and shows its especial action upon the kidneys and bladder, and next upon the liver, where it promotes the flow of bile, and lastly upon the mucous membranes of these and other parts, and upon the muscular system. Its most marked symptoms are the pains in the region of the kidneys.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Vertigo and dizziness. Sensation as if the head were becoming larger (Cimic.). Tearing pains in forehead and temples, often changing locality (Puls.). Cold sensation in right temple.

Eyes.—Burning pains with dryness and redness; biting.

Nose.—Dryness of the nose.

Face.—Pale, earthy complexion, with sunken cheeks, and hollow, blue-encircled eyes (*Ars.*, Cinch., *Sec.*, Sulph.).

Mouth.—Dryness of the lips. Sticky, frothy saliva, like cotton.

Stomach.—Thirst, with dryness of the mouth. Eructations; without bad taste or smell. Heartburn.

Abdomen.—Violent sticking, pressive pain in region of gall bladder (Bapt.). Pains, mostly sticking, in left side of abdomen, often extending to lumbar region, or to the groin, the liver, the spleen or the stomach. Deep-seated, sticking, or tearing pain from the ilium, near spine, obliquely inward toward sacrum. Varicose veins near right inguinal ring. Burning smarting pain in right inguinal fold, with tension on motion. Stitches at origin of Poupart's ligament, at left ilium, extending down it, then shooting outward into left side of female urethra. Tearing posteriorly in crest of ilium, usually only on one side extending into gluteal muscles or into the bones.

Stool and Anus.—Long continued sensation in rectum after stool, as if one had just been to stool, or had just recovered from a pain in anus. Frequent urging to stool. *Violent burning pain in the anus, as if parts around it were sore.* Tearing, stitching, burning, crawling or itching in and around anus. Hard, scanty stools, like sheep's dung (Chel., Op., Plumb.). Watery evacuations (Ars., Cinch.). Hæmorrhoids; burning pain before, during and after stool.

Urinary Organs.—*Sticking, digging, tearing or pulsative pain in region of one or the other kidneys. Burning pain in bladder* (*Acon., Ars., Canth.*). *Violent sticking, cutting pains from the kidneys into the bladder and urethra.* Cutting and burning in the urethra (*Can. sat., Canth.*); during and after urinating. Sensation as if some urine had remained after urinating. Stitches in female urethra, beginning in bladder. Pains in loins and hips while urinat-

ing. *Urine pale-yellow, with a slight transparent, gelatinous sediment, with no deposit, or a turbid, flocculent, clay-like, copious, mucous sediment, mixed with white or whitish gray, and later a reddish mealy sediment.* Urine bright-yellow (Ars.); blood-red; profuse mucous sediment.

Male Organs.—Dragging or lancinating pains in spermatic cord, extending into testicles (Clem., *Ham.*, Merc., *Puls.*). Smarting, burning pains or stitches in spermatic cord. Weakness and coldness of genital organs (Caps.).

Female Organs.—*Sensation of burning and soreness in vagina; painful to touch.* Menses too scanty and painful; gray mucus or blood.

Back.—*Bruised pain, with stiffness and lameness in small of back; rises from a seat with difficulty* (*Rhus tox.*). *Backache worse while sitting or lying* (*Rhus tox.*). Pain ful pressure and tension in lumbar and renal regions, sometimes with sensation of *numbness*, puffiness, warmth, *stiffness and lameness,* extending at times into the lower limbs. Sticking pains in loins, or digging, tearing, as if suppurating, worse on deep pressure.

Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic, paralytic pain in right shoulder (Puls., Rhod.), with stitches over left eye. °Neuralgia under fingernails, with swelling of finger joints.

Limbs.—Tearing, stitching or throbbing pains, or bruised feeling in extremities.

Compare.—Aloe, Ars., Bry., *Caps.*, Chel., Cimic., Cinch., Clem., Diosc., Iris, *Nux v.*, Puls., Podo., Sil., Zinc.

Antidote.—Camph.

Berberis Antidote.—Acon.

THERAPEUTICS.

This drug is most useful in arthritic and rheumatic affections, particularly when associated with urinary complaints. It is especially applicable when renal and vesical symptoms are prominent. Passage of renal and vesical calculi; nephritic colic; nephritis. In all these conditions the leading symptom is sticking, digging, tearing pains in the region of the kidneys, extending to the bladder and urethra. Neuralgia of the spermatic cords and testicles (Clem., Cimic., Puls.). Vaginitis,

vaginismus and dysmenorrhœa, with the characteristic urinary symptoms. Berberis may also be useful in bilious and gastro-intestinal disorders, especially hepatic colic from the passage of gall stones, with jaundice. Bilious diarrhœa, with soreness over the liver, characteristic pain in back and side, burning in anus as if sore.

BISMUTHUM.

Sub-nitrate of Bismuth. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon those organs and functions which are under the control of the pneumogastric nerve—more especially upon the stomach, where it produces symptoms resembling those of gastralgia, and in general produces irritation and catarrhal inflammation of the whole alimentary tract.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Morose, discontented and complaining about his condition.

Head.—Pressing, drawing now here, now there. Confusion, Vertigo, in attacks as if anterior half of brain were turning in a circle. Cutting above right orbit, extending to occiput. Pressive pain and sensation of heaviness in the frontal region, worse on motion; also in occiput.

Eyes.—Pressure in the right eyeball, from before backward, and from below upward. Thickened mucus in both canthi.

Mouth.—°Toothache, relieved by taking cold water in the mouth (Coff.). Tongue coated white, evenings (morning, Sulph.), without heat or thirst. Taste nauseous metallic (Puls.); metallic, sweetish-sour, on back of tongue; bitter.

Stomach.—Thirst for cold drinks in evening, without heat (Puls.). Eructations of wind after drinking water. *Frequent empty eructations and feeling of discomfort in the stomach* (Puls.). Nausea after eating or nursing. Vomiting of all fluids; water vomited as soon as it reaches the

stomach (Phos.). Pressure like a load in the stomach after eating (*Bry.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*). Distressing pressure and burning in region of stomach (Ars.). Gastro-enteritis. Vomiting; convulsive gagging and inexpressible pain in the stomach. Crampy, spasmodic pains in the stomach; burning, alternating with pressure; pressure on the spine; must bend backward.

Abdomen.—Frequent passage of flatus. Pinching pressure on lower abdomen, and rumbling, with desire for stool.

Urine.—Copious; frequent; watery.

Respiratory Organs.—*Crampy, pressive pain through the chest, in the region of the diaphragm, when walking.* Pain in the chest and back, with boring and burning.

Upper Limbs.—Paralytic weariness and weakness in the right arm. Laming, tearing pressure on right forearm; more toward outer side; passes off by motion and touch. Tearing in metacarpal bones of right fore and middle fingers. Fine tearing in finger tips of right hand; particularly under the nails.

Skin.—Corrosive itching on side of tibia, and on back of both feet near the joints; worse from scratching; must scratch until it bleeds.

Sleep.—Cannot get his accustomed morning nap. Frequent waking at night, as from fright. Restless sleep, through lascivious dreams, with (sometimes without) seminal emissions.

Compare.—Ant. crud., *Ars.*, *Arg.*, Bell., Calc. c., Colch., *Hydroc. ac.*, Kali, Lyc., Phos., Nux v., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Sep., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Calc. c., Caps., Nux v. To large doses: Emetics followed by albuminous and emollient drinks, such as milk.

THERAPEUTICS.

Bismuth is often the homœopathic remedy in gastralgia, especially when occurring in connection with gastric catarrh. According to Farrington, Bismuth is "the remedy for pure gastralgia, that which is not associated with any catarrh, or with any symptoms of indigestion." The pain is usually of a severe, pressive, burning character, the pressure seeming to extend back to the spine. There is usually also considerable nausea and vomiting, especially after taking fluids; they are at once

ejected. Allen says it is "very valuable for inflammation of the stomach occurring during the progress of chronic diseases, for instance, schirrhus." Cholera-infantum with gastric symptoms prominent, white coated tongue, vomiting, etc. Neuralgic headaches alternating with gastralgia.

BORAX.

Biborate of Soda. *Preparation.*—Either triturations of the pure borax, or dilutions from a solution composed of one part to ninety-nine of distilled water.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The rationale of the operations of this drug is not well understood, but it has an important action upon the mucous membranes, on which it produces an aphthous ulceration (Merc.), especially of the mouth, intestines, uterus, and vagina. It also involves the respiratory tract and the skin. Its most prominent mental expression is a fear of downward motion, which seems to characterize most of its pathological conditions, and which is not found in any other remedy.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Dread of downward motion, with anxious expression, as when in a swing, rocking chair, cradle, or in going down stairs.* Idles through the afternoon; does not get at work; changes from one work to another; from one room to another; without keeping to any object. Great anxiety and sleepiness; anxiety increased until 11 P.M. Fretful; ill-humored, discontented (*Bry., Cham., Nux v.*), indolent. Easily startled by unusual sounds.

Head.—Hairs become entangled at the tips and stick together; cannot be separated; if these bunches are cut off they form again. Aching at 10 A.M. in the whole head, with nausea and inclination to vomit, and trembling in the whole body. Heat of the head in infants.

Eyes.—Lashes turn inward toward the eye and inflame it, especially at outer canthus, when the margins of the lids are

very sore (Merc.). Inflammation of right eye at external canthus, with irregularity of the lashes; nightly agglutinations (*Lyc., Merc., Puls., Sulph.*). Flickering before the eyes in the morning, when writing, so that he does not see distinctly; there seem to be bright moving waves, now from right to left, now from above downwards.

Ears.—Roaring in the ears. Stitches in the left ear.

Nose.—Dry crusts in the nose; re-form if removed. Boil in fore part of left nostril; toward the tip, with sore pain, and swelling of the tip of the nose. Red and shining swelling of the nose, with throbbing and tensive sensation (Bell.).

Face.—Sickly pale, earthy color of the face (Ars., Cinch.). Burning heat and redness of face (Acon., *Bell.*). Erysipelas in face.

Mouth.—Gum boil, paining severely, with dull pain in hollow tooth; swelling of cheek, and whole left side of face. Griping in hollow teeth in rainy weather. *Aphthæ on the tongue, in the mouth, inside of cheeks, etc., with great heat and dryness of the mouth* (Hydras., Hell., Iod., *Merc.*, Nit. ac.). Painful red blisters on the tongue (Nux v.), as if the surface were eroded. The mucous membrane of fore part of palate is shriveled, as if burnt, and pains especially when chewing; *child cries when nursing*. Aphthæ inside of cheek, bleeding when eating. Flat, insipid, or bitter taste (Bapt., *Bry., Puls., Sulph.*).

Throat.—Tough, whitish mucus in throat, which is loosened only after great exertion (Ailanth., Amm. mur.).

Stomach.—Great distension, discomfort, sick feeling, and ill humor after a meal. Pain in region of stomach after heavy lifting; pain extends to small of back and then becomes stitching; cannot turn at night without pain; better in morning.

Abdomen.—Flatulent distension after every meal (Carb. v., Cinch.). Pinching in the abdomen with diarrhœa. Pain as if diarrhœa would result.

Stool.—*Soft, light-yellow* (Æth., Chel.), *mucous stool*, with weakness and exhaustion. Green stool in infants, preceded by crying (Coloc.). Painless diarrhœa in mornings (Podo., *Sulph.*). Frequent easy stools.

Urinary Organs.—Severe urgent desire to urinate (Acon.). At night must rise several times to urinate (Ambr.). Desire to urinate without being able to pass a drop (Acon., Canth.). Smarting in urethra after urination (*Canth.*). *Hot urine in infants* (Acon., *Canth.*). Pungent smell of urine (Benz. ac.). Infant urinates every ten or twelve minutes, and *frequently cries and screams before the passage.*

Female Organs.—Menses too early and too profuse (Amm. carb., Ars., Calc. c., *Nux v.*), with nausea and colic. *Leucorrhœa like the white of an egg* (Amm. mur., Bovis., Calc. phos., Mez.), *with sensation as if warm water were flowing down.* Leucorrhœa, white, thick as paste. Pains from the stomach to the small of the back, before the menses. Stitching, tearing pains in groins at time of menses. Gripings, and sometimes stitches in left mamma, and when the child has nursed, obliged to compress the breast with the hand because it aches from being empty.

Respiratory Organs.—Hacking and violent cough, with slight expectoration of *moldy taste and smell.* Dry cachectic cough as in old people, worse mornings on rising, and evenings on lying down. Cough with expectoration of white mucus streaked with blood.

Obliged every few minutes to take a quick, deep breath, which is followed by a *stitch in right side of chest*, with subdued pain, sigh, and slow exhalation. *Sticking in the chest with every cough and deep inspiration* (*Bry.*, *Kali carb.*). Stitches in chest when yawning, coughing or breathing deeply (*Bry.*). Pains in chest, relieved by pressure, by washing chest in cold water; aggravated by wines.

Generalities.—Stitches in the soles of the feet. The infant becomes pale and nearly earthy-colored, flesh soft and flabby, cries much, refuses the breast, and screams out anxiously in sleep.

Skin.—Unhealthiness of the skin; slight injuries suppurate (Cham., *Hep. s.*, Graph., *Sil.*, *Sulph.*). Sensation of a cobweb on skin of face and hands. Severe itching on the back of the finger joints, must scratch them violently. Red, papulous eruption on the cheeks and around the chin.

Burning heat and redness of fingers and toes during cold as if frost bitten (Agar.).

Sleep.—Sleeps more than usual, wakes frequently. Wakes uncommonly early, 3 A.M., *cannot fall asleep again for two hours on account of heat in the whole body, especially in the head,* with sweat on the thighs. *Child cries out during sleep, as if frightened by a dream.*

Conditions.—Period of dentition and infancy.

Compare.—Bell., Bry., Cham., Cina., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Coff., Hep. s., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Silic., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Cham., Coff.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief sphere of usefulness of Borax is in the treatment of aphthæ and diarrhœa in infants, especially when they occur in the same child, and have associated with them the peculiar mental symptoms of the drug. In nursing infants the mouth is very dry, hot and tender, with great thirst and vomiting. It often relieves functional urinary troubles in infants, the urine being scanty and hot, and causing burning and shooting in the urethra, so that the child dreads to urinate and screams before each passage. Borax is an excellent remedy in Dysmenorrhœa, especially membranous. Cervical leucorrhœa, albuminous. An excellent remedy both internally and locally for inflammations and erosions of the os and cervix (Arg. nit., Hydras.). Endocervitis. Hacking cough, with characteristic expectoration. Pleurisy. Pleurodynia. Erysipelas of the face. Plica Polonica. Trichiasis.

BOVISTA.

Synonym.—Lycoperdon Bovista. *Natural order.*—Fungi. *Common name.*—Warted puff ball. *Habitat.*—A fungus found on pasture grounds and dry meadows in Europe. *Preparation.*—A tincture is made from the entire fungus.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Bovista affects the cerebro-spinal system, its most important local action being upon the skin and the female sexual

organs. According to Allen its most marked action "seems to be upon the circulation predisposing to hæmorrhages." This is probably caused by relaxation of the capillary system.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Sensitive, takes offense at everything. *Stammering* when reading.

Head.—Vertigo and feeling of stupidity in head on rising. Vertigo; falls over; momentarily unconscious in morning. Sensation as if head were much enlarged (Arg. nit., Cimic., *Glon.*, Zing.); headache deep in. Violent itching of the scalp, especially when getting warm; Scratches on forehead until sore; not relieved by scratching.

Nose.—*Bleeding* of the nose in the morning (Acon., *Bell.*, *Ham.*); drops of blood when sneezing or blowing the nose. Scabby nostrils.

Face.—Very pale in morning after rising. Eruptions at corners of lips.

Mouth.—Cutting pain in the tongue as with a knife. Scorbutic gums; bleed easily (Carb. an., Merc., Nit. ac.). Violent drawing aching in carious teeth; less in the air and in warmth; worse in the evening. Increased flow of saliva.

Throat.—Burning in the throat.

Stomach.—Empty eructations. Nausea in morning, better after breakfast, with vomiting of water.

Stool.—Stool, first hard and difficult; last, thin and watery.

Female Organs.—*Diarrhœa frequently before and during menstruation. Menses too early and too profuse* (Ars., Calc. c., *Nux v.*). Flow most in morning; scanty during day and night, *flowed for most part only at night* (Mag. c.). Painful urging toward genitals, and weight in small of back (*Bell.*). During the intervals occasional flow of blood *Amm. carb.*). Leucorrhœa a few days before or a few days after the menses, like the white of an egg (Amm. mur., Borax, Calc. phos., Mez.), when walking; yellowish, green, acrid.

Generalities.—Palpitation of the heart. Great weakness of the joints. Weariness in hands and feet. Intolerance of tight clothing around the waist (Calc. c.). Drops things from the hands, as from weakness; awkwardness. *Unusually*

deep impression on finger from using blunt instruments (as scissors or knife). Itching of os coccygis; must scratch until the parts become raw and sore. Stitches in right external malleolus.

Sleep.—Great drowsiness in the afternoon and early evening.

Fever.—Chilliness all night. Intermittent fever, chill every day from 7 to 10 P.M.

Compare.—Aloe, Carb. v., Calc. c., *Cic.*, Mag. c., Merc., Phos., Rhus tox., Puls., Secale, Staph., Sulph., Verat. alb., Ustilago.

Antidote.—Camph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Bovista is used chiefly in uterine hæmorrhage, menorrhagia and metrorrhagia and in leucorrhœa. In the former the chief characteristic is that the flow takes place mostly at night or early in the morning, a diarrhœa often precedes and accompanies the menses. The leucorrhœa may be either uterine or cervical, mostly the latter, being of an albuminous character, and acrid, and occurs just before or a few days after the menses. Epistaxis, especially mornings. The drug has been successfully used in urticaria, tetter and eczema, either dry and red, or moist forming thick crusts, burning and itching. Has been used to antidote the effect of charcoal fumes. Stammering.

BROMIUM.

Common name.—Bromine. An elementary substance.
Preparation.—Dilutions made from a solution of one part of Bromine to ninety-nine of distilled water, which corresponds to the 2x dilution. The 3x and 4x dilutions are made with distilled water, the 5x with dilute alcohol, and subsequent dilutions with alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Bromine acts as a powerful irritant to the mucous membranes, especially of the respiratory tract, the larynx being mostly involved. An intense inflammation is established,

which tends to the determination of a false membrane, hence its value in the treatment of membranous croup and diphtheria. When taken internally it also acts as a corrosive poison, producing violent gastritis, and the phenomena of depression and collapse, which usually attend the action of corrosive poisons. Bromine also affects the glands producing enlargement and induration.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—°Migraine, left side, worse from stooping; especially after drinking milk.

Eyes.—Lachrymation of right eye, with swelling of the lachrymal gland. Stitches through left eye.

Ears.—°Hard swelling of the left parotid gland, feeling warm to the touch. °Suppuration of left parotid, edges of the opening smooth; discharge watery and excoriating; swelling remaining hard and unyielding; after scarlatina.

Nose.—Severe coryza, right nostril stopped up and sore throughout, later the left. Fluent coryza, with sneezing (Acon., Gels.); *long continued and obstinate; corrosive soreness under the nose and on margins of nostrils.* (*Ailanth., Arum, Cepa,* Iod.). Nose sore and swollen with scurfs in it, and pain and bleeding on wiping (*Nitr. ac.*).

Face.—°Grayish, earthy complexion; old appearance. Sensation as of a spider web on the face (Baryt. carb., Carls., Graph.). Strong hard swelling of glands, especially on lower jaw and throat.

Throat.—Scraping in the throat. Swelling of mucous membranes of fauces and pharynx.

Abdomen.—Tympanitic distension of the abdomen, and passage of much wind (Aloe, Arn., Cinch.).

Stool and Anus.—Blind, intensely painful hæmorrhoids, with black stool.

Female Organs.—Loud emission of flatus from the vagina (Lyc.). Menses too early and too profuse (Ars., Calc., *Nux v.*); of bright red blood (*Bell.*, Ipec.); flow passive, with much exhaustion (Carb. an., Cinch.); or membranous shreds may pass off (Cycl.). Violent contractive spasm before or during the menses, lasting hours, leaving the abdomen sore. Membranous dysmenorrhœa.

Respiratory Organs.—*Cold sensation in larynx, with cold feeling when inspiring.* Constriction in the larynx; tickling, causing cough. Stitch in posterior portion of larynx, with feeling of constriction when swallowing saliva. *Scraping and rawness in larynx, provoking cough, as if the pit of throat were pressed against the trachea. Voice hoarse, cannot speak clearly; loss of voice. Cough, with sudden paroxysms of suffocation on swallowing;* respiration very short; obliged to catch for breath. Tickling in trachea on inspiration, causing cough. Spasmodic closure of the glottis. Stitches in right side of chest. Deep forcible inspiration is necessary from time to time. Difficulty of breathing; cannot inspire deep enough; with anxiety. Sensation as if the air passages were full of smoke (Baryt. carb., Natr. ars.). Right lung most affected.

Generalities.—°Great weakness and lassitude after all the symptoms passed off; in diphtheria. Shivering with yawning and stretching; repeated every other day, as a chilliness and cold feet. Cold and moist hands.

Sleep.—Continued yawning and drowsiness, °with the respiratory troubles (Ant. tart.).

Skin.—Swelling and induration of the glands—thyroid, testes, submaxillary, parotid (Baryt. carb., Calc. c., Coni., Iodi., Graph., Natr. carb.). Boils on the arms and face (*Sil.*).

Aggravation.—In the evening till midnight; in warm room; left side most affected.

Amelioration.—From motion, walking, riding on horseback; after eating; from ammonia gas.

Conditions.—More suitable for persons with light hair and blue eyes.

Compare.—*Iodi.*, Spong., Kali bi.).

Antidotes.—Emetics, followed by tepid demulcents, starch, flour, arrowroot, etc. Inhalations of the vapors of Ammonia neutralize the effects of Bromine inhalations. Follows Iodine or Spongia well in respiratory diseases.

THERAPEUTICS

Bromine is an invaluable remedy in the treatment of inflammatory diseases of the larynx and trachea. Spasm of the glottis. Laryngitis and croup with paroxysms of suffocation,

sensation of constriction in larynx. Rattling of mucus in the throat; hoarseness; inspiration excites cough; in spasm of the glottis and spasmodic croup, the spasmodic constriction is temporarily relieved by a drink of water. Diphtheria when it invades the larynx. In asthma, bronchial catarrh, and pneumonia, Bromine may be indicated by the severe suffocative attacks, apparently from spasmodic constriction, the latter being the most essential feature of the drug in respiratory troubles. It may also, in these conditions, be used by inhalation. Coryza, or nasal catarrh, discharge profuse, watery, excoriating, pressing at root of nose, nose seems stopped up. It is an excellent remedy for enlarged and indurated glands, especially in scrofulous children—goitre, enlarged parotids, with tendency to suppurate. The tonsils, submaxillary glands, testes, ovaries, or mammæ may be affected in a like manner. Hæmorrhoids which are intensely painful. An excellent remedy in membranous dysmenorrhœa, when there are contractive spasms of the uterus. Chronic Ovaritis. Hypertrophy of the heart, with suffocative paroxysms.

BRYONIA.

Synonym.—Bryonia Alba. *Natural order.*—Cucurbitaceæ. *Common name.*—White Bryony. *Habitat.*—A high climbing perennial plant growing in hedges and along fences, especially in Germany and France. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Bryonia acts especially and powerfully upon the serous membranes and the viscera they contain, more particularly the pleuræ and lungs; next the brain, and finally the liver. Then comes the action upon the synovial membranes and muscular fiber, and last upon the mucous membranes of the respiratory and alimentary tracts. The condition set up is not one of acute inflammation, but rather of subacute; more closely simulating that condition when infiltrations, exudations, or effusions are about to occur, the symptoms indicating a condition inter-

mediate between inflammation and nervous irritation. When, however, the synovial membranes and the muscular fibres are involved, the inflammation, while still being subacute in its character, partakes more decidedly of a rheumatic or arthritic nature, and possibly this condition may be said to always characterize the Bryonia inflammation, regardless of the tissues involved. The most characteristic expressions of Bryonia are its stitching, tearing pains, and the aggravation of all its symptoms by motion.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Very morose, ill-humored* (*Agar., Ailanth., Borax, Cham., Nux v.*); *inclined to needless anxiety; fright, fear and vexation* (Acon.). *Exceedingly irritable, and inclined to be angry* (Aur., Cinch., *Cham.*, Hep. s., Kali carb., *Nux v., Ign.*). *Great anxiety; mental depression and apprehension* about the future; fears she has not the wherewithal to live (Aur., Ars., Natr. mur., Nux m., Puls.). *Delirium about his business;* worse at night. *Weakness of mind so that his ideas disappear, as if he would faint.*

Head.—Confusion of the head. Confusion in the head and aching, as after a night's dissipation; does not wish to rise (*Nux v.*) morning on awakening. Confusion in the head with drawing in the occiput, extending into the neck, before going to sleep. °Sensation in bed as if she were sinking deep down. *Vertigo,* as though objects were reeling; as though brain were turning around; *as if head were turning in a circle* (Bell., Carls., Coni., Nux v.); causing him to reel backward; *on rising from the chair* (Sulph.) *or bed* (*Phos., Rhus tox.*); on sitting up in bed; on raising the head (*Acon.*, Cinch.).

Headache commences in the morning, not on waking, but when first opening the eyes. Great heaviness of the head, and pressure of the brain forward. Pressure on the head, as if the brain were too full and pressed outward (Acon., Cinch., Nat. mur., Merc.). *Headache, as if everything would press out of the forehead* (*Acon., Asaf.*); *worse on stooping.*

Pressive pain above the left eye, followed by dull pressive pains in occipital protuberances; thence spreading

over the whole body; on quick motion and after eating pain so severe that it seemed a distinct pulsation within the head. Stitches through head on stepping hard, mostly from before backwards. Pressive pain in head on coughing. *Slight drawing in the temporal bones from above downward toward zygoma.* Throbbing headache on top of head (Natr. ars., *Glon.*, Stram.) morning when waking. Continued deep stitch in brain, left side, on coughing (Carb. v.). *Pressive pains in the occiput, drawing down into neck; relieved toward noon.* Headache, as if head would split open (Amm. carb., *Caps.*, Cinch., Merc., *Natr. mur.*, Puls.). Pain like a heaviness which pressed upon a sore spot, in morning when lying on back, extending to shoulders. °Headache from ironing; from washing perspiring face in cold water.

Hair seems fatty in morning and hands become fatty while combing it. Scalp sensitive towards evening.

Eyes.—Severe burning and lachrymation of right eye (Ars.). Swelling of right upper lid, with agglutination. Twitching drawing together in left upper lid, with heaviness. Every object appears covered with rainbow colors, followed by photophobia. Very sensitive pressive intermittent pains in left eyeball, *especially violent on moving the ball* (Physos., *Spig.*), with feeling as if eye became smaller, and were retracted within the orbit.

Ears.—Roaring in the ears.

Nose.—Swelling of the nose, with very sore pain when touched (Alum., *Merc.*). Profuse coryza. *Nosebleed* (*Acon.*, *Bell.*), *especially in morning when rising* (Agar., *Ambr.*, Calc. c., Cinch.).

Face.—*Hot, red, soft puffiness of the face; red, round, hot spot on malar bone. Heat in face with redness and thirst.* Pinching pressure in articular cavity of right jaw, more violent on motion. Twitching, externally in malar bone, extending to right temple, worse on touch. Painful pressure under right cheek, better on pressure. Lower lips cracked. Upper lip and nose swollen, red and hot (*Bell.*, Merc.).

Mouth.—*Great dryness of mouth, lips and tongue* (Acon., *Ars.*, Hyos., Kali nitr., *Nux m.*); tip of tongue moist (Merc.). Drawing, sticking toothache while eating, extend-

ing to muscles of neck; aggravated by warmth. Toothache *relieved by cold water* (Bism., Coff., Clem.), aggravated by taking anything warm in the mouth (Calc. c., Merc., Puls.); *aggravated by lying on painless side; goes away if one lies on painful side.* Jerking toothache; when smoking (Ign.). Gums pain as if sore and raw, with painful loose teeth. Aphthæ on tip of tongue; something bitter rises into mouth, without eructations, with nausea. *Dryness in mouth,* better for a moment from drinking, then worse, so that the tongue sticks to the palate. *Tongue thickly coated white* (*Ant. crud.*, Merc.). Taste flat, insipid; sweetish (*Merc.*); *intensely bitter* (Ars., Coloc., *Cinch., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.*); pasty. Taste for food lost, bitter when not eating. *Frequent drinking of cold water relieves the bitter taste and the inclination to vomit.* Soapy, frothy salivation.

Throat.—Great dryness of throat (*Bapt.*, Bell.). Stitches in throat when swallowing (Calc. c., *Bell.*). Back of the throat seems swollen (*Cina.*). Tough mucus loosened by hawking.

Stomach.—Too great appetite (Ferr., *Iodi., Lyc.*). Desires things immediately, which when offered are refused (Cham., *Rhod.*). *Excessive thirst* (Bell., *Rhus tox.*); *desire for large quantities of water* (Podo.; reverse *Ars.*). Great thirst with longing for wine (Cinch.); for coffee. Hiccough; after eating (Hyos., Ign.). Bitter eructations after eating (Cinch., Nux v.); also sourish. Nausea and vomiting from slightest motion; in the morning on waking. Vomiting of solid food but not of drinks. Cutting in pit of stomach. Pain in stomach while eating. Contractive pain in stomach, better from drawing legs up against the abdomen (Coloc.). Stomach distended and sensitive to pressure (Ars., Bell.). *Pressure in stomach after eating, as from a stone* (Acon., Æsc., Ars., *Nux v.*, Puls.), *makes him fretful. Epigastric region painful to touch and pressure* (Ars., Ant. crud., Bell., Lyc.), with anxiety; soreness in pit of stomach when coughing.

Abdomen.—Tensive pains or transient stitches below false ribs, right side; especially sensitive on deep inspiration (Acon., *Chel.*, Cinch., Merc.). Distension of abdomen and colic (Aloe, *Coloc.*, Lyc.); after eating; heaviness in abdomen.

Passage of offensive flatus (*Aloe*). Pain in abdomen as if diarrhœa would ensue. Griping-pinching colic, painful cuttings, and digging pains relieved by diarrhœa (*Coloc.*). Abdomen very sensitive and sore (Apis, *Bell.*). Twitching on left side, as if in muscles of abdominal walls, then sticking pain deep in left side of back.

Stool and Anus.—*Stools followed by a burning in anus* (*Ars.*, Canth., Sulph.). Burning in rectum with evacuation of stool and urine. Diarrhœa accompanied by confusion in head; also constipation with same, and rush of blood to head from great straining. *Stools offensive, pasty or bilious and acrid; smelling like old cheese. Obstinate constipation, stools large, hard and dry* (*Calc. c.*), *as if burnt* (Sulph.), *with great effort* (*Æsc.*).

Urinary Organs.—*Urine dark* (Ars., Ant. tart.), *almost brown* (Caust.), like beer (Coloc.); scanty and dark (Acon.); *red.*

Female Organs.—Stitching pain in ovaries on deep inspiration. Menses too early and too profuse (Ars., Calc. c., *Nux v.*). °Suppressed, with bleeding of the nose (Carls., Ham., Puls., Sep.). Breasts swollen, very tender, painful, red, worse on motion and deep inspiration. °Flow of milk suppressed, or scanty secretion. °Child does not like to take hold of the breast, but after mouth becomes moistened it nurses well.

Respiratory Organs.—Tough mucus in trachea (Nux v.), loosened only after frequent hawking (Kali bi.). *Coming into warm room from cold air excites a cough* (Natr. carb., Verat. alb.). Voice rough and hoarse (*Carb. v., Phos., Spong.*). Hacking dry cough from upper part of trachea. Sensation of a vapor on going from a warm room into open air, causing cough, with feeling as if he could not inspire air enough.

Cough from irritation of mucus in trachea, after coughing; pain, pressure and soreness in trachea, the pain worse while talking and smoking. *Dry cough;* as if coming from stomach (*Sep.*); with sticking pains under sternum; preceded by crawling and tickling in pit of stomach. Cough from constant crawling upward in throat, followed by expectoration of mucus.

Constriction of chest; must breathe deeply, but so doing causes pain in chest. *Stitches in sternum on coughing; obliged to hold the chest with the hand. Intense sticking pains or stitches in chest* (Acon., *Kali c.*, Phos., Puls.); *cannot bear to move or to draw a deep breath* (Borax, Bell., Cimic., Merc., Phos., *Sulph.*).

Sensation of heaviness beneath the sternum, extending toward the right shoulder, impeding respiration; deep inspiration difficult; oppression of right side of chest, with very fine, extremely severe stitches in right axillary gland.

Short but violent stitches in right side of chest, so that they must hold the breath in order not to cry out. Sharp pain in left infra-mammary region; worse during inspiration.

Heart.—Pressive pain in præcordial region; stitches. Heart beats violently and rapidly. Pulse full, hard and rapid (Acon.).

Neck and Back.—Pain in nape of neck as after taking cold. Drawing and stiffness in muscles of right side of neck. Shooting stitches from the back through to the chest. Twitching and tearing pain in region of last dorsal vertebra and sacrum; at union of right ilium with sacrum, in evening. Pain in muscles of lumbar region, worse on lying outstretched, on walking, turning, or any motion; better at rest with the body bent forward. Pain in small of back, making walking or turning difficult. Pain in small of back, as if bruised (Arn., Ars.), when lying on it.

Limbs.—*Weariness and heaviness in all the limbs; weakness; stiffness. Joints red, swelling* (Cimic., Puls.), *stiff, with stitching pains from slightest motion.* Transient drawing and tension in almost all the limbs and joints; paralytic pains. Stitches in the joints on motion and on touch.

Upper Limbs.—Painful tension and pressure in right shoulder when at rest. Swelling of the right elbow joint, with stitches. Sensation in right elbow as if arm were broken, with paralytic pain, then drawing pain extending to shoulder joint. Tearing pains on inner surface of forearms, in a line from elbow to wrist. Pain in wrists, as if wrenched or sprained, on every motion (Acon., Calc. c., *Eupat.*, Rhus

tox.). Swelling and sticking pains in finger joints (Colch.), worse on exertion and touch.

Lower Limbs.—Legs so weak they will hardly hold him. Stitches in hips; in hip joint extending to knees. Great weariness in thighs; worse going up steps. *Tensive painful stiffness of the knees.* Feeling in right knee cap as if he had knelt too long. Pain and stitches in knees. Pinching, tearing or bruised pains in calves. Tension in ankle on motion. *Hot swelling of the feet; of instep, with bruised pain on stretching out the feet* (Ars., Puls.). Pains as if sprained in the feet; always worse on motion. Tensive pain in feet in evening, with swelling. Sudden pain in ball of great toes.

Generalities.—Unsteadiness of all parts of the body when walking, worse after rising from a seat and on beginning to walk, better from continued walking. *Stitches in all joints on motion and on touch.* Bruised suppurating pain in whole body when taken hold of (Arn.), especially in pit of stomach, worse mornings.

Great weakness and exhaustion (*Ars., Phos., Sec.*), *worse from walking; in morning; on rising. Sitting up in bed causes nausea and fainting* (Acon.). Every spot in body painful to pressure. Drawing, rheumatic pains in various parts of the body (Coloc., Led., *Puls.*). °Dropsical swellings increase during the day; diminish during the night.

Skin.—Yellow skin of the whole body, even of the face. *Red, round hot spot on the cheek over the malar bone.* Red elevated rash, like eruptions, over the whole body (*Bell., Rhus tox.*). °Slow development of rash in eruptive fevers; or sudden receding of rash, causing respiratory or meningeal troubles or dropsy (Gels., Hell.).

Sleep.—Frequent yawning the whole day. Much sleepiness during the day (Ant. tart., Apis, Merc., *Nux m.*, Nux v., Phos., Sep.). Sleeplessness and restless sleep; before midnight. Dreams, vivid, frightful (Arn., Aur., Bell.); *about business or household affairs.* Starts in a fright before falling asleep (Agar., *Ars., Bell., Hyos.*, Stram.).

Fever.—°Intermittent; chill commences on the lip and on tips of fingers and toes; great thirst during all stages. Dry,

burning heat, internal, blood seems to burn in the veins (*Ars.*). Chilliness; after midday nap, with confusion of the head; in evening in bed; all over in evenings, with gooseflesh, thirst, and with hot and red cheeks. Sweat in morning all over body when walking in cold air, after slightest exertion. Profuse, easily excited sweat, *sour* or oily sweat (*Merc.*).

Aggravation.—Mornings and evenings; *from motion*; from heat; from warm food; after eating; while coughing.

Amelioration.—In cold weather; in cool room; from cold food; while sitting; while lying, especially on painful side; after a short rest in bed.

Compare.—*Acon.*, Ant. crud., *Ant. tart.*, Arn., *Ars.*, *Bapt.*, Bell., Carbo. v., *Chel.*, *Colch.*, Cinch., Iod., Led., Ign., *Lyc.*, *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Phos.*, *Rhus tox.*, Senega, Sulph., Verat. v. Bryonia follows well after Acon., Nux v., Op., Rhus tox. Following Bryonia are frequently indicated Alum., Kali carb., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus tox., Sulph.

Antidotes.—*Acon.*, Alum., *Camph.*, *Cham.*, Clem., *Coff.*, Ign., Mur. ac., Nux v., Puls., *Rhus tox.*, Senega.

Bryonia Antidotes.—Rhus tox., Chlorine.

THERAPEUTICS.

Bryonia is a useful remedy in headaches of a rheumatic or congestive character. They are always worse from motion, even moving the eyeballs causing an aggravation. They are most often located in the occiput, but may be frontal. Headaches from gastric derangement; from ironing, from washing perspiring face in cold water; from suppressed eruption (meningitis). Very frequently the headaches aid in selecting Bryonia in intermittent and remittent types of fever, in which it is often useful, either rheumatic, gastric or bilious. It may also be useful in scarlet fever or measles when the eruption does not develop well or has been suppressed. In measles it is a standard remedy, particularly indicated when the eruption is delayed, and when there are pulmonary complications. Bryonia may be indicated in typhoid fever, when there is confusion of mind, irritability, delirium about business, great thirst for large quantities of water. According to Hering the symptom "they want to go home" strongly indicates Bryonia in the later stages

of the disease. Bryonia is one of our most valuable remedies in the treatment of serous inflammations, especially of the pleura, in which it is probably oftener indicated than any other drug. Also in meningitis and synovitis. It may be indicated at the outset of the disease, but more often after the violent inflammatory symptoms have abated and exudation is about to occur. In all such cases Bryonia is indicated by the stitching pains worse from motion, so eminently characteristic of the drug. It follows Aconite well after the symptoms indicating the latter have been subdued. The very common practice of alternating Aconite and Bryonia in all cases of acute pleurisy is unnecessary and unscientific. The same holds true in all other inflammations, especially those of the respiratory tract. In pneumonia and bronchitis, and sometimes in laryngitis, Bryonia is invaluable. In pneumonia, as in pleurisy, it is indicated early in the disease, but not until after the extreme high fever, restlessness, etc., have been subdued by Aconite or Verat. vir., and exudation is about to occur, the symptoms being less violent. There is a dry, rough cough, but as yet little expectoration, that being mucous in character. There is considerable soreness, and the patient feels better when lying on the affected side, and keeping perfectly quiet. Especially valuable in pleuropneumonia. Phosphorus often follows Bryonia in pneumonia. As has already been intimated, Bryonia is a valuable remedy in gastric derangement. The tongue is thickly coated white, dryness of mouth and lips, pain and sensitiveness in epigastrium, bitter taste, nausea and vomiting. Gastric catarrh, dyspepsia, bilious conditions; soreness and pain over liver; heaviness; stitches; coated tongue; headache; bitter taste, etc. Hepatitis. Typhlitis. A valuable remedy in constipation, when the stools are large, hard and dry, as if burnt. Gastroenteritis. Bryonia may be indicated in summer diarrhœa, brought on by getting overheated, or by the use of vegetable food or cold drinks. Bryonia vies with Hamamelis and Pulsatilla in vicarious menstruation, especially when nosebleed takes the place of the menses. Ovaritis with stitching pain. Suppression of lochia; of milk. In first stage of mammary abscess, breast swollen, very tender, red, hot, painful. Last, but perhaps most important of all, is the use of Bryonia in rheumatism, and rheumatic and arthritic inflammations in general.

Rheumatism of the joints, especially of the large joints, the local inflammation intense, part swollen, hot, shining redness, better from warmth, worse from motion. Especially useful in muscular rheumatism in any locality. Muscles swollen, sore to touch, painful, worse on motion. Severe muscular pains in neck, back (lumbago), or any other part. Frequently indicated in pericarditis and endocarditis in the stage of exudation. Bryonia is said to be useful in general for complaints from exposure to heat of fire, and complaints when warm weather sets in after cold days.

BUFO.

Synonym.—Bufo Rana. *Natural order.*—Bufonidæ. *Common name.*—Toad. *Preparation.*—Triturations of the poison.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, affecting both the moral senses and the motor nerves. It serves to rouse the lowest passions, making man beastly. Causes a desire for intoxicating drinks, and the victim seeks solitude that he may abandon himself to onanism. It also produces impotency, and, it is said, has been given by women to their husbands for that purpose. It also produces a condition simulating epilepsy, and has been successfully used in the treatment of that disease; especially when the fits come on during coition, or are the result of onanism. Dr. Lippe says "epilepsy from fright." Epilepsy at the time of the menses. The aura appears to begin in the solar plexus, or in the uterine region. The attacks are preceded by an angry state of the mind; talks incoherently, and becomes angry if not understood. Bufo has a decided and rapid influence on the lymphatic system, a bluish swelling following the course of the lymphatics. This is apt to start from a wound. Bufo is indicated in malignant pustules, when the ulcer occurs on the mouth or cheeks and causes perforation. It has been used successfully in the treatment of indurations of the mammary gland, possibly of a cancerous nature. Has also been used in other cutaneous disorders, and in the beginning of soft-

ening of the brain. Most of the symptoms accredited to Bufo are from unreliable sources.

Compare.—Agn. cast., Coni., Lach., Phos.

CACTUS.

Synonym.—Cactus Grandiflorus. *Natural order.*—Cactaceæ. *Common name.*—Night blooming Cereus. *Habitat.*—A flowering plant, native of Mexico and the West Indies. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh flowers and youngest twigs.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the circular fibres of the heart and arteries, causing irritability, hyperæsthesia, neuralgia, spasm, and palpitation of the heart. Through the pneumogastric nerve it acts upon the heart, lungs, and stomach, causing in the latter indigestion and excessive acidity, and, in the lungs, constriction and asthma. It also produces an intermittent fever with regular periodicity (Cedron). Its chief characteristic is a constrictive sensation in various parts of the body, especially in the region of the heart, as if bound with an iron hoop.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Sadness, taciturnity, hypochondriasis; irresistible inclination to weep (Lyc., Natr., Nux m., Plat., Puls.). Fear of death (Acon.), belief that his disease is incurable. Love of solitude.

Head.—*Heavy pressing in the head as if a great weight lay on the vertex* (Aloe); better from pressure; worse from noise and light (Bell.). Intense pulsating pain, with pain in right side of head.

Nose.—Profuse nosebleed (*Bell., Ham.*).

Face.—Paleness of the face. °Chronic prosopalgia, right side, worse from slightest motion.

Stomach.—Copious vomiting of blood. Acrid sour fluid, rising into the throat and mouth, making food taste acid. Burning; pulsating in stomach. Heaviness. Gastro-enteritis.

Stool and Anus.—Copious hæmorrhage from the bowels. Sen-

sation of great weight and urging to evacuate a great quantity, but nothing passes.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent urging; at night, with a copious flow each time; constant irritation in urethra. Urine reddish, turbid, straw-colored. °Hæmaturia; urination prevented by clots.

Female Organs.—Menses too early. Very painful menstruation (Cham., Cimic., Cupr., Nux v.). Scanty menstruation, ceasing while lying.

Respiratory Organs.—Spasmodic cough, with copious mucous expectoration. Oppression of breathing in going up stairs (Acon., Amm. carb., *Ars., Calc. c.*). Catarrhal cough with much viscid expectoration. *Much rattling of mucus* (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*). Cannot lie in a horizontal position. *Difficulty of breathing; continued oppression and uneasiness as if the chest were constricted* (*Ars., Lil. tig., Phos.*) *with an iron band.* Oppressed breathing from a weight on chest. Periodical suffocation, with fainting, and sweat on face and loss of pulse (Dig.). *Congestion of the chest which prevents lying down; palpitation; constriction as from a tight cord around false ribs. Sensation of a great constriction in middle of sternum, as if the parts were compressed by iron pinchers,* with oppression of breathing; worse on motion.

Heart and Pulse.—*Sensation of constriction in the heart, as if an iron band prevented its normal movement* (Arn.). Very acute pains and stitches in the heart (Acon., Arn., *Bry., Kali carb.*, Natr. mur.). *Palpitation of the heart* (Acon., *Ars., Spig., Sulph.*), day and night, worse when walking, and at night, when lying on left side. Palpitation in small irregular beats, from slightest excitement or deep thought, with necessity for deep inspiration. Pains in apex of heart, shooting down left arm to ends of fingers; feeble pulse; dyspnœa. Endocardial murmurs; excessive impulse; increased præcordial dullness; enlarged ventricle. Irregularity of the heart's action; at times frequent, at others slow.

Fever.—Coldness in back, and icy-cold hands. Quotidian intermittent fever, which occurs every day at same hour (Cedron), for many successive days.

Compare.—*Acon.*, Camph., Cedron, Convallaria, Digit., Spig., Magnol.
Antidotes.—Acon., Camph., Cinch.

THERAPEUTICS.

Cactus has been used chiefly in cardiac diseases, both acute and chronic. Acute inflammation of the heart, endocardium and pericardium. Hypertrophy. Functional disorders of the heart. Cardiac dropsy. Angina pectoris. Cardiac asthma. Cactus may be useful in any cardiac trouble where its symptoms are found, especially the characteristic of an iron band constricting the heart and preventing its normal movement, also oppression of breathing, etc. Cactus is an excellent remedy in bronchitis, asthma, and other pulmonary troubles where its characteristic constriction, oppressed breathing, etc., are present. Hæmorrhage of the lungs with violent action of the heart and oppressed respiration. Congestion of the chest. Also useful in hæmorrhages of the bowels or bladder, especially with heart symptoms. Diaphragmitis, with constriction about false ribs, as if tied with a cord. Cactus may be useful either in menorrhagia, amenorrhœa, or dysmenorrhœa, the symptoms agreeing, and especially if there be any characteristic cardiac disturbance. Neuralgic and congestive headaches; intermittent. Intermittent fever; paroxysms every day at the same hour; coldness predominates; anguish; oppressed breathing; even convulsions and intestinal hæmorrhage.

CALADIUM.

Synonym.—Caladium Seguinum. *Natural order.*—Araceæ. *Common names.*—Dumb Cane. Poisonous American Arum. *Habitat.*—A plant native of South America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the cerebro-spinal system Caladium exerts its chief action upon the generative organs, where it causes hyper-

æsthesia, irritation and non-inflammatory swellings. It also affects the mucous membranes, especially of the alimentary tract, the skin and the muscular tissues.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Forgetfulness (Anac., Ambr., Lach., Nux v.). Very irritable and depressed. Confused, cannot concentrate the mind.

Head.—Dull, frontal headache. Vertigo with nausea, mornings. Fullness in head, as if too much blood were there. Throbbing pain in the head (Bell.). Headache with nausea (Ipec., Iris, Sang.). Dull pressive or sharp cutting pain in temples. Numbness in side of head.

Eyes.—Eyelids red and inflamed, with smarting and burning. Dull, pressive aching in portion of eyeballs (Aloe, Cimic.). Eyeballs sore and sensitive to pressure.

Ears.—Sensitive to noise (Bell.).

Nose.—Fluent or stopped coryza.

Face.—Sensation as if a spider web or plaster were sticking here and there (Alum., Baryt. carb., Brom., Graph.).

Mouth.—Tongue coated white (*Ant. crud., Bry., Merc.*). Dark brown streak in center of tongue (Bapt.). Tongue swollen. Toothache, teeth feel elongated.

Throat.—Dryness and roughness in the throat; without thirst; with aversion to cold water.

Stomach.—Nausea, especially in the morning on rising (Nux v., *Petrol.*, Puls.). Acid eructations. Frequent eructations of very little wind, as if the stomach were full of dry food. Pressing, gnawing, or weak gone sensation in stomach (*Hydras., Ign., Sep.*).

Abdomen.—Spasmodic cutting pain in stomach and abdomen (*Coloc.*). Abdomen swollen and tender to touch (*Bell.*).

Stool.—Soft, pasty, clay-colored stools, passed with difficulty. Stool containing hard lumps. Very scanty, pasty stool. Urging to stool on rising in the morning. Burning in the anus after stool.

Male Organs.—Sexual desire with relaxed penis (Agn., Agar., Arg., *Coni.*), or painful erections without desire. Impotence with mental depression. Frequent nocturnal emissions (Cinch., *Phos. ac.*). Organs swollen and puffy.

Female Organs.—Pruritus of vulva and vagina (Arg. nit., Graph.) Cramp-like pains in uterus after midnight.

Respiratory Organs.—Sharp stitches in right side of chest (*Bry.*, Kali carb.). Larynx and trachea seem constricted; impedes deep breathing. The irritation to cough seems to originate above the larynx. Oppression of breathing, cannot get his breath easily. Rash on the chest, itching intensely with oppression of breath, as if mucus would cause suffocation.

Back.—Rheumatic pain in back; can hardly turn in bed (Rhus tox.).

Limbs.—Limbs feel tired and weak. Rheumatic pains in the limbs. Trembling of the limbs.

Generalities.—Weariness over the whole body (Cinch.). Extremely nervous (Cimic., Coff.). Great throbbing all through the body (Glon., Puls.).

Sleep.—Drowsy and sleepy. Sleepless or unrefreshing sleep Groans and moans anxiously in sleep. Dreams; frightful.

Skin.—The skin has a rough dry feeling. Violent itching on various parts (Sulph.)

Fever.—Chilly even in a warm room. Feverish, skin hot and dry. Face, head and hands hot; legs and feet cold.

Aggravation.—Most symptoms worse indoors; from 3 or 4 P.M. till midnight.

Amelioration.—Better in the open air and from motion (Puls.); from sweat; from short sleep during the day.

Conditions.—Lax, phlegmatic temperament.

Compare.—Agn., Arum, Graph., Hep. s., Helon., Phos. ac., Puls., Rhus tox., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Caps. Juice of sugar cane.

Caladium Antidotes.—Nitric acid.

THERAPEUTICS.

Caladium has not been extensively used except, perhaps, in pruritus of the vulva and vagina, in which it has proved an excellent remedy. Also in little girls from worms getting into vagina. Nymphomania. It is also probably a valuable remedy for inflammation of mucous membranes characterized by dryness. Catarrhal asthma. Has been recommended for impotence and complaints from loss of fluids (Cinch.), espe-

cially sexual excesses, when emissions occur without lascivious dreams or sexual excitement or erection. Rheumatic troubles; dropsical swellings.

CALCAREA CARBONICA.

Synonym.—Calcarea Ostrearum Hahnemanniani. *Preparation.*—Triturations of the pure white middle layer of the oyster shell.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Calcarea acts primarily upon the vegetative system, exciting moderately the functions of secretion and absorption, resulting in a condition of irritation which extends to all the organs and systems of the body, impairing their nutrition, favoring a deposit of the earthy salts, and altering profoundly the composition of the blood. In thus affecting the processes of assimilation Calcarea resembles, in its effects upon the system, the three great disorders of nutrition, scrofula, tuberculosis, and rachitis, and it is in the treatment of these conditions, in their various forms of manifestation, that we find its chief sphere of usefulness.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Great anxiety, with palpitation of the heart* (Acon., Cact., Spig.). Despondent and melancholy (Ign., Puls., Natr. mur.). Disinclination for every kind of work. Frightened apprehensive mood, as of some future misfortune or impending evil (Acon., Alum., Anac.). Feared she would lose her reason, or that people would observe her confusion of mind (Cimic.). Shuddering and dread as evening draws near (Acon., Ars., Merc., Rhus tox.).

Head.—*Vertigo* when walking in the open air (Agar., Glon., Led., Sep., *Sulph.*), *especially on suddenly turning the head* (Sang.); when ascending a height, or looking upward (Cupr., Sang.), as if everything were turning around. *Rush of blood to the head, with heat in it,* and with redness and puffiness of the face (Bell., Op.). Constant feeling of fullness in the head; confusion. Heat in head, with orgasm of

blood. Icy coldness in and on the head (Laur.), also one-sided (Phos. Verat. alb.).

Headache, as if a board lay upon the head. Heaviness in forehead; worse when reading or writing. Painful pressure in forehead, extending down into nose (Acon., Kali bi.). Stitches in head; evenings; left side. Frequent one-sided aching, always with empty eructations.

°Large, open fontanelles; head large (Calc. phos., Sil.). Itching of the scalp; °children scratch their heads on being disturbed or awakened out of sleep. Falling off of the hair (Graph., Natr. mur., *Nitr. ac.*, Phos., *Sep.*), especially on sides of head. Scabs on hairy scalp. Pimples on forehead.

Eyes.—Painful sensation, as if a small foreign body were in the eye (Acon.); sensation of sand. Profuse lachrymation (Euphr., Merc.); pupils dilated. Swelling and redness of the lids, with nightly agglutination (*Æth.*, *Lyc.*, Merc., *Puls.*, Sil., Sulph.); also in mornings, eyes watery. Itching in the margins of the lids (Carb. v., Sulph.). Twitching of upper lids. Burning or stitches in the inner canthi. Far sighted. Can see only one side of an object (Lyc.).

Ears.—Swelling in front of left ear; painful to touch. Singing, roaring or crackling in the ears (Cinch., *Sulph.*). Crushing in ears when swallowing. Cracking in ears when chewing. Heat and pulsation in ears. Purulent discharge from ears (Hep. s., Graph., *Lyc.*). Eruption behind right ear, which becomes moist (*Graph.*, Hep. s.). °Polypus of the ear, bleeding easily. °Hardness of hearing; also after suppression of intermittent fever by Quinine; from working in water.

Nose.—Intermittent. Swelling of the nose, especially at the root. Sore ulcerated nostrils (Alum., Aur., Graph., Kali bi., Nitr. ac., *Puls.*). Frequent sneezing without coryza, or with dry coryza. Stoppage in morning on rising. Fluent coryza, with headache. Dryness of the nose at night. Very offensive smell from the nose (Kreos.), as from bad eggs or gunpowder. Bleeding of the nose, especially in the morning (Agar., Ambr., *Bry.*). °Polypus of the nose (Mar. ver., Phos.).

Face.—Face pale and hollow or bloated, with deep-seated eyes,

surrounded by blue rings (Cinch., Kali iod., *Sec.*) Face yellow. Moist, itching, scurfy eruption on face, chiefly on cheeks and forehead (Ant. crud., Graph., Lyc.). Eruption on lips and mouth (Ant. crud., *Graph.*, Lyc.). Swelling of the upper lip in the morning (Apis, Bell.). *Painful swelling of the submaxillary glands* (*Arum*, Aur., Baryt. carb., *Natr. carb.*, *Rhus tox.*, Sil.).

Mouth.—*Toothache caused by a current of cold air, or by drinking cold liquids* (Ant. crud., Coca., Staph., Sulph.). Inclination to gnash the teeth, as in a chill. Difficult dentition (Calc. phos.). Toothache after menstruation. Bleeding of the gums; swelling. Tongue coated white (Ant. crud., *Bry.*, *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*). Burning pain at tip of tongue (Calc. phos., Carb. an., Coloc.), as from soreness; worse from warm food or drink. Pain beneath the tongue when swallowing. Sour taste in mouth (Cinch., Ign., Mag. carb., Nitr. ac.), slimy, offensive.

Throat.—Pain in throat, extending to the ears (Bell., Hep. s., Kali bi.). Stitches in the throat when swallowing (Bell., Bry.). Sensation as if the throat were contracted when swallowing. Spasmodic contraction of the pharynx and œsophagus (*Bell.*, *Hyos.*).

Stomach.—*Ravenous hunger in the morning.* Loss of appetite, but when he began to eat he relished it. Great thirst. Frequent eructations, tasting of the food (*Ant. crud.*, Cinch., Carb. an., *Graph.*, Phos., *Puls.*); of tasteless fluid. Nausea in the morning (*Nux v.*, Puls.), with qualmishness and shuddering, with blackness before the eyes. Nausea, with a flow of sour water from the mouth. Nausea caused by drinking milk. *Sour vomiting;* °especially during dentition (*Æth.*). *Pit of stomach swollen, like a saucer turned bottom up.* Burning in stomach, extending up into throat (Ars.), after every meal. Pain in epigastric region on touch. Warm streaming of blood from pit of stomach into head. Pressure in stomach, as if a lump were in it *Ars.*, *Bry.*); after eating. Severe pressure in pit of stomach.

Abdomen.—*Tight clothes about the hypochondria are unendurable* (Carb. v., Graph., Lach.). A feeling as if laced below the hypochondria, with trembling and throbbing in

the epigastric region. Pressure in hepatic region with every step. Stitches in the hepatic region during or after stooping. *Abdomen hard and very much distended* (*Ars., Baryt. c.*). Frequent severe cramps in the intestinal canal, especially in the evening and night, with coldness in the thighs. Drawn pain in posterior part, extending towards back; in right hypochondrium extending towards symphysis pubis. Tensive pain in abdomen. Incarcerated flatulence (Aur., *Carb. v., Lyc.*; rumbling. °Mesenteric glands swollen and hard in children. °Relieves pain attending the passage of biliary calculi. *Swelling and painfulness of the inguinal glands* (*Clem.*). Painful pressure in lower abdomen; on physical exertion.

Stool and Anus.—Swollen hæmorrhoids protrude and cause pain during stool (Aloe, Lach., Mur. ac., *Puls.*). Discharge of blood from the rectum. Feeling of heaviness in lower portion of rectum (Aloe). Cramp in the rectum the whole forenoon; a griping and stitching, with great anxiety; was not able to sit, but obliged to walk about. Burning in rectum and anus (Ars., Canth., *Iris*). Crawling as from pin worms in rectum. Stool frequent; first hard, then pasty, then liquid; *undigested* (Ant. crud., *Cinch.*, Podo.); offensive, like bad eggs (Ascl. t., *Cham.*); white; sour. °Stools look like lumps of chalk, in children during dentition. °Tendency to diarrhœa and acid stomach, and prolapsus recti; precursory of tuberculosis of the lungs. Constipation; stools large and hard (*Bry., Sulph.*).

Urinary Organs.—Very dark-colored urine, without sediment; offensive (Kreos., Sulph.); dark-brown, with white sediment (Canth., Colch.); sour smelling at night. Frequent urination; also at night. Burning in urethra during urination.

Male Organs.—Inflammation of the prepuce, frænum, and orifice of the urethra, with a little yellow pus beneath frænum and glans. Excessive sexual desire, with retarded erection, and too early emission of semen during coitus (Natr. carb.); followed by excessive weakness. Frequent emissions at night which debilitate both body and mind.

Female Organs.—Menses *too early;* last too long; too profuse (Ambr., Amm. carb., Coccus, *Nux v.*). *Leucorrhœa like milk* (Coni., Lyc., *Puls., Sep.*, Sulph. ac.), with itching

and burning. Mammary glands pain as if suppurating (Merc., Phyt., Sil.), especially when touched. Inflammation and swelling of genitals.

Respiratory Organs.—Whistling in the larynx after lying down evenings. *Painless hoarseness, mornings* (*Caust., Carb. v.*). Frequent need to breathe deeply. *Shortness of breath on going up the slightest ascent* (Acon., Amm. carb., Ascl. t., *Ars.*, Cact.).

Cough; tickling as from a feather in the throat; *at night*; dry, especially at night (*Hyos.*); first with dry, afterward profuse salty expectoration (Ambr., Carb. v., *Lyc.*, Phos. Stan., Sep.), with pain as if something had been torn loose from the larynx; in the morning, with yellowish expectoration (*Puls.*). Cough caused by a sensation of a plug, which moved up and down the throat. Cough excited by inspiration; by eating. *Expectoration of mucus, with a sweetish taste* (*Stan.*); of blood, with a rough, sore sensation in chest.

Stitches in chest in evening on breathing. Raw pain in chest during cough. *Chest painfully sensitive to touch, and on inspiration.* Tightness and oppression of the chest, as if filled too full with blood; anxiety. Cutting in chest on inspiration. *Sore pain in chest on inspiration.*

Heart.—Palpitation of the heart with anxiety (Acon., *Cact.*, *Spig.*).

Neck and Back.—Hard swelling of the cervical glands (*Baryt. c.*, Carb. v., Iodi.). Painless swelling of the glands in the neck, at the margin of the hair. The glands of the neck pain. Pain in neck on turning the head, as if a tumor would protrude there. Pains in loins and back, as if sprained, could scarcely rise from a seat (*Rhus tox.*). Drawing pain between the shoulders. Pressure between shoulders which on motion impedes respiration.

Limbs.—Weakness and weariness of all the limbs. Paralytic bruised pain in the long bones and in the joints of the limbs; also in the small of the back on motion.

Upper Limbs.—The arms feel bruised on moving them, or taking hold of them. The arm goes to sleep if he lies on it, with pains. Cramps in the whole of one or the other arm. Weakness and a kind of paralysis of the left arm. Pain as

from a sprain in right wrist, or as if something had been wrenched or dislocated (Acon., Bry., *Eupat.*, Rhus tox.). Pain in joints as if swollen on waking in morning, without swelling. Trembling of the hands; finger joints much swollen. Sweating of the palms.

Lower Limbs.—Painful weariness of the lower limbs, especially of the thighs and feet, as after a long walk (Arg. nit., *Cinch.*, Nit. ac.). Weakness and trembling in the legs after coition (Cinch., Phos. ac.). Swelling of the knees; stitches, tearing. Stitches in patella on stepping when beginning to walk. Cramps in the legs (Camph.); in calves at night (Acon., Camph., Nux v., Sil., Sulph.); in hollow of knee when stretching out legs; in the soles; in the toes. Legs go to sleep in the evening when sitting. Burning in the soles (*Sulph.*). *Feet feel cold and damp;* sweating of the feet (Sep., *Sil.*).

Generalities.—Twitching of the muscles (Ign., *Stram.*). Trembling of the body. Great weariness; *not able to walk.* Easily strained; cannot lift anything (Rhus tox.). Weak and sick for several days after coition. Great exhaustion in the morning; *unable to go up stairs*, or becomes much exhausted from it. Inclination to stretch in the morning. Takes cold very easily (*Kali carb.*, Natr. ars., Phos., *Sil.*). *Epileptic attacks* (Ars., *Bell.*). Tendency in children and young people to grow very fat. Great heaviness of the body. °Children cannot walk; they have no disposition to do so and will not put their feet down.

Skin.—Elevated red stripes on the tibia, with severe itching and burning after rubbing. Unhealthy, ulcerative skin; even small wounds suppurate (*Graph., Hep. s., Sulph.*). Warts here and there. Nettle rash, mostly disappearing in cold air. Itching over various parts. Scurfy pimples on border of red portion of lower lip. Moist, scurfy eruptions (*Graph., Hep. s.*, Lyc., Merc.).

Sleep.—Sleepiness and weariness during the day. Difficult to arouse on waking, mornings. Persistent sleeplessness; so soon as he closes his eyes he sees figures. Late falling asleep in the evening. Frightful, anxious dreams (Arn., Bell., Bry.).

Fever.—Excessive internal chilliness. Chill and heat alternat-

ing (Coccul., Merc.); forenoons. Frequent flushes of heat, especially at night (Lach.). Internal heat at night, especially in hands and feet; in morning; dry tongue. *Profuse sweat from the slightest exertion* (Ambra, Chin. s., Kali nit., *Merc., Phos.*, Sep., Sil.). *Profuse sweat in the mornings* (Chin. s., *Nitr. ac.*, Phos., Rhus tox.). Night sweat (*Cinch., Merc., Phos.*, Phos. ac., Sulph.)

Aggravation.—Mornings, evenings or after midnight; from cold and cold air; on ascending a height; during and after coition; after eating; from exertion; from walking; from milk; °near or during full moon. Chronic troubles, better every other day.

Conditions.—Fair, plump children; leuco-phlegmatic temperament. Excessively obese young people.

Compare.—Arn., Ars., *Baryt. c.*, Bell., *Calc. phos.*, Cinch., Cupr., *Iodi.*, Graph., Lyc., Kali c., Mag. c., Nitr. ac., Merc., *Phos.*, Sepia, *Sil.*, Sulph.

Antidotes.—Camph., Nitr. ac., Nitr. sp. d., Nux v., Sulph.

Calcarea Antidotes.—Acet. ac., Bism., Cinch., Chin. s., Nitr. ac., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Calcarea carbonica is a tissue remedy and invaluable in the treatment of all conditions resulting from mal-nutrition. Especially useful in scrofulous, tubercular and rachitic affections in general. Defective growth and development in children, both mental and physical; especially of the osseous system; open fontanelles; slow dentition, and consequent troubles; even convulsions; hydrocephalus; emaciation; skin flabby, hanging in folds; marasmus; patient weak and sluggish. Diseases of the bones; curvature of the spine, especially in dorsal region; child slow in learning to talk and walk. Tabes dorsalis. Chronic inflammation of the joints, swelling without inflammatory symptoms, worse from change of weather, especially damp; white swelling and hip-joint disease after abscesses have formed. Diseases of the glands; enlargement and induration in Calcarea subjects, as already explained; glandular suppuration and fistulous ulcers. Goitre. Valuable in polypus of the nose or ear. Scrofulous inflammations of the eyes and ears. Corneal inflammations, ulcers and opacities; closure of lachrymal ducts; as-

Shenopia. Chronic nasal and bronchial catarrh in scrofulous subjects. Tuberculosis; hoarseness, dyspnœa on ascending; purulent expectoration. Calcarea is often indicated for the disordered nutrition, menstrual derangements, and general cachexia that so often indicate incipient phthisis; dry night cough; emaciation; weakness; sweats, etc. Abscesses in the lungs, with characteristic symptoms. Hectic fever. Diseases of the skin in scrofulous children, especially eczema of the scalp. Warts, rhagades, etc. In chronic rheumatism Calcarea may be indicated in the characteristic subject, after Rhus has failed, especially if caused by working in water. Allen gives special stress to the value of Calcarea in all affections caused by working in water. Constitutional gout, gouty nodosities on fingers. Rheumatoid arthritis. Calcarea may be useful in some nervous diseases in scrofulous subjects, especially epilepsy, particularly if it results from the constitutional cachexia or brought about by fright or suppression of some chronic eruption. Chorea; insomnia; melancholia. Enlarged liver in scrofulous subjects; jaundice; passage of gall-stones. Enlarged mesenteric glands. Calcarea is of great service in stomach and bowel troubles, especially of teething children. In such, milk disagrees, may be vomited in curds, or pass the bowels in the same manner. Sour vomiting; sour or undigested stools; cholera infantum. Dyspepsia, ravenous hunger, craving for eggs; also for coal, chalk and other indigestible things; bloated abdomen; acid fermentation, everything sours, sour risings; irregularity in menstruation, especially menorrhagia. Amenorrhœa in scrofulous girls, with symptoms pointing to tuberculosis. Leucorrhœa like milk. Excessive lactation, but milk poor in quality and gives no nourishment, in scrofulous or tubercular women. Calcarea is useful for the results of sexual excesses in the male; impotence; sexual desire without erection; emissions imperfect or premature; weakness after coition. Hydrocele, especially in scrofulous children.

CALCAREA PHOSPHORICA.

Common name.—Phosphate of Lime. *Preparation.*—Triturations of the precipitated phosphate of lime.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Affects exclusively the vegetative system, causing defective nutrition, imperfect cell development and consequent decay or destruction of tissue, especially in the osseous and glandular systems.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Children are peevish and fretful (*Cham.*, Cina.). Forgetful; difficulty in performing intellectual operations.

Head.—Crawling sensation runs over top of head, as if ice were lying on upper part of occiput (Verat. alb.); head hot, smarting of the roots of the hair. Delayed closure or reopening of fontanelles (Calc. c.). °Skull soft and thin; crackling noise like paper when pressed, mostly in occiput. °Headache of school girls, with diarrhœa.

Eyes.—Light, particularly candle or gaslight, hurts the eyes.

Ears.—Singing or other noises in the ears (Calc. c.). Inner and outer ear swollen, red, sore, itching, hot. Excoriating discharge from ears.

Nose.—Coryza, fluent in cool room (*Puls.*); stopped in warm air and out of doors. Bleeding of nose, afternoons. °Nasal polypi, large, pedunculated.

Face.—Pain in face, particularly in upper jaw bone, from right to left; extends from other parts to face, or *vice versa*. Swollen upper lip (*Bell.*, Calc. c., *Psor.*); painful, hard and burning.

Mouth.—Retarded dentition (Calc. c.), with cold tumors and emaciation. Tip of tongue sore, burning (Calc. c., Carb. an., Coloc., Kali carb.); little blisters on it. Bitter taste in the morning, with headache (*Bry.*, *Nux v.*, Carb. an., *Puls.*, *Sulph.*).

Throat.—Sore aching in the throat; worse when swallowing.

Stomach.—Unusual hunger at 4 P.M.; infant wants to nurse

all the time. With every attempt to eat he has bellyache. After dinner heartburn, and other gastric symptoms (Carb. an.). After belching, a burning in epigastrium. Empty, sinking sensation at the epigastrium (*Ign.*). Vomiting from hawking phlegm. Easy vomiting in children. Burning at the stomach and rising of water into the mouth. Stomach feels expanded.

Abdomen.—Aching soreness and pain around the navel; relieved by passing fœtid flatus. Burning in the abdomen (Acon., *Ars.*, Canth.). Cutting, pinching, sharp colic, followed by diarrhœa.

Stool and Anus.—Very offensive diarrhœa (Ars.). Diarrhœa from juicy fruit or cider; during first dentition with much wind; from vexation; containing white points or flakes, like pus; scanty with much flatulence. Passage of offensive flatus. Sore feeling in anus; worse outside, with stitching, burning and throbbing. Itching in the anus (Sulph.). °Fistula in ano, alternating with chest symptoms.

Urinary Organs.—Violent pain in region of kidneys, when lifting and when blowing the nose. Large increase of urine with sensation of weakness.

Male Organs.—Erection while riding in a carriage without desire. Shooting through the perineum into the penis. Swelling of the testicles; scrotum sore, oozing a fluid.

Female Organs.—Weakness and distress in the region of the uterus; worse during passage of stool and urine; with uterine displacement. Pressure upward over mons veneris. Voluptuous feeling as if the parts were filling up with blood; feels pulse in all the parts, with increased sexual desire. Menses too early, blood bright, with girls; too late; blood dark, or first bright, then dark, in women. °Child refuses the breast, the milk tastes saltish. Leucorrhœa like white of an egg (Amm. mur., *Borax*), worse mornings. Mammæ sore to the touch (Bry.).

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness (*Acon., Hep. s., Phos.*). Must hawk or hem to clear the voice. Involuntary sighing (*Ign.*, Sec.). Breathing more frequent, short and difficult. °Cough during difficult dentition. Contraction of chest, and difficult breathing, evening till 10 P.M.; better lying down; worse when getting up.

Neck and Back.—*Rheumatic pain and stiffness of the neck* (Rhus.), *with dullness of the head; from slight draught of air.* Cramp-like pain in neck, first one side, then the other. Backache and uterine pains (Cimic., *Puls.*). Soreness in sacro-iliac symphysis, as if separated or broken. Throbbing or jerking pains below scapula.

Limbs.—Pains flying about in all parts of rump and limbs, after getting wet in the rain (*Rhus tox.*). Aching in all the limbs, with weariness.

Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in shoulder and arm. Pains as if ulcerated around the finger nails, especially of right hand.

Lower Limbs.—Lower limbs fall asleep; feel restless; anxious; has to move them. Legs tired, weak, restless, crawling, tingling. Pains above the knee. Cramp-like pain in calves (Acon., Calc. c., Nux v.), when walking.

Generalities.—Weariness when going up stairs; wants to sit down; hates to get up. On every little cold she is much worse. Sensation mostly on small spots. °Children do not learn to walk, or lose the ability (Sil.); lose flesh. Pains along sutures or at symphysis. Flabby, shrunken, emaciated children. Soreness of tendons when flexing or extending.

Sleep.—Gaping, with irresistible drowsiness all day (*Nux m.*). Cannot get awake in the early morning.

Fever.—Frequent creeping shiverings. Copious night sweats, on single parts.

Aggravation.—Mornings; evenings; from motion; artificial light; from cold; after eating; from juicy fruit; from change of weather, or from getting wet in rain.

Amelioration.—*After lying down.*

Conditions.—Girls at or near puberty; during dentition; especially second dentition, old people.

Compare.—*Baryt. c.*, Berb., *Calc. c.*, *Fluor. ac.*, *Iodi.*, Nitr. ac., *Phos.*, Ruta, *Sil.*, Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

The clinical range of Calcarea Phosphorica is very similar to that of Calcarea carbonica, though not so extensive. Like the latter it is a tissue remedy and is especially useful in defec-

tive nutrition, particularly in diseases of the bones and glands, especially in strumous tubercular and rachitic subjects. In such cases this drug may be indicated when the patient fails to present the characteristic Calcarea carbonica individuality, fair, fat and flabby, but is thin, emaciated, and the skin is not so white, having more of a brown or yellow hue. The child grows slowly and does not learn to walk readily; is stupid and sluggish. The fontanelles are open, but the drug is more useful when they have reopened during the second dentition; the cranial bones are thin and brittle; curvature of the spine; neck thin and weak, so that it will not hold the head up; emaciation; at the same time the child always has more or less indigestion; vomiting of undigested food, especially milk; colic after eating; green mucous stools, etc. Chronic hydrocephalus; spina bifida; tabes mesenterica; promotes the development and healing of bone, hence its value in non-union of fractures, especially in old people. Caries of the hip-joint and heel with offensive pus. According to Grauvogle, a woman who has scrofulous children, with a tendency to hydrocephalus, should be given Calc. phos. and Sulph., occasionally during pregnancy. The adult Calc. phos. patient is always very sensitive to damp, and worse at every damp change of weather. This may indicate the drug in chronic rheumatism, and assist in its selection in many other conditions. Pott's disease. Lumbar abscess. Useful in the disorders of the female functions, when other characteristics of the drug are present; menorrhagia; dysmenorrhœa; leucorrhœa; uterine displacements. Chronic dry cough, with night sweats; incipient phthisis; cough during difficult dentition, better on lying down, worse when sitting up. The action on the skin is not characteristic, yet the drug is recommended for fistulous ulcers on ankles; varicose veins. A valuable remedy for school girls at or near puberty, especially for their headaches. They are usually anæmic and are developing a chlorotic condition, and are nervous and restless. Vertigo of old people. Farrington (*Clinical Materia Medica, page 629*) gives the following excellent clinical differentiation between Calc. carb. and Calc. phos.: "Calc. ost. has an enlarged abdomen; Calc. phos. has flabby abdomen, from the admixture of Phosphorous with the lime. In cholera infantum Calc. ost. has craving for eggs; Calc. phos. for salt or smoked meats. The Calc.

ost. stools are sometimes green, but generally watery, white, and mixed with curds. The Calc. phos. diarrhœa has green, slimy or hot, watery stools; accompanied by fœtid flatus. Calc. ost. has particularly the anterior fontanelles remaining open; Calc. phos. has both anterior and posterior fontanelles open."

CAMPHORA.

Synonym.—Laurus Camphora. *Natural order.*—Lauraceæ. *Common name.*—Camphor. *Habitat.*—The Camphor tree is found principally in Central China, Japanese Islands and the Island of Formosa. *Preparation.*—Tincture made by dissolving one part of camphor gum in nine parts of Alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the cerebro-spinal system, depressing both the motor and intellectual centers, causing a general prostration of the system, giddiness and cerebral oppression. Its pathogenesis also shows convulsions, hysterical and epileptiform, delirium, and other nervous systems. The mucous tissues are involved in a catarrhal irritation, giving rise to coryza and diarrhœa, though the primary effects of camphor upon the mucous lining of the stomach and bowels are manifested by extreme coldness and torpor of these parts, and a similar condition, also, is found upon the skin, the body being ice cold, the system in profound collapse and the pulse feeble. The genito-urinary system is involved, the genital organs becoming cold and relaxed; and in the urinary tract a condition of strangury is established. The action of camphor is rapid and intense, though comparatively evanescent. Its chief sphere of usefulness is in the treatment of choleric conditions, and the effects of cold.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Great anxiety and extreme restlessness* (*Acon., Ars., Rhus. tox.*). Loss of consciousness (Ars., *Bell., Op.*). Afraid to be alone, especially at night in the dark. Indescribable wretchedness. Agitation. Haste.

Head.—Vertigo and heaviness of the head, especially on stooping (Acon., Bell., Puls., Sulph.). Headache as from constriction of the brain. Dull headache above the frontal bone, with nausea. Contraction, as if laced together, in the cerebellum and glabella, with coldness all over. Throbbing in the cerebellum (Glon., Bry.).

Eyes.—Eyes fixed, staring, distorted (*Bell.*, Hyos., *Stram.*); hollow; pupils dilated. Sensation as if all objects were too bright and glittering.

Ears.—Red ulcer in left external meatus, with sticking on pressure. Lobules of ear red.

Nose.—Fluent coryza, on sudden change of weather. Sneezing. Nose stopped. Air in room seems cooler to nose when walking.

Face.—Face pale, livid, haggard; *pale and anxious* (Ars., Plumb.); distorted; bluish cold (Verat. alb.); red.

Mouth.—Tongue cold (Cupr., Naja, *Verat. alb.*). Speech feeble, broken, hoarse. Teeth seem too long, with toothache which seemed to originate from swollen submaxillary gland.

Stomach.—Increased taste of all food. Eructations after eating. Burning in pharynx and stomach. (Ars., *Canth.*). Coldness in the stomach. (Colch.). Pressive pain in pit of stomach.

Abdomen.—Aching in anterior part of liver. Constrictive pain below the short ribs, extending to the lumbar vertebræ. Coldness in the upper and lower abdomen, followed by burning heat therein.

Stool.—°Colic and diarrhœa from cold (Coloc., Dulc.). °Absence of discharges; cholera (*Ars., Cupr., Verat. alb.*). Constipation from inactivity of the rectum (Alum.).

Urinary Organs.—Diminished urination. Retention of urine with full bladder (Acon., Hyos., Verat. alb.); strangury. Burning urine (Acon., Apis, *Ars., Canth.*). Scanty.

Male Organs.—Absence of sexual desire; testicles relaxed (Agn., Arg. nit., Coni., Sulph.). Impotence (Agn., Phos. ac.).

Female Organs.—*Increased sexual desire.*

Respiratory Organs.—Mucus in the air-passages (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*). Almost complete arrest of breathing. Suffocative dyspnœa, as if from pressure at pit of stomach. Short

cough from scraping in the throat. Dry, hacking cough, stitches in left chest when walking.

Heart and Pulse.—*Great præcordial anxiety* and distress (*Acon., Ars.*); sensation of severe coldness and irresistible sleepiness. Palpitation. Pulse very weak, scarcely perceptible (Acon., Ars.).

Back.—Drawing stitches through and between scapulæ, on moving the arm, extending into chest. Difficulty of motion. Numbness, tingling, *coldness. Coldness of the limbs* (Ars., Cupr., Verat. alb.) *and cramps of the calves* (Acon., Calc. c., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Sil., *Sulph.*). Cold arms, hands and feet.

Upper Limbs.—Pressure in right elbow, worse when leaning upon it, which causes it to extend into the hand. Hands pale. Fingers bluish.

Lower Limbs.—Staggering as if drunk. Cracking and creaking in hip-joints, in knees and ankles. Drawing bruised pain after walking in right thigh and on inner side near and below patella; he fears that the leg will bend forward suddenly. Drawing in muscles of left calf when sitting, extending into foot. Tearing cramp in dorsum of foot; extending along outer side of calf to thigh; worse on motion.

Generalities.—Convulsive circular motion (rotation of arms). *Subsultus tendinum.* General discomfort. *Restlessness.* Easily startled when awake, and then feels throbbing and palpitation. Great prostration. Sudden and great sinking of strength (*Ars.*, Sec.). Icy coldness of the whole body (*Tabac.*). Feeling as if a cold wind were blowing over the body. Epileptic and other convulsions (Ars., *Bell.*, Calc. c., *Cic.*, Stram.). Want of bodily irritability; insensible to touch. Cold, clammy, exhausting sweat (*Ars.*, Tereb.). Cramps in inner and outer parts.

Aggravation.—At night; in the dark; from motion; from cold or cold air.

Amelioration.—In open air. From profuse sweat. Pains disappear when thinking of them (Reverse, Baryt. c., Ox. ac.).

Conditions.—Irritable; weakly; blondes most affected. Scrofulous children most sensitive to camphor.

Compare.—*Acon., Ars., Bell., Canth., Cupr.*, Coccul., Carb. v., Hyos., Op., *Tereb.*, Secale c., Stram., *Verat. alb.*

Antidotes.—Op., Nitr. sp. d.

Camphor Antidotes.—Canth., Cupr., Squilla, and most vegetable poisons. Tea, coffee and lemonade do not interfere with action of Camphor. (C. Hg.)

THERAPEUTICS.

Camphor is chiefly used in cholera and choleraic conditions in general. In Asiatic cholera it is indicated when the discharges are scanty, or suddenly suppressed with icy coldness of the body and collapse. It is also useful at the onset of the disease before the characteristic choleraic discharges are established, the immediate prostration being very marked, the body cold, the voice husky. The mother tincture should be given a few drops on sugar or in water every few minutes until reaction takes place. According to Allen, Camphor is not to be given if there is perspiration, or should be stopped as soon as that occurs. Cholera infantum, attacks sudden, great prostration, vomiting, diarrhœa, coldness. Cholera morbus, or colic, with prostration and coldness. Camphor will often break up a cold if given at once during the chilly stages with sneezing. Often a palliative in cough and hay fever. It may also be useful in asthma, dry cough, congestion of the lungs, emphysema, etc., other symtoms agreeing. It is also useful in delirium, mania, convulsions and inflammation of internal parts when there is great coldness and extreme prostration. Especially when troubles are caused by suppression of measles or other eruptions in children. Camphor is the remedy in sudden and rapid prostration with tendency to collapse from shock or other causes. Excessive strangury, retention of urine occurring in cholera, from suppressed eruption, suppressed gonorrheal discharges, cold, or poisoning by cantharis, etc. May also be useful in many other conditions when prostration, coldness and collapse are the chief indications. Camphor is an antidote to drastic vegetable poisons. Also tobacco, mushrooms, etc. Bad effects of poisonous insects.

CANNABIS INDICA.

Natural order.—Urticaceæ. *Common names.*—Hashish. Indian Hemp. *Habitat.*—A plant native of India, botanically the same as the Cannabis sativa, but possessing very different medical properties. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried herb-tops.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Cannabis Indica acts as a powerful excitant of the nervous system, perverting the functions of the brain, and increasing both intellectual and motor activity. For this reason, in India, it is used as an intoxicating exhilarant. Its action depends largely upon the temperament of the individual in whom it is employed, varying from a mild exhilaration, and happy reverie in some, to a most intense and highly exalted ecstasy in those most susceptible to its influences; in such, all sensations, perceptions and conceptions being exaggerated to the utmost degree. "Distances seem infinite and time endless; pleasure is paradise itself, and any painful thought or feeling plunges at once into the depths of misery." As the action varies in intensity, so also does it to some extent in character, according to the natural disposition of the person, the existing state of mind, and the quantity of the drug employed; the exhilaration and activity sometimes giving place to sadness, depression and weakness; and those possessing evil and malignant dispositions sometimes become extremely vicious and violent. In short those faculties most active in health are most powerfully affected by the drug. Convulsions are sometimes produced. Its special effects may be better understood from a detailed study of the symptoms which arise.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—***Exaltation of spirit, with excessive loquacity*** (***Hyos., Lach., Stram.***). **Full of fun and mischief, *and laughs immoderately. Hallucinations and imaginations innumerable*** (Absinth., ***Hyos., Stram.***). ***Imagines that he***

hears music, shuts his eyes and is lost in delicious thought. Imagined that he was gradually swelling. Ridiculous speculative ideas.

Anguish, accompanied by great oppression; better in the open air. Constant fear of becoming insane (Calc. c., Merc.). *Exaggeration of duration of time and extent of space; seconds seem ages, a few rods an immense distance.* Horror of darkness. Fear of approaching death (*Acon., Ars.*). Inability to recall any thought or event, on account of different thoughts crowding on his brain. *Very absent-minded* (*Apis*). *Fixed ideas. Every few minutes he would lose himself, and then wake up, as it were, to those around him.* Clairvoyance. °Delirium tremens; trembling; hallucinations; tendency to become furious; nausea; unquenchable thirst.

Head.—*Vertigo;* on rising; with stunning pain in back part of head, and he falls. *Frequent involuntary shaking of the head.* Heavy pressure on the brain, forcing him to stoop. *Violent shocks pass through the brain.* Dull, drawing pain in forehead, especially over the eyes. Throbbing, aching pain in forehead. Jerking in the right side of forehead, toward the interior and back part of head. Aching in both temples, most severe in the right. Dull stitching in the right temple. Pain in the whole side of the head. Head feels heavy, loses consciousness and falls.

Eyes.—*Fixed gaze.* Visual clairvoyance. Jerking at the outer angle of the eye and eyelid. *Injections of vessels of conjunctiva of both eyes* (Acon.). *Letters run together when reading.* Twinkling, trembling and glimmering before the eyes.

Ears.—Aching in both ears. *Throbbing and fullness in both ears. Ringing and buzzing in the ears.* Noise in the ears, like boiling water. Periodical singing in the ears during a dreamy spell, ceasing when he came to himself.

Face.—Wearied exhausted appearance. *Drowsy, stupid look.*

Mouth.—*Lips feel as if glued together.* Gritting and grinding of the teeth while sleeping (Cic.). *Dryness of the mouth and lips. White, thick, frothy and sticky saliva.* Every article of food is extremely palatable. Stammering and stuttering (Caust., Stram.).

Throat.—*The throat is parched, accompanied by intense thirst for cold water.*

Stomach.—*Ravenous hunger. Pain in the cardiac orifice,* relieved by pressure. Swollen feeling when eating, with oppression of the chest, as if he would suffocate; must loosen the clothes.

Anus.—Sensation in the anus as if he were sitting on a ball; as if the anus and part of the urethra were filled up by a hard, round body.

Urinary Organs.—Pain in the kidneys when laughing. Burning, aching, or sharp stitches in the kidneys. *A white glairy mucus may be squeezed from the urethra. Burning and scalding or stinging pain in the urethra before, during and after urination* (*Can. sat., Canth.*). Urging to urinate, but cannot pass a drop. *Profuse, colorless urine.* Has to wait some time before the urine flows. Has to force out the last few drops with the hand. *The urine dribbles out after the stream ceases.*

Male Organs.—*Sexual desire excessively increased* (*Canth.*). Erections not caused by amorous thoughts. Violent, painful erections (*Canth,*); chordee. Penis relaxed and shrunken (*Agn.*). Satyriasis. Itching in the glans penis.

Female Organs.—Very profuse menstruation (*Bell., Nux v.*).

Respiratory Organs.—*Rough cough, with scraping immediately under the sternum* (Ambr., *Phos., Rumex*). It requires a great effort to take a deep inspiration. Oppression of chest, with deep, labored breathing. He feels as if suffocated, and has to be fanned (Ars.).

Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation of the heart, awaking from sleep. Pressing pain in the heart, with dyspnœa the whole night. Piercing pain in the heart. Sensation as if drops were falling from the heart. Stitches in the heart, accompanied by great oppression; the latter relieved by deep breathing. *Pulse very slow* (as slow as 46.) (*Dig.*, Op.).

Back.—*Pain across the shoulders and spine; must stoop, cannot walk erect.*

Limbs.—*Paralysis of the lower limbs and right arm.*

Upper Limbs.—*Agreeable thrilling through the arms and hands.*

Lower Limbs.—*Entire paralysis of the lower extremities.*

Weariness in limbs, and stiffness and aching in knees; almost paralysis. *Agreeable thrilling from the knees down, with a sensation as if a bird's claws were clasping the knees.*

On attempting to walk, intensely violent pain as if treading on spikes, which penetrated the soles and ran upward through the limbs to the hips; worse in right limb, and accompanied by drawing pains in both calves.

Shooting pains in the joints of the toes of left foot; worse in great toe; aching and stitching pain in ball of left great toe.

Generalities.—Great desire to lie down in the daytime. *Thoroughly exhausted after a short walk.* Felt so weak that he could scarcely speak (Stan.), and soon fell into a deep sleep.

Sleep.—*Excessive sleepiness* (Nux m.); *sound sleep*, with melancholy dreams. Starting of the limbs while sleeping, causing him to awake. Voluptuous dreams, with erections and profuse seminal emissions. Dreams prophetic; vexatious; of dead bodies, of danger and of perils to be encountered. Nightmare every night as soon as he falls asleep.

Fever.—Loss of animal heat (Sil., Sep.). General chilliness. Coldness of the face, nose and hands after dinner. *Profuse sticky sweat, standing out in drops on his forehead.*

Aggravation.—From coffee; while eating; from liquor and tobacco; on right side.

Amelioration.—From fresh air; from cold water; from rest.

Conditions.—Affects nervous and sanguine temperaments most; the bilious nearly as much; the lymphatic but slightly.

Compare.—*Agar.*, Bell., Camph., Digit., Can. sat., Canth., Crocus, Nux v., Hyos., *Op.*, Stram.

THERAPEUTICS.

Not extensively used. May be indicated by its peculiar mental symptoms in delirium tremens and mania. Catalepsy; neuralgia; migraine, as if the head were opening and shutting with mental symptoms. Uræmic headaches. Said to be especially useful in gonorrhœa when the chordee is well marked. Uterine colic.

CANNABIS SATIVA.

Natural order.—Urticaceæ. *Common name.*—Hemp. *Habitat.*—An annual dioecious plant, native of Europe and America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh herb-tops.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the mucous lining of the urinary tract, and upon the prepuce, giving rise to excessive irritation, followed by inflammation and a mucous discharge, the whole condition closely simulating that presented in gonorrhœa. "As compared with Cannabis indica we see much less mental disturbance (less of the peculiar gum *"Hashish"* in the plant used) and more effects due to the other constituents of the plant, ethereal oil and *Nitrate of Potash* (the latter is found in an unusual amount in the plant). (*Allen. Handbook of Materia Medica, p. 261.*)

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Sadness (Ign., Natr. mur., Puls., Rhus tox.).

Head.—Vertigo when standing with dizziness; when walking, with tendency to fall sideways. The forehead feels compressed, from the margins of the orbits to the temples; not relieved by bending forward. Pressure below the frontal eminences, extending deep through the brain to the occiput. Sensation as if drops of cold water were falling on the head.

Eyes.—Pressure from behind the eyes forward. Sensation of spasmodic drawing in the eyes.

Nose.—Dryness of the nose.

Stomach.—Uninterrupted dull stitches near pit of stomach, just below the ribs. Eructations of air; of bitter, acrid fluid. Anxious and apprehensive feeling at pit of stomach, with oppression of breath and palpitation. Dull stitches in the left side, just below the ribs, when breathing and when not.

Abdomen.—Painful jerks as if something living were moving

about in the abdomen (Crocus), with pains in limbs. Sticking in left side just below the ribs.

Rectum and Anus.—Pressure in the rectum and sacral region, as if the intestines were sinking down and would be pressed out, while sitting. Constrictive pain in the anus, together with a sensation as if the thighs were drawn together, so that she was obliged to close them.

Urinary Organs.—Drawing pain from the region of the kidneys to the inguinal glands, with anxious, nauseous sensation in pit of stomach. *Burning, smarting in the urethra, from the meatus backward; posteriorly stitching while urinating. The urethra feels inflamed and sore to touch along its whole length* (Arg. nit.); *during erection tensive pain. Burning while urinating, but especially just after* (Angust., *Canth.*). Burning along the urethra at commencement and end of urinating. When not urinating, burning pain in forepart of urethra, which compels him to urinate almost constantly. Pressure as if to urinate, especially in forepart of urethra, when not urinating. Stitches along the urethra when not urinating (Caps.). Jerking stitches in the posterior portion of urethra when standing. Tearing as if in the fibres of the urethra, in the form of a zigzag. The stream of urine forked (Canth.).

Male Organs.—Penis swollen, without marked erections. Frequent erections, followed by stitches in the urethra. Penis painful, as if sore or burnt, when walking. Dark redness of glans and prepuce. Pressive, dragging sensation in the testicles when standing (Berb.).

Respiratory Organs.—In the morning tough mucus in the lower portion of trachea; cannot be dislodged by coughing and hawking; after coughing and hawking the trachea feels raw and sore; finally the mucus loosens itself, and he must hawk it up frequently. A hacking cough arises from the pit of the throat, with a cold, salty fluid deep in the throat. Oppression of breathing, from tensive, pressive pains in the middle of sternum, which was also sore to touch, with sleepiness. Oppression of the chest; sensation of apprehension in the throat; obliged to breathe deeply. A digging beneath the upper part of sternum, without oppression of breath.

Heart.—Violent beating of the heart on moving the body, and on stooping, with warm sensation about the heart.

Generalities.—Sensation as if drops of cold water were falling on the head; from the anus; from the heart.

Sleep.—Disagreeable and frightful dreams; he is disappointed in everything, and is filled with great anxiety. Awakes at night from slumber, with frightful dreams, not knowing where he is.

Compare.—Arn., *Apis*, Cannab. ind., *Canth.*, *Copaiba*, Nux v., *Tereb.*

Antidotes.—Camph. To large doses: lemon juice.

THERAPEUTICS.

Cannabis Sativa is used chiefly in the treatment of gonorrhœa. It is mostly indicated in the first stage, but is often given through the whole course of the disease, physicians claiming that by so doing they limit the disease to ten days. In cases characterized by a profuse discharge Cannabis is not indicated, Arg. nit. being most useful. Cannabis Sativa is also an excellent remedy in simple urethritis; cystitis; nephritis and other urinary troubles. The urethral symptoms are very similar to those of Cantharis, the latter having more tenesmus, while under Cannabis there is more burning and smarting. The drug has also been used in pneumonia, asthmatic complaints and cardiac troubles.

CANTHARIS.

Synonym.—Cantharis Vesicatoria. *Common name.*—Spanish Fly. *Preparation.*—Tincture made from the dried flies by digesting in alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Cantharis acts especially upon the mucous membranes and upon the skin. Its decidedly most important action is upon the mucous lining of the urinary tract, through which the drug is eliminated, where it produces conditions ranging all the

way from an irritation to a violent destructive inflammation, either of a part or of the whole tract. The mucous membrane of the whole gastro-intestinal tract is involved in a violent inflammation, especially the lower bowel. On the skin the irritative action of Cantharis results in an erysipelatous form of inflammation, and vesicular conditions in general, even sloughing blisters. Farrington says that the "irritating property of Cantharis is the foundation stone of the whole proving." The chief characteristic of this drug is its constant urging to urinate, scanty discharge and violent cutting, burning pains before, during and after the discharge.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Anxious restlessness, ending in rage. Constant, complete, furious, almost frenzied delirium (*Bell.*, Hyos., Œnan., *Stram.*). Insolent and contradictory mood (*Bry., Nux v.*).

Head.—Vertigo. Scales on the scalp; enormous dandruff (Bad., Mez.); hair falls out when combing (Calc. c., *Graph.*, Natr. mur., *Nitr. ac., Sep., Sulph.*).

Eyes.—Eyes protruding; fiery, sparkling, staring look. (*Bell.*, Hyos., *Stram.*). Eyes yellow (Cinch., Chel., Podo., Iodi., Plumb.); objects yellow.

Face.—Expression of extreme suffering (*Ars.*). Death-like look during and after the pains (*Verat. alb.*).

Mouth.—Tongue thickly furred; red edges. Sublingual glands swollen and red. Tongue and back of mouth in part excoriated, in part covered with small blisters. Dryness in the mouth. Burning pain in the mouth (Acon., Ars., Caps.). Lockjaw, with grinding of the teeth.

Throat.—*Burning sensation in the throat* (*Ars.*, Caps., *Merc. cor.*); feels "on fire." Throat inflamed, and covered with plastic lymph. Throat swollen (Bell., Merc., Kali bi.). Constriction and intense pain at back of throat. Aphthous ulcers in back part of fauces and on right tonsil. Swallowing very difficult (*Bell., Hyos., Stram.*).

Stomach.—Intense thirst, with burning pain in throat and stomach (*Ars.*, Iris, Phos., Mez., Verat. alb.). Appetite diminished. Disgust for food. Eructations, frothy; sour; sour mucus; tinged bright red. Nausea and vomiting (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*). Acute pain in region of stomach and

bladder, with such exquisite sensibility that the slightest pressure produces convulsions.

Abdomen.—Great distension and tenderness of the abdomen (*Bell.*). Violent burning pain through the whole intestinal tract (*Ars.*). Cutting in abdomen (Acon., Ars.). Incarceration of flatus under short ribs.

Stool and Anus.—Tenesmus in rectum. Passage of pure blood from anus and urethra. Violent burning in anus after diarrhœa (*Ars., Bry.*). Pain in perineum, seemingly arising from the neck of the bladder. With stool, cutting in abdomen; after stool, shivering (*Merc.*). Stool: *blood and mucus* (*Merc.*); slimy, bloody, white, or blood streaked mucus (*Merc. cor.*), like scrapings from intestines (*Colch.*); pure blood.

Urinary Organs.—Cutting and contracting pains from ureters down to penis; pressure on glans relieves a little. Dull pressure in region of the kidneys. *Violent pains in the bladder, with frequent urging; intolerable tenesmus. Tenesmus of the bladder* (*Merc. cor.*). *Violent burning, cutting pains in the neck of the bladder*, extending to navicular fossa of urethra. Passage of blood from urethra. *Violent burning, cutting pains in urethra before, during and after urination* (Ant. tart., *Can. sat.*). *Urine scalds him; passed drop by drop* (Acon., Bell.). *Urging to urinate with burning sensation in urethra.* Fruitless effort to urinate (*Nux v.*). Urine passes in thin, divided stream (Can. sat.). Retention of urine, causing pain.

Urine red, as if mixed with blood (Acon., Carb. v.); dark-colored (Acon.); *bloody* (Ars., Millef.); turbid; scanty (Digit.); at night cloudy, like mealy water, with white sediment (Calc. c., Colch.). Burning in excretory ducts of vesiculæ seminales, during and after coition.

Male Organs.—Drawing in spermatic cord while urinating. Painful swelling of the glans. Gangrene. *Painful priapism* (Copaib., Tereb.). Strong and persistent erections; painless and without voluptuous sensations; with sore pain along urethra. Sexual desire increased; disturbing sleep.

Female Organs.—Swelling and irritation of vulva (Asaf.). Inflammation of the ovaries, with cutting and burning. Pruritus, with strong sexual desire. Miscarriage. Violent

itching in the vagina (Coni., Merc.). Menses too early and too profuse (Calc. c., *Nux v.*); blood black or scanty.

Respiratory Organs.—Voice low, with sensation of weakness of respiratory organs. Stitches in chest (*Bry.*, Phos., *Kali c.*), particularly in right side. °Exudation within the pleura; dyspnœa; palpitation; scanty urine; tendency to syncope.

Heart.—Palpitation of the heart. °Pericarditis, with effusion; pulse feeble, irregular; tendency to syncope.

Back.—Pain in the loins, kidneys and abdomen, with such pain on urination that he could not pass a single drop without moaning and screaming. Pain in loins, with incessant desire to urinate.

Upper Limbs.—Stitches in right axilla, extending into chest.

Lower Limbs.—Ulcerative pain in soles of feet; could not step. Tearing in limbs; relieved by rubbing.

Generalities.—Weakness, prostration; faintness. Raw and sore pain in the whole body, internally and externally. Over-sensitiveness of all parts (Cinch.). Convulsions, with dysuric and hydrophobic symptoms (*Stram.*).

Skin.—Erysipelatous inflammation, forming blisters (Rhus tox.). Tearing and ulcerative pains. °Burns before blisters form.

Compare.—Acon., *Apis, Ars.*, Bell., *Camph., Can. sat.*, Caps., Copaiba, *Kali bi.*, Phos., *Merc. cor.*, Nitr. ac., *Sabina*, Sulph., *Tereb.*

Antidotes.—Acon., Camph., Laur., Puls. Oil (according to Hering) increases the bad effects of Cantharis.

THERAPEUTICS.

The clinical value of Cantharis in diseases of the urinary organs is well known, it being oftener indicated in that class of affections than any other drug. This fact, however, leads to its abuse, Cantharis often being prescribed on general principles, when a careful study of the case would show that some other drug was indicated. The violent irritation of the urinary tract with intense inflammatory symptoms, together with pain in the back, and the characteristic urine, leads to the successful use of Cantharis in all acute and chronic inflammations of the urinary system. Cystitis; Nephritis; Bright's disease; inflam-

matory strangury; renal calculi; hæmaturia, etc., where the symptoms are of a violent character, there being usually intense tenesmus, constant urging to urinate, with scanty bloody urine, etc. The same class of symptoms may indicate Cantharis in gonorrhœa when the suffering is excruciating, chordee, bloody urine, etc. Gangrene of the sexual organs in both sexes. The inflammatory action of Cantharis is always intense, and violently destructive in its character, so that it may be indicated in gangrene of any organ or part, following any inflammatory disease. Of other sexual diseases Cantharis may be indicated in spermatorrhœa, accompanied by great irritation of the urethra and prepuce. In the female in nymphomania, where the sexual desire becomes a perfect frenzy, which cannot be controlled. A sexual mania may also occur in the male, violent painful erections, excessive uncontrollable desire. Ovaritis with distressing cutting, burning pains. Puerperal metritis, especially with sexual mania; gangrenous tendency. Puerperal convulsions. Sterility. Cantharis may be the remedy in a violent gastritis or enteritis (interstitial) with extreme burning pain, tympanitis, great sensitiveness, dysuria. Diarrhœa and dysentery; stools like scrapings from intestines (Colch.), mucous or bloody, violent cutting, burning pains, chilliness after stool, tendency to collapse. Tonsilitis or pharyngitis, the chief symptom being great burning, as if the throat were on fire. Aphthous ulceration of throat. Diphtheria. Cantharis is also to be thought of in violent inflammation of serous membranes, especially in pleurisy and pericarditis during the stage of exudation, great dyspnœa and characteristic burning pains. Also peritonitis with symptoms already mentioned. Ulceration and erosion of internal parts, gangrenous tendency, symptoms of collapse. Cantharis is an excellent remedy in vesicular erysipelas when blisters form and where intense burning pain in the eruption is the chief indication. The same is also true in other vesicular eruptions, especially eczema. Cantharis is useful in burns when blisters form. May be used as a lotion largely diluted. Cantharis may be useful in typhoid fever where the tympanitis is great, intense burning pains and dysuria.

CAPSICUM.

Synonym.—Capsicum Annuum. *Natural order.*—Solanaceæ. *Common names.*—Cayenne; red pepper. *Habitat.*—An herbaceous plant, native of tropical America and Asia, cultivated in almost all parts of the world. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the ripe, dried fruit

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts almost exclusively upon the mucous membranes, especially those of the alimentary canal, the condition set up being one of intense irritation, favoring congestion and inflammation. A similar action is, to some extent, had also upon the mucous membranes of the respiratory tract. Capsicum also produces a chill and fever like that of malarial origin. The tendency of the capsicum inflammation is to destruction of tissue, thus giving rise to ulceration, abscesses, and phlegmonous conditions. Like Cantharis the drug is eliminated through the kidneys, producing irritation, strangury, tenesmus, etc. The chief feature of Capsicum is the sensation of intense burning and smarting which it produces, as if Cayenne pepper had been sprinkled upon the parts.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Taciturn, obstinate, easily offended (*Nux v.*). Contented, jocose and singing, but angry from the slightest causes. °Homesickness (Hell., Phos. ac.); with flushed cheeks; sleeplessness; hot feeling in fauces. °Children become clumsy and awkward.

Head.—Vertigo, °during cold stage of intermittent fever. *Headache as if the skull would burst* (Bry., Cinch., Natr. mur., Merc., Puls.); *on coughing, moving the head or walking* (Bry.). Sticking headache, worse on rest, better on motion. Confusion. Intoxication. Aching above root of nose, with stitches through eye and over ear. Aching in temples; throbbing. Pressing frontal headache. Throbbing headache in forehead; drawing, tearing pain in frontal

bone, more on right side. Pressive pain in temporal region; drawing tearing in left side of head.

Eyes.—Pressing pain in eyes, as from a foreign body. Eyes seem large, reddish and protruding.

Nose.—Influenza, with violent sneezing and discharge of thin mucus, sometimes with burning, tickling and roughness. Stopped coryza, with crawling and tickling in the nose. Nosebleed.

Ears.—*Painful swelling behind the ears*; caries of mastoid process (Aur.). Tearing pain behind the left ear. Pressive pain in ear, especially with cough, as if an ulcer would open.

Face.—Pain in face, partly like bone pains, excited by external touch. Lips swollen, cracked, smarting, chapped.

Mouth.—Fœtid odor from the mouth (*Arn.*, Chin. ars., Hep. s., Kreos., *Merc., Nrit. ac.*). Tough mucus in mouth. Watery flat taste in mouth, followed by heartburn.

Throat.—Burning (Acon., *Ars., Canth., Merc. cor.*), and pains in the throat; worse between the acts of swallowing. Pain in throat when coughing, as if from painful swelling or ulcer. Spasmodic contraction of the throat (*Bell.*, Carb. v. *Hyos., Stram.*).

Stomach.—Burning in the stomach (Ars., Camph., Canth.), especially after eating. Heartburn; waterbrash. Nausea and vomiting, with headache; nervous; spasmodic vomiting. Vomits phlegm with the chill; vomiting in malignant fevers. Stomach icy-cold, afterward sensation of trembling or burning in stomach, with occasional pungent eructations.

Abdomen.—Tensive pain from abdomen to chest, as from distension of the abdomen. Flatulent colic (*Coloc., Lyc.*), drawing, twisting pains. Abdomen distended; suffocative arrest of breathing.

Stool and Anus.—*Tenesmus* (*Merc.*); *burning pain in anus* (*Ars.*, Canth.). Hæmorrhoids, burning and itching (*Sulph.*). Stool mucous; *frequent mucus, mingled with blood, causing tenesmus* (*Merc. cor.*); after drinking. *After every stool thirst, and after every drink shivering.*

Urinary Organs.—Burning, biting, and smarting after urination (*Canth., Can. sat.*). Burning at orifice of urethra, before, during and after urination (*Canth.*, Can. sat.). Stitches in orifice and forepart of urethra when not urinating (*Can.*

sat.). Strangury with tenesmus of bladder (*Canth., Merc. cor.*). Burning urine.

Male Organs.—Impotence; scrotum cold (Berb.). Purulent discharge from the urethra like cream. Dwindling of testes.

Respiratory Organs.—Crawling and tickling in larynx and trachea, with dry hacking cough; evening after lying down (*Hyos.*). *The cough expels an offensive breath from the lungs* (Crocus, Sang.). Coughing causes pressure towards bladder, after cough stitches extend outward in region of bladder. Oppressed breathing and pain in chest; as if chest were too full; as if constricted. Throbbing pain in the chest. Dyspnœa, which seems to rise from stomach.

Neck and Back.—Jerking, tearing pain in the right cervical gland. Drawing, tearing pain in and near the spine.

Lower Limbs.—Shooting tearing from the hip to the knee and foot, especially on coughing. Drawing pain in the hip joint, worse from touch and on bending the trunk backward. Tensive pain in the knee.

Sleep.—Yawning, restless sleep, full of dreams.

Generalities.—Burning and smarting pains, now here, now there. °Vital forces exhausted; no power to react (Laur.). Paralysis; gangrene; meteorism; typhus (Carb. v.). He shuns all motion (*Cinch.*) Sensation as if parts would go to sleep.

Fevers.—Chill begins in back (*Eupat. purp.*, Lach.), with thirst; worse after drinking. *Shivering and chilliness after every drink* (Tarax.). Chill, followed by sweat, or by heat, with sweat and thirst. Fever heat, with violent burning (Acon., Ars.).

Conditions.—Most useful in persons who are fat, lazy, uncleanly, clumsy, awkward, peevish, easily offended; light hair, blue eyes; dislike to open air. Those who do not respond well to medicine, and react badly; old people; those of exhausted vitality, who are run down and debilitated with no power to react.

Compare.—*Arg. nit.*, Ars., Bell., Calad., *Canth.*, Cinch., *Crot.*, Ign., Lyc., Merc. c., Natr. m., Nux v., Puls., Rhus tox., Verat. alb.

Antidotes.—Calad., Camph., Cina., Cinch., Sulph.

Capsicum Antidotes.—Calad., Cinch., Coff.

THERAPEUTICS.

In all inflammatory conditions Capsicum is chiefly indicated by the peculiar peppery burning character of the pains, usually accompanied by chilliness. Coryza, with violent tickling, sneezing and burning. An excellent remedy in chronic suppuration of the ear; also of middle ear; with perforation of the tympanum; caries of mastoid, painful swelling, tendency to involve meninges of brain. Tonsilitis, pharyngitis, etc., with burning pains, spasmodic contraction; pains worse when not swallowing; especially when occurring in those who smoke and use alcoholic liquors. Elongation of the uvula (both locally and internally). Diphtheria with same symptoms, gangrenous sloughs forming (also may be used as a gargle). Dyspepsia; heartburn; waterbrash; burning in stomach. Stomatitis. Hæmorrhoids with burning, itching and soreness. Diarrhœa and dysentery; bloody, mucous stools, violent burning and tenesmus; stools after each drink; also thirst after stool, drink causes shivering; pain in back after stool. Catarrhal asthma. Threatening gangrene of the lung, each cough expelling an offensive odor. Cystitis; catarrh of bladder; strangury; gonorrhœa; all characterized by violent burning, tenesmus, etc. In impotence. In intermittent fever, with symptoms already named, Capsicum is an excellent remedy. It may also be indicated in typhoid and scarlet fever. Also recommended for complaints from drinking coffee. Fevers from or after abuse of quinine.

CARBO ANIMALIS.

Common name.—Animal Charcoal. *Preparation.*—Triturations of charred ox-hide.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the glandular system and upon the digestive organs; on the former producing painful swellings, inflammations, indurations and ulcerations, and on the latter symptoms of a dyspeptic nature. The glandular action (often of a scirrhous nature) is its most characteristic feature.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Desire to be alone* (Hyos., Ign., Rhus tox.; reverse, *Stram.*); *sad and reflective; avoid conversation.* Homesickness (Caps.). Anxiety and orgasm of blood at night; must sit up.

Head.—Confusion in morning; did not know whether he had been asleep or awake. Vertigo, with nausea, on rising after stooping. Heaviness in the head at night, with weariness; in forehead on stooping, as if a weight lay over the eyes. Tearing in the right side of the head. Pain in vertex as if the skull had been split or torn asunder; holds the head with the hands; also at night; worse in wet weather. Throbbing in the occiput.

Eyes.—A net seems to swim before the eyes.

Ears.—Hearing confused; does not know from what direction sounds come.

Nose.—*Nosebleed in the morning* (*Bry.*, Calc. c.); *preceded by vertigo*, or confusion in head. Coryza, scraping in throat; worse evening, night, and when swallowing. Tip of nose red, painful to touch; skin feels tight, as chapped; little boils inside. Hard, bluish tumor on end of nose.

Face.—Cachectic appearance, earthy look. Erysipelas of face; copper-colored eruption. °Acne; young, scrofulous persons. Vesicles or cracks on the lips.

Mouth.—Burning on tip of tongue, and rawness of mouth (Calc. c., Coloc.). Teeth loose, sensitive on chewing (*Merc.*, Nitr. ac.). Bitter taste every morning (*Nux v.*, Calc. phos., *Puls.*). Burning blisters in the mouth.

Throat.—Mucus in the throat; frequent hawking and raising. Burning in throat (Ars., Canth., Caps.). Painful swallowing. Raw sensation in throat, extending to stomach; not increased on swallowing. Raw feeling, like heartburn, better after eating.

Stomach.—Eructations tasting of food eaten long before (*Ant. crud., Puls.*). Heartburn (Calc. phos.). Long-continued nausea after eating meat (Carb. v.).

Abdomen.—Great distension of the abdomen; much annoyed by flatus (Aloe, *Carb. v.*, Cinch., Lyc.). Painful sensation in right lower abdomen, as if something would be squeezed through. Sticking pains in groins. Feeling after sitting

down as if a large heavy body were lying in groins; better after pressure, by passage of flatus. Tearing across pubes, through pudenda to anus. °Hard buboes suppurate, or maltreated cases, with callous edges; ichorous, offensive discharges.

Stool and Anus.—Burning in rectum and anus (*Ars.*, Canth., *Caps.*). Soreness. Viscid moisture oozes from anus (*Sil.*). Hæmorrhoids much swollen; burn on walking. Stool scanty, delayed. Soft stool. Passage of blood during stool.

Urinary Organs.—Burning soreness in the urethra while urinating (Can. sat.). Frequent urination at night.

Male Organs.—Seminal emissions; parts feel weak; exhausted mentally and bodily. °Syphilis; buboes. Sticky, odorless moisture behind scrotum.

Female Organs.—Menses too early and too profuse (Amm. carb., Ars., Borax, Calc. c., *Nux v.*). °During menstrual flow so exhausted that she could hardly speak (Alum, *Coccul.*). Leucorrhœa staining the linen yellow (Kreos.). °Induration and ulceration of neck of womb (*Coni.*); burning (Ars.). °Burning into thighs; labor-like pains in pelvis and sacrum; slimy, bloody discharge, very weak; cancer of uterus. °Darting pains in mammæ of nursing women, arresting breathing; worse from pressure; hard, painful spots; swollen, inflamed (erysipelatous) during confinement. °Hard tumor in mamma, uneven, skin loose; burning pain; dirty, blue-red spots; pains drawing toward axillæ; night sweats; low-spirited; scirrhus of mammæ.

Respiratory Organs.—Rawness and hoarseness, morning, after rising (Caust., Coff., Phos.). Hoarseness; worse evenings (Carb. v.). Tickling cough, with constriction of larynx and chest. Severe dry cough; shakes the abdomen as if it would fall out; must support the bowels; loose râles until something is coughed up; mornings on rising, and nearly all day. Burning in chest, with pressive pain. Sensation of coldness in chest.

Neck and Back.—Glands of neck indurated, swollen, painful (*Borax*, Calc. c.). Pressing, drawing and stiffness in small of back, as if broken. Sharp drawing across small of back, sensitive to every step. Bruised pain in coccyx, burning when touched.

Limbs.—Numbness of all the limbs. Bruised sensation in all the limbs.

Upper Limbs.—The wrists pain as if sprained. The hands go to sleep daily.

Lower Limbs.—Stitches in left hip when sitting. Corns painful to touch. Legs, far as calves, go to sleep during the day. Cramp in forepart of lower leg, near tibia. Painful tension in calves when walking.

Generalities.—Weakness and want of energy; confusion of head; prostration. Induration of glands. °Indolent tumors; with burning pains.

Skin.—Pimples on face; red spots on cheeks. °Erysipelatous swellings with burning pain (Ars.).

Sleep.—Sleepiness and yawning in forenoon. Sleep full of horrid fancies. Vivid dreams.

Fever.—Chilliness during the day; fever awakens at night. *Exhausting sweats. Offensive debilitating night sweats* (Sil.), *staining linen yellow.*

Conditions.—Especially useful in scrofulous, venous constitutions. Young, scrofulous subjects. Old people.

Compare.—Ars., Aurum, Calc. c., Caps., Carb. v., *Coni., Hydras.*, Nux v.

Antidotes.—Ars., Camph., Nux v., Vinum.

THERAPEUTICS.

Carbo Animalis is used chiefly in enlargements, indurations and ulcerations of glands, and is invaluable in scirrhus. Scirrhus of the breast, hard, nodulated, looks blue; axillary glands involved; burning, drawing pains. Scirrhus of the uterus; induration of cervix, hæmorrhage, offensive discharges, burning pains extending into thighs. Useful in other affections of the female organs as already noted in the symptoms under that head. Indolent tumors with burning pains. Syphilitic buboes, hard, with blue look. Old buboes which do not heal, but remain hard and secrete an offensive ichor. Syphilitic coppery colored eruptions. Erysipelas. Acne punctata in young scrofulous persons. An excellent remedy in Acne rosacea. A valuable remedy in dyspepsia, when there is much flatulence and tasting of food eaten long before, especially with glandular troubles in scrofulous subjects. Said to be indicated

after debilitating diseases, especially when the veins are distended, and the skin looks blue, venous plethora being an indication for the drug. May be used in bronchitis and pneumonia, hoarse cough, profuse purulent offensive expectoration, much rattling in the chest.

CARBO VEGETABILIS.

Common name.—Vegetable Charcoal. *Preparation.*—Trituration of charcoal made from birch or beech wood.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the blood and nervous system, devitalizing the former and exhausting the latter; but its most important action is upon the mucous membranes, especially of the digestive tract, where it has the power of increasing the secretions, rendering them impure, and causing an excessive accumulation of gas in the stomach and bowels, which latter is the chief characteristic of the drug.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Anxiety and oppression. Peevish, irritable and inclined to anger (*Bry., Cham.*). Indifference to everything he hears or sees (Berb., Phos.). Ideas flow slowly. Periodic want of memory.

Head.—Confusion of the head, which makes thinking difficult (*Amm. carb.*, Kreos.); in morning after rising, better after lying down. Vertigo; had to hold on to something; also when stooping (Acon., Bell.). Head feels heavy as lead (Lach.). Pain in temple. Tearing in spot near temples. Headache, as from contraction of the scalp. Painful stitches through the head when coughing (Bry.). Painful throbbing in the head during inspiration. Pressive headache in the forehead, just over the eyes. *Dull headache in the occiput.* Drawing and tearing in the left side of occiput. Pressive pain in lower portion of occiput. *Head painfully sensitive to pressure, especially of hat* (Nitr. ac., Mez.);

sensation remains after hat is taken off, as if bound up with a cloth. Hair falls out; worse on back of head.

Eyes.—Heavy weight seems to rest on the eyes (Caust., Coni., Gels.); must make exertion to distinguish letters when reading. Black, floating spots before the eyes. Muscles of the eyes pain when looking up. Itching on the margins of the lids (Calc. c., Sulph.). Short-sighted, from overtaxing the eyes.

Ears.—Ringing in the ears (Acon., Bell., Cinch., *Sulph.*). Something heavy seems to lie before the ears; seem stopped (Chel.), but hearing not diminished. Heat and redness of left ear every evening. Discharge of thick, flesh-colored offensive moisture from right ear.

Nose.—*Severe nosebleed, several times daily for weeks; face pale before and after every attack.* Frequent sneezing, with constant and violent crawlings and tickling in the nose. Drawing in root of nose; dry coryza.

Face.—Face *very pale* (Ars.), grayish-yellow color; Hippocratic (Verat. alb.). Soreness of facial and maxillary bones (Hep. s., Kali bi., Nitr. ac.). Drawing in the upper and lower face. Tearing in left cheek (Puls.). Swelling of the upper lip and cheek, with jerking pain. Jerking, tearing in right upper maxillary. Twitching of the upper lip.

Mouth.—Easily bleeding gums (*Merc.*, Nitr. ac., Phos.). Gum boils. Drawing, tearing pain in molars. Gums become loosened from the teeth, and retracted. *Gums painfully sensitive when chewing* (Caust., *Merc.*). Tongue coated white (*Ant. crud., Bry., Merc., Nux v., Puls.*); yellowish brown mucous coat. Tongue sensitive and raw (Nitr. ac.). Mouth hot, with rawness and dryness of tip of tongue. Increase of saliva. Aching in posterior part of palate. Bitterness in palate; dry tongue. Bitter taste before and after eating (*Bry., Nux v., Puls.*).

Throat.—Much hawking of mucus. Scraping, rawness and burning in the throat (Amm. carb., Caust., Phos., Puls.). Tearing in muscles of throat. Swallowing, coughing or blowing the nose causes pain in posterior nares and fauces, as if sore. Sensation of contraction in pharynx (*Bell.*, Caps., *Hyos.*).

Stomach.—Aversion to meat (Alum, Arn., Graph.), and fat

things (*Puls.*); to milk, which causes flatulence (Cinch., Sulph.). *Violent, almost constant eructations*; sour (Ambr., *Nux v.*, Phos., *Sulph.*), rancid or empty (Puls.). Waterbrash. Nausea in the morning with qualmishness in stomach. Feels acidity in stomach while lying on the back and when walking. Burning in stomach (Ars., Camph., Canth., Lob., Sulph.). Stomach feels tense and full. *The simplest food distresses.* Griping in pit of stomach as from flatulence. *Contractive cramp, extending into chest, with distension of abdomen.* Epigastric region very sensitive (Ant. crud., Ars., Bell.).

Abdomen.—Hypochondria painful to touch; clothing oppresses him and is unendurable (*Calc.* c., Lach., *Graph.*). Tension and stitches in liver (Bry., Kali carb., Cinch., Nux v., Sep.). *Colic from flatulence; abdomen full to bursting; worse from least food; better from passing flatus* (*Coloc., Lyc.*, Cinch., *Sulph.*). *Abdomen greatly distended; better from passing wind up or down* (*Sulph.*). Abdomen feels as if hanging heavily; walks bent. Flatus collects here and there in abdomen, under short ribs in hypogastrium, etc. (*Lyc.*); causing a pinching pain. Dragging or griping in abdomen after stool. *Offensive flatus*; dragging toward sacrum and thence toward abdomen. Paralytic drawing, extending from abdomen into left leg, as after taking cold; as from lifting or a sprain, as soon as she lies on side, especially left side. Bruised pain in the liver. Pain in the hypochondria on touch. Tension in region of the liver. Hypochondrium oppressed by clothing which is unendurable.

Stool and Anus.—Acrid, corrosive moisture from rectum (Merc. cor.). In rectum: gnawing, crawling; tenesmus. Ineffectual urging in rectum, only wind passes with pressure. Glutinous, musty exudation from the anus at night. Soreness in perineum at night, with painful itching and moisture. Bleeding from anus. *Much offensive flatus* (Aloe, *Bry.*, Colch., Mez., *Sil.*). Burning in anus after stool (*Ars.*, Canth., *Caps.*). Sticking, stitching soreness in anus. Even soft stool passed with difficulty (*Alum., Nux m.*). Stools: mucous with much urging; cadaverous, putrid, offensive, involuntary (*Ars.*); enveloped by filamentous, yellowish mucus.

Urine.—Red sediment in urine (Bell., Lyc., Kreos., *Sep.*). Urine dark-red, as if mixed with blood (Acon., Canth.). Wetting bed at night (*Caust., Puls.*).

Male Organs.—Onanism during sleep. Seminal discharge too soon during coitus. Prostatic discharge while straining at stool.

Female Organs.—Menses too early and too profuse (Amm. carb., Ars., Calc. c., Nux v.); blood too thick *and of a strong odor.* Leucorrhœa thin in morning on rising, not through day; milky; excoriating (Ars., Coni., Kreos.). Red, sore places on pudenda; aphthæ; itching; sore and raw during leucorrhœa (Merc.). Vaginal fistulæ, burning pains. °Debility from nursing (*Cinch.*). Lumps in mammæ, with induration of axillary glands, and with burning pains, anxiety, want of breath (Carb. an.).

Respiratory Organs.—*Great roughness in the larynx, with deep rough voice, which failed if he exerted it* (*Caust.*, Cinch., *Kali bi.*, Phos.). Hoarseness and rawness, worse evenings; aphonia, mornings (*Caust.*, Phos.). Difficult breathing, fullness of the chest, and palpitation on slightest motion. Desires to be fanned; must have more air (*Ars.*, Bapt.). Cough, spasmodic, hollow; involuntary, rough, caused by roughness and crawling in throat; caused by itching in larynx; in evening in bed; in morning on rising. Expectoration: mucous; yellow green; tenacious, salty (Ambr., Lyc., Phos., Sep.). *Sensation of weakness and fatigue of the chest* (*Stan.*). *Burning in the chest as from glowing coals; rawness, soreness.* Oppression of the chest with wheezing and rattling (*Ant. tart.*), after disappearance of coryza; on waking, with weakness of chest. Pressive pain in upper chest. Stitches in left side of chest extending into short ribs. Oppressive tearing in left chest.

Heart and Pulse.—Pulse thread-like; weak and faint (Acon., Ars., Camph.). Palpitation of the heart. °Cheyne-stokes breathing in organic heart disease.

Neck and Back.—Cervical glands swollen and painful (*Baryt.*, Calc. c.); especially those near the nape. Tearing in cervical muscles. Rheumatic drawing pains in neck and back, extending to head; with nausea and salivation. Burning in right shoulder blades. Severe pain in small of back;

she was unable to sit, then felt like a plug in back, had to put a pillow under it. Pressive, sore pain in coccyx and lower spine.

Limbs.—Numbness in all the limbs; go to sleep while lying on them. Drawing and tearing pains in all the limbs (Bry., Coloc., Lyc., Merc.). All the limbs feel bruised.

Upper Limbs.—Burning on right shoulder. Bruised pain in both elbow joints. Drawing, tearing in left forearm, from elbow to hand. Drawing pain in arm when lying on it at night. Fine itching on the hands. Tearing in either wrist. Tearing in fingers of left hand.

Lower Limbs.—Drawing pain in hip joints, extending to thighs, worse when walking. Stiffness of legs, unsteady when first attempting to walk. Left lower leg feels paralyzed. Itching on thigh near scrotum. Paralytic, drawing pain from abdomen to left leg. Cramp in soles of feet (Sil.); evenings after lying down (*Sulph.*). Numbness of the feet.

Generalities.—°Vital forces nearly exhausted (Caps., Laur.); cold surface, especially below knees to feet; lies as if dead; breath cool; pulse intermittent, thready; cold sweat on limbs. Great debility and weakness as soon as he makes the least exertion. Attacks of faint-like weakness. Burning pain in various places. Tearing, drawing pains in various parts of the body. °Sepsis, sunken features, sallow complexion, hectic, typhoid symptoms. °Blood stagnates in capillaries, causing blueness, coldness; ecchymosis. °Anæmia after summer complaint; feeble; pallid, white skin. °Atrophy, body cold, lies as if dead, yet conscious. Lymphatic glands swollen, indurated, or suppurating; burning pains. Most symptoms appear when walking in the open air.

Skin.—Fine moist rash, with burning at spots where there is no eruption. Ulcers; bleeding easily (*Asaf., Merc.*); putrid with burning pain (*Ars.*).

Sleep.—Great sleepiness and yawning during the day; sleepless at night; from uneasiness. Night full of dreams.

Fever.—Shivering in evenings, with weariness. Chill, generally with thirst, cold hands and feet; mostly evenings. Fever generally without thirst (*Puls.*). Hectic fever. Exhausting sweat (*Cinch., Phos. ac.*).

Conditions.—In persons whose vital powers are low, venous

system predominant; especially old people; children after exhausting disease.

Compare.—Ars., Calc. c., Carb. an., *Cinch.*, Ferr., Graph., Lach., *Lyc.*, Kali carb., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Secale, Sep., Sulph., *Verat. alb.*

Antidotes.—Ars., Camp., Coff., Lach., Sp. nitr. d.

Carbo Vegetabilis Antidotes.—Cinch., Lach., Merc.

THERAPEUTICS.

On account of its powerfully devitalizing influences upon the blood Carbo vegetabilis is indicated in diseases where there are profound blood changes, with the symptoms already enumerated; purpura; scorbutic affections; pyæmia; typhoid conditions; hectic fever; intermittent fever; yellow fever; hæmorrhages of a low type, flow passive, persistent, dark, fluid blood, long continued, with coldness, collapse; also in collapsed stage of various exhausting diseases; vital forces nearly exhausted; body cold, skin bluish; breath cool; thready, intermittent pulse; cold sweat on limbs. Anæmia after summer complaint; pernicious anæmia; chlorosis; debility from nursing or from sexual excesses. Gangrene (senile). Ulcers putrid, easily bleeding, burning pains. Varicose veins, with tendency to ulceration. Ulcerating scirrhus. Carbuncle, parts blue and livid, discharges offensive, burning pains. Abscesses, offensive discharges, slow reaction. Swelling, induration and suppuration of glands, offensive pus; especially mammary glands. Eczema. Carbo veg. is an excellent remedy in various diseases of the digestive system; dyspepsia, low type, resulting from dissipation, excessive indulgence in rich foods, luxurious wines, etc., especially after Nux vom. has failed. Great flatulence; aversion to meat, fat food and milk, the latter always causing flatulence; constant acrid eructations; heartburn; sensitiveness and burning in stomach. Gastralgia, with similar symptoms. Diarrhœa. Constipation. Hæmorrhoids. In the female organs it is useful for uterine hæmorrhage; leucorrhœa, excoriating; varicose veins, etc. Often an invaluable remedy in certain respiratory troubles such as laryngeal and bronchial catarrh, when hoarseness and aphonia predominate, with rawness, burning and soreness. Cough hollow, spasmodic, suffocative, especially in old people; also asthma, with oppressed

breathing, wants to be fanned, other symptoms agreeing. Hæmorrhage of the lungs. In phthisis and last stages of pneumonia, with similar symptoms and exhausted vitality as already described. Ailments from quinine, especially suppressed chills and fever. Ailments from abuse of mercury; from salt or salt meats; from putrid meat or fish, or rancid fats.

CARBOLICUM ACIDUM.

Common name.—Carbolic Acid. *Preparation.*—Solution in alcohol, from which dilutions are made.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts primarily upon the cerebro-spinal nerve centers, destroying their vitality, and thus producing a tendency to deterioration of the solids and fluids of the body, even causing the presence in the latter of animal and vegetable organisms, and from the disorganization of the blood hæmoglobinuria (black urine) results. Thus is readily understood not only its therapeutic action when administered internally, but also its important property both as a therapeutic and preventive agent, in its destructive influence over the lower grades of organic life, whether vegetable or animal. In very weak solution it instantly destroys vegetable mold, both plant and spores, and operates with equal destructiveness upon minute or microscopic animalcules. Through this power it checks the different fermentations, including putrefaction, and thus acts powerfully as an antiseptic or disinfecting agent. It operates with wonderful efficiency in correcting or preventing putrefaction in animal substances, produces the same effect in the living human subjects, and through the same influence corrects or suppresses those fermentative processes in the body which often lead to the most serious results, as purulent infection, poisoned dissecting wounds, carbunculous disease, and hospital gangrene (*Arch. Gen. 1873*). Carbolic acid produces paralysis of the heart and respiration. Either locally or internally it causes inflammation of the mucous membranes

with hardness, whitening, shriveling, and tendency to ulceration and membranous exudation. It causes a vesicular eruption upon the skin, and applied locally causes anæsthesia.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Disinclination to mental exertion; very irritable.

Head.—*Dull, heavy headache, as if a rubber band were stretched tightly around the forehead* (Ant. tart., Chel., Merc., Nitr. ac., Sulph.). Feeling of tightness across the forehead, above the frontal sinuses. Small pustulous vesicle at left of vertex. Itching of the scalp (Caust., Graph., Sep., Sil., Sulph.).

Eyes.—Orbital neuralgia over right eye.

Nose.—Ozæna, with great fætor and ulceration.

Face.—Face pale or flushed, and burning.

Throat.—Sore throat, worse on the right side. Hawking of clear white mucus. Fauces red and covered with a mucous exudation. Spasm of carotid artery, while walking rapidly after dinner. Uvula whitened and shriveled. Spasmodic contraction of œsophagus.

Stomach.—Total loss of appetite. Empty eructations. Desire for whisky (Asar.). Constant belching of large quantities of wind. Excessive nausea, and inclination to vomit; while eating a little, after breakfast.

Abdomen.—Pain in right hypochondrium; also in iliac region of both sides. Rumbling and rolling in the abdomen, with a sense of distension (Cinch., Lyc.).

Stool.—°Cholera infantum, with putrid discharges like foul eggs.

Urine.—Urine dark; dark greenish-brown; almost black; dark smoky color; alkaline.

Female Organs.—Menses profuse and dark-colored. Pain in region of left ovary when walking in the open air, soon subsiding. °Puerperal fever, with putrid symptoms. °Ulceration of the cervix uteri (Hydras.).

Respiratory Organs.—Stertorous respiration (Op.). Short, hacking cough, with tickling in the throat. Feeling of narrowness in the chest, as if the diaphragm depressed the lungs.

Back.—Soreness of the muscles of the back and limbs. Pain in the loins; worse when straightening himself and by jolting while riding.

Upper Limbs.—Constant tired, heavy feeling in left arm. Soreness of the muscles of the right arm. Aching pain in left forearm.

Lower Limbs.—Lower extremities feel heavy as lead. Aching soreness beneath left patella; feel as if it would be stiff and sore to move it, but it is not felt at all during motion. Aching pain in left shin bone. Sharp pain in left shin bone.

Generalities.—*Great languor and profound prostration.* Easily fatigued by the least walk. Faintness, causing sweat and nausea, the heart seems to almost stop. Aggravation by reading, especially of the pressing at occiput, unfitting him for study.

Skin.—Itching of the skin on various parts of the body (Sulph.). *Vesicular eruption all over the body, which itches excessively; better after rubbing, but leaving a burning pain* (Sulph.).

Compare.—Ars., Bapt., Gels., Kali chl., Kreos., Lach., Mur. ac., Nit. ac., Petrol., Phos., Picric ac., Rhus tox., Sulph.

Antidote.—Sacchrate of lime in solution.

THERAPEUTICS.

As may be readily inferred Carbolic acid is a remedy in diseases having a putrid tendency. Malignant diseases such as diphtheria; scarlet fever; typhoid fever; tendency to destruction of tissues. An invaluable remedy, both locally and internally, for unhealthy putrid discharges from any mucous surface; nasal catarrh; aphthæ; leucorrhœa; erosions and ulcerations of the os and cervix; epithelioma, etc., also, in like manner, on the skin it is useful in irritable ulcers, ulcers following burns, vesicular eruptions; epithelioma; especially useful in pruritus and prurigo. Confluent small-pox. Has been used in diabetes and Bright's disease. Often useful in laryngitis, bronchitis, whooping cough, phthisis; with offensive purulent expectoration. Dyspepsia. Vomiting of drunkards. Morning sickness. Sick headache. Dysentery with putrid, bloody mucus discharges, also with vomiting of a dark green substance. Carbolic acid has characteristic headache as if a rubber band were

stretched tight around the forehead and temples, and which is apt to accompany dyspepsia and other conditions when the drug is indicated. On account of its germicidal properties Carbolic acid is a valuable remedy for diseases arising from bad drainage, defective sewerage, etc.

CARDUUS MARIANUS.

Natural order.—Compositæ. *Common name.*—St. Mary's thistle. *Habitat.*—An annual or biennial plant, native of Southern Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the ripe seeds.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the liver and portal system, giving rise to jaundice and other bilious disturbances; and for the removal of similar conditions it has been used with marked results.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Dullness of the head. Vertigo, with confusion of the mind.

Stomach.—Bitter taste; loss of appetite. Nausea; eructations; pyrosis, and distension of the bowels.

Abdomen.—Swelling and painfulness of the liver; feeling of fullness in hepatic region; jaundice (*Chel., Merc.*). Tension in liver when lying on the right side, with pressure.

Stool.—Constipation alternating with diarrhœa (*Ant. crud.*, Nux v., Podo.).

Urine.—Coloring matter of bile in urine (*Chel.*). Urine scanty, brownish, and turbid (Ant. tart., Chel.).

Chest.—Stitches in region of seventh rib when stooping, afterwards the pain spreads all over front of chest, making movement of arms, walking and stooping almost impossible (Chel.).

Compare.—Chel., Cinch., Iod., Merc., Podo.

THERAPEUTICS.

This drug is only useful in hepatic disturbances, especially hyperæmia of the liver, with jaundice, soreness of liver, etc. A

valuable remedy in jaundice. Duodenal catarrh. Gallstones. Intermittent fever, with jaundice (one marked cure). Said to be especially useful in miners with chronically disordered livers, and consequent symptoms, especially jaundice; sometimes with asthma. Several cases of varicose veins are reported cured by this drug.

CAULOPHYLLUM.

Synonym.—Caulophyllum Thalictroides. *Natural order.*—Berberidaceæ. *Common names.*—Blue Cohosh. Papoose Root. *Habitat.*—A perennial herb growing in rich woods in most parts of the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the muscular tissues of the female generative organs, and especially upon the uterine motor nerves, also upon the small muscles and joints.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—°Rheumatic or neuralgic headaches, especially in females (Cimic.). °Headaches, dependent upon uterine disorder (Cimic.).

Eyes.—Pressure behind the eyes; profuse flow of tears.

Face.—° "Moth spots" on forehead, with leucorrhœa.

Mouth.—Teeth feel sore and elongated. Tongue coated white. Sensation of heat and dryness in the mouth.

Throat.—Distress in fauces, which causes frequent inclination to swallow.

Stomach.—Empty eructations. Frequent gulping up of sour, bitter fluid, with vertigo. °Spasmodic vomiting, cardialgia, excessive nausea, spasms of the stomach attending uterine irritation. °Dyspepsia, with spasmodic symptoms; from uterine irritation.

Abdomen.—Spasmodic action of the muscular tissues of the intestines, from irritation of motor nerves, and from rheumatism.

Female Organs.—*Sensation as if the uterus were congested, with fullness and tension in hypogastric region* (Aloe, *Bell.*, Cimic., *Puls.*). *Spasmodic pains in uterus, and various portions of hypogastric region.* °Menstrual colic; retroverted uterus. °Suppression of menses, with spasms of uterus, or great atony (Cimic.). °Dysmenorrhœa; with aphthæ in vagina; with hysterical convulsions. °Threatened abortion; pains feeble, irregular, spasmodic. °Deficient, spasmodic labor pains (Gels.); they seem to fly in all directions, but do not press down. °Deficient labor from spasmodic rigidity of os uteri (Bell., Cimic., Gels.); sharp pricking pains. °Passive hemorrhage after abortion or confinement (Cinch.). °Protracted lochia from atony of the uterus. °Intermittent uterine contractions (*Sec. corn.*). °After-pains, after exhausting lengthy labor. °Sub-involution after abortion or confinement.

Respiratory Organs.—°*Spasmodic affections of chest and larynx.*

Limbs.—°*Rheumatism of the small joints* (*Act. spic.*, Led.). *Constant flying pains in arms and legs, remains only a few minutes in any one place. Drawing pains in joints of arms and legs, hands and feet.*

Upper Limbs.—*Severe pain in wrists and joints of fingers.* Fingers very stiff; shutting hand produces severe cutting pains in finger joints.

Conditions.—Especially adapted to women.

Compare.—*Act. spic., Cimic., Puls., Sabad., Sec.*

THERAPEUTICS.

As has been detailed in the foregoing list of clinical symptoms, Caulophyllum has been found most useful in diseases of the female generative system, including important abnormal puerperal conditions which need not be repeated. It has also been used in hysteria; spinal anæmia from uterine irritation; chorea at puberty; hysterical or epileptiform spasms at puberty. It is a valuable remedy in rheumatism of the small joints (Actea sp., Led.), especially of the wrists and fingers.

CAUSTICUM.

Preparation.—Causticum is a drug made according to Hahnemann's directions, by mixing Caustic Lime and Bisulphate of Potash. It is probably, both chemically and pathogenetically, a weak solution of Potassium hydrate. The three lowest decimal dilutions are made with dilute alcohol; after that alcohol is used.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the medulla oblongata and the inferior recurrent branch of the pneumogastric, Causticum produces paralysis of the vocal organs, together with an inflammation of the mucous lining of the larynx and trachea. It also causes paresis of the portio dura, thus paralyzing all the muscles of the face, paresis of the sphincter vesicæ, and of other single parts. The condition is rather one of paralytic weakness and thus exhibits the general weakness so characteristic of all the potash salts. Its main sphere of clinical application has therefore been in paralytic affections and laryngeo-tracheal catarrh, aphonia being its chief indication in the latter affections.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Weakness of memory. Melancholy mood; apprehensive, despondent; with exhaustion. Melancholy; before menstruation; with prostration. Anxious, uneasy; unwilling to go to bed; preventing sleep; after stool. *Peevish,* fretful (Calc. phos., Cham., Cina.). Inattentive and distracted. Disinclined to work.

Head.—Vertigo; forward and sideways; at night in bed, on rising and lying down again; on looking fixedly at an object; during menses, worse on stooping, better afternoons. Painless digging in the whole head. Throbbing and stitches in vertex. Pressive pain in the right frontal eminence. Pain at small spot on vertex as if bruised, only on touch. Stitches in the temple. Itching of scalp (Graph., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep., *Sulph.*). Tension of the scalp (Asar., Phos.).

Eyes.—Inflammation, with burning, stinging; *dryness and photophobia. Pressure in eyes as if sand were in them* (*Ars.*, Ign., Natr. mur., *Sulph.*). Lachrymation; worse in open air. Itching of the eyes, especially of the lids (Calc., Sulph.). *Inclination to close the eyes, lids seem heavy* (Coni.), *even paralysis of upper lids.* (Gels., Plumb., Sep., *Zinc.*). Weakness in the recti muscles. Photophobia with constant necessity to wink. Burning and itching in inner canthi (Ars.). Flickering or sparks before the eyes (Cycl., *Merc.*, Phos.). Light obscured; as from gauze (Baryt., Croc., Rhus tox., *Sulph.*); as from a thick fog or cloud (Nux v., Phos., *Puls.*); momentarily, on blowing the nose; as from swarms of insects.

Ears.—Roaring or buzzing in the ears (Bell., Cinch.). *Words and steps re-echo in her ears* (Merc., Phos.). Stitches in the right ear.

Nose.—Dry coryza, with stoppage of the nose (*Nux v.*). Frequent sneezing, in morning. Pimples on tip of nose. Profuse nosebleed. °Old warts on nose.

Face.—Transient, violent drawing pain in right cheek, and then in the ear. *Sensation of tension and pain in the jaws, so that she could only with difficulty open the mouth, and could not eat well because a tooth seemed too long* (*Merc.*). Paralysis of one side of the face. Rheumatic pains in lower jaws.

Mouth.—Painful looseness and elongation of the teeth. (Lyc., Nitr. ac.). Burning pain in lower molar, *extending to nose and eyes.* Tearing, stitching toothache (Puls.). Gums painfully sensitive (*Carb. v., Merc.*). Painful vesicle on tip of tongue. Greasy, putrid taste (Cham., *Puls.*). Epidermal coating of mouth and fauces abraded; mucous membrane swollen and loose; tongue, palate and uvula swollen and red; sensation of glowing coals; disposition to swallow and hawk, increasing pain; much saliva and mucus; hoarseness; fever with rapid pulse and unquenchable thirst. Sore, painful spot on hard palate. Stuttering, difficult, indistinct speech (Hyos., *Stram.*). °Speechlessness from paralysis of organs of speech. (Dulc., *Gels.*, Hyos., Naja, Nux m.).

Throat.—Mucus collects in throat; cannot be raised by hawking; *is obliged to swallow it.* Dryness, rawness, scrap-

ing, tickling in the throat (Amm. carb., Carb. v., Phos., Puls.).

Stomach.—Eructations, burning hot (*Lyc.*); empty; tasteless; as from undigested food in stomach. Pains in stomach, relieved by lying down. Pinching, clawing in pit of stomach on deep breathing. Pressure in pit of stomach. Sensation as if stomach were disordered.

Abdomen.—Pains in abdomen, causing her to bend double (Aloe, Coloc., Iris); worse from eating or tightening the clothes. Stitches in hepatic region.

Stool and Anus.—Hæmorrhoids, large, hard, stinging, burning; painful when touched; *walking unendurable.* Fissures in anus; pains worse when walking. Frequent loud emission of offensive flatus. Pressure in the rectum. Frequent sudden piercing pain in the rectum. Itching and sticking in the rectum. Itching in the anus (Cham., *Sulph.*) and genitals. Frequent ineffectual urging to stool. Stool passes better when standing. Pain in perineum with pulsation. Stool tough and shining, as if greased (Amm. mur.).

Urinary Organs.—Paralysis of the bladder from long retention of urine. *Involuntary passage of urine at night when asleep* (Ars., Cupr.); *when coughing* (Colch.), *sneezing, or blowing nose* (Natr. mur., Puls., Zinc.). Burning in urethra when urinating (Apis, Acon., *Canth.*); sudden at night. Retention of urine, with frequent and urgent desire; occasionally a few drops or small quantity may dribble away (Acon.). *Urinates so easily, not sensible of the stream* (Arg. nit.). Urine dark-brown (*Bry.*), turbid and cloudy on standing.

Male Organs.—Pressive pains, as if crushed, in right testicle (Acon., *Arg. nit.*). During coition, blood discharged from urethra with the semen. Itching of the scrotum.

Female Organs.—Biting in the pudenda, as from salt, after micturition. Aversion to coition. Menses too late, but profuse; no discharge at night; offensive odor; cause itching of the pudenda. Cutting colic and diarrhœa during menses. Pain in the back during menstruation. Leucorrhœa profuse; flows like the menses, and has same odor.

Respiratory Organs.—*The laryngeal muscles refuse their service; cannot speak a loud word* (Arum, Phos.). Great

hoarseness, worse mornings *and evenings, with scraping* in the throat (*Nux v.*); could not speak aloud for several days (Puls.). Dry sensation in air passages. Pain in larynx on blowing the nose. Frequent need to hawk and clear the larynx.

Cough, violent, hollow, at times dry, with pain in right chest; night and morning, with tightly adhering mucus in chest; soreness in chest; tickling in paroxysms, *with sore sensation in a streak down along trachea, where every cough pains*; wakes from sleep; caused by crawling in larynx or from stooping; always from speaking. Cough, with pain in hip, and involuntary discharge of urine (Alum.). Cough relieved by a swallow of cold water. Shortness of breath precedes the cough. Arrest of breath when speaking or walking rapidly; must suddenly catch for breath. Rattling in the chest when coughing. Tightness of chest; must frequently take a deep breath. Soreness in chest (Arn., Baryt.). Burning soreness in a streak under the sternum, with cough, etc. Stitches in the chest (Bry., Kali carb.). Sensation as if the clothes were too tight. Painful compression from both sides towards sternum, with oppression of breath and weakness of voice.

Neck and Back.—Painful stiffness and tension of neck. Sharp stitches in left lumbar region. Pressing, cramp-like pain in region of kidneys. In coccyx, dull, drawing pains; bruised pain.

Limbs.—Paralytic weakness of the limbs; trembling. Intolerable weariness in limbs in evening. Arthritic pains in all parts of the limbs.

Upper Limbs.—Trembling of the hands. Drawing pains in finger joints.

Lower Limbs.—Bursting pains in left hip when coughing. Cracking in knees when walking. Bruised pain in the thighs and legs; mornings in bed. Tension and stiffness in hollow of knee when walking. Cramps in the calves in the morning; in feet. Stiffness in the ankles. Tearing in tendons beneath the right calf. In ball of great toe, crawling, burning, severe pressive pain; burning stitches.

Generalities.—*At night cannot get a quiet position or lie still a minute.* Uneasiness of body while sitting, with

anxiety about the heart. Parts upon which he lies feels bruised (Arn., Bapt.); bruised pain when touched. Tearing in joints and bones. Trembling. Faint-like sinking of strength. Sour smelling night sweats all over (Sil.). Profuse sweat when walking in open air. °Hemiplegia after cerebral hæmorrhage or softening. °Epileptic attacks during time of puberty; also worse during new moon (Sil.). °Convulsions, with screams, gnashing of teeth, and violent movement of limbs, with feverish head and coldness of hands and feet. °Chorea, even at night; right side of face and tongue may be paralyzed. °Hæmorrhages of very dark blood. °Painful varices, ulcers, or warts; net-like appearance of capillaries.

Skin.—Itching over the whole body. °Intertrigo during dentition. Excessive itching; moist tetter on the neck. Eruption of pimples on tip of nose. °Injuries of the skin which had healed become sore again.

Sleep.—Uneasy, restless sleep. Yawning and stretching. Many motions with arms and legs during sleep. Intense sleepiness; cannot resist it; must lie down. Startings from sleep.

Aggravation.—Generally morning *and evening*; in open air.

Conditions.—Persons of dark hair and rigid fibre most affected.

Compare.—Amm. mur., *Brom.*, Calc. c., *Gels.*, Ign., Lach., Nux v., *Phos.*, Puls., Rhus tox., *Spong.*, Stan., Sep., Sulph., Zinc.

Antidotes.—Asaf., Coloc., Coff., Nux v., Sp. nitr. d.

Causticum Antidotes.—Merc., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

The most important clinical use of Causticum is in the treatment of paralytic conditions of single parts; facial paralysis, especially from exposure to dry cold winds; paralysis of upper lids; paralysis of the lips, tongue; larynx (difficult speech); gloso-pharyngeal muscles (difficult deglutition); bladder (enuresis), etc. Paralysis following rheumatism, diphtheria, etc. Hemiplegia after cerebral hæmorrhage or softening. Causticum is a valuable remedy for aphonia, which may result

from laryngeal paralysis, as is usually the case when it is indicated, but it is also useful in catarrhal aphonia, from taking cold, even acute laryngitis, the hoarseness and aphonia being always worse mornings and evenings, and accompanied by rawness and scraping in the throat. The cough of Causticum is hollow and spasmodic, worse from warmth of bed and better from sips of cold water. There is also oppressed breathing, soreness, etc., thus often indicating the drug in phthisis, especially laryngeal or bronchial. Epileptiform attacks during puberty. Chorea, especially affecting the right side. Neuralgia. Intertrigo in folds of skin. Unhealthy skin. Warts and horny growths (Ant. c.). Varices. Ulcers. Net-like appearance of capillaries. Hæmorrhages of very dark blood. Acid dyspepsia. Gastralgia. Hæmorrhoids, painful. Constipation from partial paralysis of the parts; stool passed better when standing. Fissures of anus. Pruritus ani. Causticum is a useful remedy in rheumatic and arthritic inflammation, with contractions of flexors and stiffness of joints. A sort of rheumatic paralysis, so frequently observed, often finds in Causticum an excellent remedy. Indeed in almost any trouble where Causticum is indicated there is a tendency to paralytic weakness, either general, or, more often, of single parts. The patient is usually anæmic, apprehensive, anxious, and has neither disposition or ability to make any physical or mental exertion.

CEDRON.

Synonym.—Simaba Cedron. *Natural order.*—Simarubaceæ. *Habitat.*—A small tree indigenous to tropical America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dry, powdered seeds.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal and the sympathetic nervous systems, giving rise principally to cerebral congestion, and following this to a febrile condition much resembling intermittent fever, especially such as occurs in damp, warm, low, marshy climates. The chief characteristic of this remedy is *a periodicity which is often clock-like in its regularity* (Aran. diad.).

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been little used save in intermittents, especially those of an obstinate character, accompanied by violent cerebral disturbances, and which continually recur in spite of other treatment; also, more particularly, if originating in damp, warm, marshy climates, or in tropical countries, and when accompanied by an enlarged liver and spleen, general anæmia and dropsy. Has also cured intermittent neuralgia, chorea and hysterical spasms. According to Casanova, residents of hot countries are more susceptible to the influences of the drug. In South America, Cedron is considered a specific for the bites of venomous serpents.

Compare.—Arn., Ars., Cinch., Gels., Lach.

CHAMOMILLA.

Synonym.—Matricaria Chamomilla. *Natural order.*—Compositæ. *Common name.*—Chamomile. *Habitat.*—An annual plant found in uncultivated fields in Europe, especially in sandy regions. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the whole fresh plant when in flower.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts primarily upon the nervous system, causing an intensely acute susceptibility to morbid impressions and in the motor sphere giving rise to general exhaustion and prostration. Through the nervous system it acts prominently upon the liver and upon the digestive and respiratory mucous membranes, producing irritation, and giving rise to congestion, catarrh, and other abnormal conditions to which these parts are especially liable. The leading feature of Chamomilla is its excessive sensitiveness to pain, accompanied usually by great peevishness and irritability.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Anxious; uneasy; fretting and moaning about trifles (Acon., Abies can.). Uneasiness, anxiety, agonized tossing about. *Irritable, impatient mood* (Anac., Bry., *Nux*

v., Hep. s.). *Peevishness* (Calc. phos., Caust., Borax); *ill-humor* (Bry.). *Whining restlessness; the child wants different things, and refuses or repels them when given* (Bry., *Cina.*). *Child cries; quiet only when carried.* Omits words when writing or speaking (Lyc., Nux m.). *Pains intolerable; cannot be endured* (Cinch., *Coff.*).

Head.—Confusion; afternoons, with pressure over the eyes. Vertigo after eating (Nux v.), or on rising from bed (Acon., *Bry., Phos.*), with tendency to faint. Pressive headache in temples, as from pressure with fingers. Wandering, lancinating pains in temples and one-half of head. Transient attacks of throbbing *in one-half of the brain.* Pressure extending from vertex to forehead and temples; *worse when thinking of it* (Ign.); from sudden stooping and from mental exertion.

Eyes.—Eye swollen in morning. Agglutinated with purulent mucus (Calc. c., *Lyc., Merc., Puls.*, Sil., *Sulph.*). Violent pressure in orbital region; sensation in eyeball as if tightly compressed from all sides, with momentary obstruction of vision.

Ears.—Roaring in the ears as from rushing waters (Coccul., Gels.). Pressing earache; stitching, tearing pains (*Merc.*, Puls.).

Nose.—Extremely sensitive smell (Acon., Agar., Aur., *Bell.*, Colch., Hep. s.). Irritation to sneeze, with crawling, dry heat; stoppage; sensation as if coryza would appear.

Face.—*Redness of one cheek*, the other pale (Acon., *Arn.*). Burning in face. Stitches in the jaw, extending into the back teeth or inner ear.

Mouth.—Lips crack and peel. Toothache; drawing; stitching; from cold; after eating; in the room; getting warm in bed (*Merc.*); *after a warm drink* (*Puls.*). Teeth feel too long (Caust., Lyc., Nitr. ac.); sensitive. Collection of metallic, sweetish saliva in the mouth (Phyt., *Phos., Plumb., Puls.*). Taste bitter (Ars., *Bry.*, Coloc., *Cinch., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.*); in morning like rancid fat (Caust., Puls.). Blisters on and beneath the tongue, with stinging pain. Tongue coated; yellow; dirty white; dry.

Throat.—Spasmodic constriction of the pharynx. Sore throat, with swelling of parotid gland.

Stomach.—Eructations smelling of bad eggs (Agar., Ant. tart., Arn., Psor., Sep.). Great thirst for cold water (Acon., Ars., Bry.). Nausea; sour vomiting. Pressure in the stomach, as from a stone, after eating (*Ars., Bry., Puls.*). Pressive pain in stomach and beneath short ribs, which impedes breathing, especially after drinking coffee.

Abdomen.—Griping, tearing colic in region of navel and lower down on both sides, with pain in small of back, as if broken (*Bell.*). Emission of flatus. Cutting, sticking colic; flatulence in hypochondria; abdomen distended like a drum (Carb. v., Cinch.), and sensitive to touch. Pain in belly from side to side just above the navel, corresponding to the transverse colon, commencing in the right and going over to the left.

Stool and Anus.—Blind hæmorrhoids (Brom., Nux v.). Stools white, slimy, with colic: painless, green watery (Sulph.); *hot, smelling like rotten eggs* (Ascl. t., Calc. c.); green watery, corroding, with colic (Sulph.); thirst, bitter taste, and bitter eructations. Itching in the anus.

Urinary Organs.—Burning in neck of bladder when urinating.

Female Organs.—*Drawing from sacral region forward; griping and pinching in uterus, followed by discharge of large clots of blood. Profuse discharge of clotted blood, with severe labor-like pains in uterus*; tearing pains in legs (Cimic., Puls.). Dragging toward uterus like labor pains, with frequent urging to urinate. Leucorrhœa; acrid, watery; yellow, smarting. Nipples inflamed and very tender; infant's breast tender to touch. Mammæ hard and tender to the touch (Bry., Coni.). °Distressing after-pains. °Suppression of lochia, followed by diarrhœic colic, and toothache.

Respiratory Organs.—Pressure in air-passages, with irritation to cough. Hoarseness on account of tough mucus in larynx, only loosened by violent hawking. Sensation of rawness and scraping in larynx (*Nux v.*). Cough at night, from irritation toward the trachea. Paroxysms of coughing about midnight, with which something seems to rise to the throat, as if she would suffocate. Severe dry cough during sleep. Whistling, wheezing and rattling in trachea when breathing (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*). Constriction in upper part

of chest; in larynx. Stitches in the chest (*Bry.*, Canth., *Kali carb.*).

Heart.—Palpitation of the heart.

Back.—Bruised sensation in the muscles of the loins and back (Arn., Bry.). Pains in the sacral region, especially at night. Drawing pain in the back.

Limbs.—Pain in the periosteum, with paralytic weakness. Joints sore as if bruised or tired out; cracking; no power in hands and feet.

Upper Limbs.—Arms go to sleep (Lyc.), especially when taking hold of anything.

Lower Limbs.—Cramps in the calves (Calc. c., Camph., Nux v., Sil., *Sulph.*). Crawling and heaviness in the calves. Burning in the soles (Calc. c., Sil.); puts them out of bed (*Sulph.*).

Generalities.—Child makes itself stiff and bends backward; kicks when carried; screams immoderately, and throws everything off. Convulsions of children; legs moved up and down, grasping and reaching with the hands, mouth drawn from side to side, eyes staring. Twitching in the eyelids, eyeballs, lips and facial muscles. Attacks of faintness; sick and qualmish about the heart. *Excessive sensitiveness to pain* (Aur., *Cinch.*, Coff., Ign.). Paralytic sensation always accompanied by tearing, drawing pain, and these pains rarely occur without the paralytic or numb sensation in the part. Stitches jumping from place to place, especially in knees and ankles (Puls.) disappearing on motion.

Sleep.—Sleepy, but cannot sleep (Bell., Lach., Op.). Restless sleep; moaning, starting up, crying, tossing about and talking.

Skin.—Œdematous, unhealthy, every injury suppurates (Borax, Graph., *Hep. s.*, Sil., *Sulph.*). Burning and smarting pain in the ulcer, at night, with crawling and painful oversensitiveness to touch. Red rash on cheeks. Severe itching of the sweating parts.

Fever.—Coldness of the whole body, with burning heat of face *and eyes*, and hot breath. Chill of posterior part, with heat of anterior part of body, or *vice versa*. Slight shiverings, alternating with heat, creep over the back and abdomen. Alternations of heat and cold in various parts (Calc.

c.). Heat in head and face (Acon., *Bell.*). Chilliness from exposure to air. Profuse sweat on covered parts (Bell.). Perspiration on scalp and forehead.

Condition.—In children; light or brown hair; nervous, excitable temperaments; arthritic or rheumatic diathesis.

Compare.—Acon., *Agar.*, Ars., *Bell.*, Bry., Cinch., Cina., Coccul., *Coff.*, Coloc., Graph., Hep. s., *Hyos.*, *Ign.*, Mag. carb., Merc., Natr. m., *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*, *Stram.*

Antidotes.—Acon., Alum., Borax, Camph., Coccul., Coff., Coloc., Ign., Nux v., *Puls.*

Chamomilla Antidotes.—Coff., Op.

THERAPEUTICS.

In Chamomilla the emotional predominates, and this peculiarity often indicates the drug in a variety of diseases not suggested by its general symptoms. It is especially useful in women and children of a nervous, excitable temperament, and so effectually calms nervous excitement that it has been termed "the opium of homœopathy." The patient is peevish and irritable, and cries and whines continually if it cannot have its own way. If a child it must be petted and carried continually. The adult is very sensitive to pain, which seems unendurable, and she is all the time whining and complaining. These symptoms call for Chamomilla, no matter what is the nature of the ailment—children during dentition, and with bowel troubles; earache, etc.; women who have hysteria, neuralgia, toothache, or gastric or hepatic derangements. Often indicated in persons who have been depending on Opium or the Bromides. Bad effects from anger or violent excitement. Chamomilla is a leading remedy for fevers arising from local irritation—during dentition, or from indigestible substances in the stomach or intestines, from worms, etc., or from liver disturbances; also diarrhœa or convulsions from the same causes, especially if the characteristic mental symptoms are present. An excellent remedy for the diarrhœa of nursing children, the stool being green and slimy; watery; often like chopped egg and spinach; undigested; smelling badly; colic; from taking cold or during dentition. Gastralgia, pressure as from stone in stomach after eating. Dyspepsia. Sometimes useful in catarrhal troubles of children, either nasal, laryngeal or bronchial. Nervous cough. Chamo-

milla is an invaluable remedy in many disorders of the female sexual system, being especially useful in the lying-in room; menorrhagia; neuralgic or membranous dysmenorrhœa; leucorrhœa; threatened miscarriage; severe after-pains; suppressed lochia, or flow dark or too profuse; puerperal convulsions; milk suppressed from anger; inflamed breasts, etc. Convulsions in children brought on by excitement or intestinal irritation. Sleeplessness in children or adults from nervous excitement. Also useful in muscular or articular rheumatism, with great nervous excitability; also with erratic pains; drive him out of bed and compel him to move about; wounds which suppurate (topically and internally).

CHELIDONIUM.

Synonym.—Chelidonium Majus. *Natural order.*—Papaveraceæ. *Common name.*—Celandine. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant growing in waste places in Germany and France. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the hepatic system, giving rise to congestion, inflammation, jaundice, and a train of general symptoms indicative of serious hepatic disturbance. It also acts sympathetically upon the lungs, especially the right, producing congestion, inflammation, and symptoms of hepatization. The most important characteristic of Chelidonium is a constant pain under the lower angle of the right shoulder blade.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Great anxiety. Apathy.

Head.—Vertigo with bilious derangements (Podo.). Heaviness in the head, extending into the right side of the neck. Pressure in the forehead extending to the orbits, which pain as if sore, on moving the eyes (*Bry.*). *Pressive pain in right side of head.* Tensive pain in forehead, as from a band above the eyes (Ant. tart., Gels., Merc., *Nitr. ac.*, Sulph.). *Heaviness in the occiput* (Lach.); with drawings down-

ward into the nape. Pressive, drawing pains in left side of occiput. Pain extending back and forth from the vertex to neck, whereby the shoulders are drawn upward.

Eyes.—Neuralgic, tearing pains in and above the eyes. *Whites of eyes dirty yellow* (Canth., Crot., Iodi., Plumb.). Aching in the eyeballs; worse on moving the eyes (*Bry.*, Cimic.). Dimness of vision. Blinding spot before the eyes, lachrymation when looking at it. Pressing pain under left eye, which seems to press down upper lid.

Ears.—Sensation as of wind rushing out of the ears. Ears feel stopped (Carb. v.). Neuralgic pains in and around the ears (Bell., *Merc.*). Loud distant roaring in the ears.

Face.—*Yellow color of the face* (Asc. t., Hep. s., Myrica, Natr. mur., Sep.), *especially of the forehead, nose, cheeks, and whites of eyes. Cheeks dark, reddish-yellow* (Bapt., Gels.). Pain in right cheek bone; feels as if swollen. Violent tearing in maxillary antrum.

Mouth.—Tearing pains from right ear to right teeth, in afternoon. Tongue: dry; *thickly coated yellow* (Cinch., Iodi., Phos., Rumex); white slimy, with red margins showing imprint of teeth. Bitter water collects in the mouth. *Bitter taste when not eating or drinking* (*Bry., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.*).

Throat.—Choking, as from swallowing too large a morsel. Sensation as if something pressed against œsophagus, impeding swallowing.

Stomach.—Eructations. Vomiting. Thirst. Appetite diminished. Sharp painful stitches from pit of stomach *through to back*. Anxiety and oppression at stomach.

Abdomen.—Pains from region of liver, shooting toward the back. Stitches in region of liver (Ars., Bry., Cinch., Kali carb., Merc., Nux v., Sep.). *Pain in hepatic region; also in right scapula.* Hepatic region sensitive to pressure. Pain across the umbilicus, *as if the abdomen were constricted by a string* (*Plumb.*, Pod., Tabac.). Abdomen hard and distended. Griping, cutting pains in the bowels. (Bry., Coloc.); after eating. Spasmodic drawing pains in both inguinal regions.

Stool and Anus.—In rectum: burning and cutting; crawling and itching. Contraction of anus; itching (Sulph.); dur-

ing stool. Stool: *thin, pasty, bright yellow* (Æth., Boax); light gray; slimy; mucous; constipated, like sheep's dung; dark yellow.

Urinary Organs.—Spasmodic pain in right kidney and liver. Dragging pain in bladder, with spasmodic trembling pains in inguinal region. Violent pains in the direction of the uterus, preceding the passing of turbid urine. Urine *dark-yellow; turbid on passing, dark, brownish red* (Ant. tart.); *stains diaper dark-red;* whitish; foamy; lemon-yellow, turbid.

Female Organs.—*Menses too late, too profuse, and of too long duration* (Ferr.). Burning in vagina, recurring each day at precisely same hour.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness (*Acon., Carb. v., Caust.*). Cough: after waking, on rising, with sensation of dust under sternum; racking, as in consumption, with much expectoration; violent, somewhat spasmodic; in paroxysms (*Dros.*). Short and oppressed breathing, with sensation of constriction in chest; anxiety. Pains in chest and back. Oppression of the chest; clothing seems too tight. Spasmodic pressure behind middle of sternum, extending into the bronchi with constriction. Stitches in chest (*Bry., Kali carb.*). worse right side; worse during inspiration. *Stitches beneath right ribs.*

Back and Neck.—*Stiffness of the neck* (Rhus. tox., Lyc.). Pain in right cervical muscles, and in region of right clavicle. Stiffness in back between the shoulders. Drawing from nape of neck down the back. *Pain in or beneath the right shoulder blade* (Abies can., Podo.); *stitches.* Pain in right shoulder. *Constant pain under inferior angle of right scapula* (Æsc. hip.); may extend into chest or stomach. Pain as though lower lumbar vertebræ would separate when bending forward.

Limbs.—Limbs feel heavy, stiff, lame; feel paralyzed; cold. Rheumatism, the least touch anywhere is exceedingly painful; sweat without relief. Rheumatism worse in the lower limbs, especially in the right tarso-tibial articulation, worse from walking.

Sleep.—*Frequent yawning*; drowsy and sleepy during the day (*Nux m.*).

Generalities.—Great debility and lassitude after eating and after waking in the morning. Paralytic drawing and lameness in single parts. Indolence, better in the open air, with prostration and sleepiness. Numbness in muscles of various parts, especially on right side.

Fever.—Chill and coldness of whole body, most in hands and feet. Intense heat in evening, after lying down. Sweat in the morning or toward morning (Calc. c.)

Compare.—*Bry.*, Bapt., Caul., Cimic., *Cinch.*, Gels., Lyc., Mag. c., *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, Podo., *Phos.*, Puls., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Acon., Camph., acids, wine or coffee.

Chelidonium Antidotes.—Bry.

THERAPEUTICS.

Chelidonium is particularly useful in the treatment of various functional and organic disturbances of the liver from simple biliousness, to congestion and inflammation. It is a valuable remedy in jaundice, and has proved palliative in the passage of gall-stones. Its hepatic symptoms are well defined—soreness, swelling and pain in right hypochondrium; tongue coated yellow with red margin, showing imprint of teeth; or coated white; diarrhœa, stools yellow or clay-colored; skin and whites of the eyes yellow. These symptoms may be more or less present, but there is another symptom that is still more characteristic and is always present if Chelidonium is well indicated—a pain under the angle of the right shoulder blade, which may extend to the chest, stomach or hypochondrium. The drug is of frequent use in neuralgia dependent on disordered liver, especially when affecting the right side of the head and face, over right ear or right eye, or in right cheek bone. Headache, vertigo, dullness, lethargy, hypochondria, associated with disturbances of the stomach and liver. Gastric catarrh and gastralgia with symptoms already mentioned. Sometimes indicated in rheumatism associated with hepatic derangements. Frequently useful in catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract, especially in what is known as bilious pneumonia, when affecting the right lung. Also in the capillary bronchitis of children, and whooping cough. Cough loose and rattling, expectoration difficult, oppressed breathing, hepatic disturbances, pain under right shoulder blade, etc. Chelidonium has very little affinity for the left side of the body.

CHIMAPHILA.

Synonym.—Chimaphila Umbellata. *Natural order.*—Ericaceæ. *Common names.*—Pipsissewe. Prince's Pine. *Habitat*—A small perennial evergreen plant found in dry woods in the United States and Canada. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts very markedly upon the urinary apparatus, and has proved very efficacious in the treatment of catarrhal inflammations of the urinary passages, especially of the bladder. The urine is high colored, offensive, turbid and containing considerable ropy or bloody mucus and depositing a copious mucous sediment, burning and scalding during urination; great straining before and after. Also recommended in retention of urine; suppression of urine in infants; acute prostatitis with retention of urine.

Compare.—Acon., Apis, Apoc., Can. sat., Canth., Equisetum.

CHININUM ARSENICOSUM.

Synonym.—Arseniate of Quinine. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

This drug has not been extensively proved, our knowledge of its action being chiefly derived from clinical sources. It seems to affect the blood composition, the mucous tissues and the nervous system, giving rise to arthritic conditions, low inflammatory states, especially involving the mucous membranes, and accompanied by great exhaustion of the vital forces. It thus becomes homœopathic to diphtheria and malignant scarlatina, in both of which affections it has been repeatedly and successfully used. It also produces a fever closely

simulating an intermittent, while the neuralgias resulting from its use are periodical in their character. It has been successfully used in various malarial affections. Its action evidently combines, more or less, the effects of both Arsenic and Quinine, from each of which, however, it is markedly different in the totality of its symptoms.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—°Depressed spirits; mental dullness; wishes to be quiet and let alone (*Gels.*). °Anxiety and nightly delirium. °Irritable mood precedes the headache.

Head.—°Hemicrania, worse from bodily or mental exercise; also in consequence of fright. Confused feeling in head. Severe, darting, tortuous pains running up into the head and preventing sleep. Frontal and occipital headache. °Neuralgic pain in right temple and above eye. °Tearing, boring pain in left side of head, affecting the eye, with flickering, pain and lachrymation; ringing in ears, nausea and vomiting during the attack, which regularly appears at midnight (*Chin. sulph.*).

Eyes.—°Intense photophobia and spasms of orbicularis muscles, gushing hot tears, large ulcers attacking each eye; aggravation from midnight until 3 A.M.; keratitis. °Scrofulous ophthalmia; worse after midnight. °Flickering before left eye, with pain and lachrymation; in hemicrania.

Ears.—°Ringing in ears; hemicrania (Chin. sulph.).

Nose.—Fluent coryza, profuse discharge. °Nose stopped up with a purulent and bloody substance; diphtheria. °Corners of nose excoriated; diphtheria (Arum).

Face.—°Pale, sallow and bloated; in intermittent fever (Ars., Natr. mur.). °Swelling of the submaxillary and parotid glands; in diphtheria. °Blueness of the lips; in tuberculosis.

Mouth.—°Tongue coated thick and brown; diphtheria. °Fœtor oris; in diphtheria and scarlatina.

Throat.—°Malignant angina during scarlatina, with paleness of skin, quick exhaustion and rapid destruction of mucous membranes of fauces. °Diphtheria; great fetor oris; submaxillary glands swollen and painful; nose completely stopped up with a purulent bloody substance; corners of

nose excoriated; tongue coated thick and brown; both tonsils covered with a gray exudation, which on disappearing leaves a bloody ulcer with uneven edges; lower half of uvula gangrenous, upper half covered with exudation; posterior wall of fauces completely covered with exudation; swallowing of liquids very difficult; great prostration; sleeplessness; pulse small, very frequent.

Stomach.—°Thirst which cannot be appeased, during attacks of suffocation; in tuberculosis. °Eggs and fish cause painless diarrhœa at once. °Nausea and vomiting, followed by sleep (*Ant. tart.*), hemicrania.

Abdomen.—°Left hypochondriac region enlarged; also abdomen bloated; in intermittent fever.

Stool.—°Diarrhœa from malaria (*Chin. sulph.*); stools thin, watery, offensive (*Ars.*); with pains in bowels.

Urinary Organs.—°Spasmodic retention of urine.

Respiratory Organs.—°Hoarseness in diphtheria; seemed to prevent diphtheritic membrane from spreading to larynx. °Attacks of suffocation begin in morning and last till noon, with blue lips, hands and nails. Tuberculosis. °Must sit bent forward, and, if possible, at an open window during attack of suffocation (*Ars., Carb. v.*); worse in any other position. °Dyspnœa with anxiety; in tuberculosis. °Senile sub-acute catarrh with periodical fever, generally worse at night. °Paralysis of respiratory muscles on left side; intercostal neuralgia.

Heart and Pulse.—°*Angina pectoris, with dropsical symptoms, venous hyperæmia and cyanosis.* Trembling of heart; palpitation, noticed on leaning against back. Sensation as if heart had stopped; beats not perceptible; action irregular. *Pulse small; very frequent (200); irregular.* °Violent neuralgic pain in left mammary region, as though torn with red hot tongs; intercostal neuralgia.

Limbs.—°Blueness of hands and nails: tuberculosis. °Limbs icy-cold; tuberculosis.

Generalities.—°*Great prostration.* °Epileptiform spasms.

Sleep.—°Deep sleep after suffocative attacks. °Restless sleep; sleeplessness.

Fever.—°Intermittent fever; chill always in forenoon, not at a regular hour; sometimes once every day, again every other

day; sometimes paroxysms close with perspiration, sometimes without; before attack, headache, yawning and stretching. Chilliness coming in waves in evening, with restlessness; gooseflesh; worse on moving hands and feet to a cool place in bed, also on motion, and by thinking of it. After chill, fever toward midnight; pulse full and strong, with inclination to throw off covers. No sweat after fever, but weak broken-up feeling in morning and no appetite for breakfast. °Violent fever, with great prostration, in diphtheria and malignant scarlatina. Cold, clammy sweat all over.

Skin.—Dry skin, pallor of skin, with rapid exhaustion. Periodical furuncula and abscesses, which relieve the head.

Conditions.—Hydrogenoid constitution (*Aran.*).

Compare.—Apis, Ars., Aran., Chin. sulph., Cinch.

THERAPEUTICS.

The clinical range of this drug has already been sufficiently set forth and need not be repeated. Its chief use is in the treatment of intermittent fever and other diseases due to malarial poisoning, and in malignant forms of diphtheria and scarlet fever.

CHININUM SULPHURICUM.

Synonym.—Sulphate of Quinine. *Common name.*—Quinine. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The physiological action of Quinine is not definitely settled. Probably its chief center of action is upon the base of the brain and the ganglionic nerve centers, yet it is equally probable that the cerebro-spinal system is primarily affected. From these centers of action the drug exerts its power upon nearly every organ and tissue of the body. The blood becomes hyperfibrinized, and the number of red corpuscles are diminished, thus causing leucocythæmia and anæmia, resulting in general debility and prostration, for which it is a true homœopathic

remedy. The force and frequency of the heart's action are at first increased, afterward diminished and enfeebled, and the temperature of the body reduced, the vaso-motor nerve centers being at first stimulated and afterward paralyzed. Hyperæmia of local parts, bordering upon inflammation, may be set up; the cerebrum being especially involved in this action, as is evinced by the characteristic brain symptoms so commonly manifest. Thus Quinine is homœopathic to inflammations and fevers, as well as to the conditions of debility which result therefrom. The likeness of its pathogenesis to those conditions resulting from malarial poisoning is sufficient to explain its successful use in the treatment of intermittent and pernicious fevers, in which it may be, and often is, the true homœopathic remedy. The spleen becomes enlarged and hypertrophied, its blood-making properties being destroyed, thus aiding in the production of an anæmic condition. This is accomplished through the profound action had upon the pneumogastric nerve, by which also the liver becomes paretic and congested, causing jaundice, and giving rise to many functional disturbances of the digestive tract. The supra-orbital branch of the trigeminus is especially affected by Quinine, which causes hyperæsthesia and severe neuralgic pains, without necessarily having associated there with malaria or other disturbing influences, as is usually the case when other local nerves are affected. Quinine causes blindness and deafness, and produces stupor, delirium, and even convulsions. The most important feature of the action of Quinine is the intermittent character of the attacks which it produces, and the general resemblance of its effects to those which result from malaria. Dr. Allen well remarks that while Quinine "arrests the development of low forms of vegetable life, and especially of the poison of marsh malaria, it rarely antidotes the effects of the poison on the system"; and for this reason the drug is very seldom useful in the treatment of the many phases of chronic malarial poisoning, or even in acute cases after the effects of the poison are well developed.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Buoyancy, excited state; later despondency. ***Feeling of impending evil*** (Alum., Anac., Ars., Calc. c.); anxiety. Memory "muddled"; thoughts not clear.

Head.—*Whirling in head like a mill wheel. Vertigo with buzzing in ears, difficult breathing and sickness at stomach.* Heaviness and confusion of head. Violent headache; throbbing, pressive, or tearing pains in forehead and temples. Frontal headache; a shaking pain; feels every step; begins toward noon with chill. °*Intermittent neuralgia at regular hours.* °*Intermittent headache; violent throbbing, with vertigo and heat in face; involuntary closing of eyelids from prostration.* °Headache; pain not severe, but day after day and week after week the brain is one continued ache. Distension of veins about head and neck.

Eyes.—Disk and retina very anæmic; disk looks dry. Dim vision, as from a net or from a fog (*Caust.*, Phos., Merc., Puls., *Sulph.*). Pupils dilated (*Bell., Hyos.*, Stram.). Eyes very sensitive to light (Acon., *Bell.*, Cinch.); lachrymation; in the full glare of light. Bright light and sparks before the eyes. (*Cycl., Merc.*). Neuralgic twitches in supra and infra-orbital nerves; generally periodic. °Intermittent strabismus; child would squint one day and be entirely well the next. °Conjunctiva injected; lids red and swollen, pupils contracted; lachrymation; extreme photophobia; tearing in orbit, and headache, with thirst and fever; all appearing every second day. Black spot, size of pin's head, moves with right eye. Blindness. Twitching of the eyelids (Agar.). °*Severe supra-orbital neuralgia* (Bell., Cinch., *Spig.*); *occurring daily.*

Ears.—*Ringing and roaring in the ears* (Acon., Ars., Bell., Cinch., Sulph.); also with deafness. *Buzzing in ears.*

Nose.—°Violent epistaxis of young persons.

Face.—Pale; suffering; sickly; puffy; earthy; œdematous. Aching about left malar bone. Jaundiced hue of face and conjunctiva. Neuralgia of left lower jaw (Cinch., *Spig.*). Facial neuralgia; morning periodicity; commences under eye, and extends into and around it.

Mouth.—Mouth dry. Thirst, mostly only during sweat. Tongue white (*Ant. c., Bry.*, Merc.); thick yellow fur; yellow at root (Merc. iod.); flabby (Merc.). Saliva increased (Cinch., Merc., Iodi., Nitr. ac.). Excessive repugnance to all food. Taste pasty, flat or bitter. Speech disturbed or difficult (Caust., Gels., Hyos.).

Stomach.—Anorexia, or loss of appetite. Eructations; pyrosis; hiccough; nausea; vomiting. Pressure in pit of stomach. Pressure in stomach after eating, followed by cutting pains in abdomen. °Dyspepsia or cardialgia, with nausea, loathing of food, eructations, bitter taste, vomiting of bile.

Abdomen.—Pain in region of liver shortly before going to bed. °*Painful enlargement of spleen after intermittent;* also with dropsy (*Ars.*). Dull pain in region of spleen, disappearing on pressure; also stitches in spleen. Distension of abdomen, with much rumbling and discharge of flatus (*Carb. v., Cinch., Lyc., Sulph.*). Violent cutting, colicky pains, especially in region of transverse colon; also after eating. °Relaxed condition of digestive organs of old people.

Stool.—°Dysentery; the fever intermits, or the evacuations exhale a gangrenous odor (*Ars.*). Nightly diarrhœa. Constipation or soft stools, followed by weakness. Stools pappy, frothy, frequent with much wind.

Urine.—Deposit of a straw-yellow, granular, or of a brick-red sediment. Urine turbid, high-colored, and of a strong, urinous odor (Benz. ac.). Hæmaturia; albuminuria.

Female Organs.—Passive metrorrhagia, with diminished irritability.

Respiratory Organs.—Cough caused by tickling in the larynx and bronchi. Breathing increased, slow, irregular (*Digit.*). Oppression of the chest, can scarcely breathe from weakness. °Stitches and sticking pains in sides of chest (Bry., Kali carb.); intercostal neuralgia.

Heart and Pulse.—Præcordial anxiety; palpitation; heart feeble; general prostration (Acon., Ars., Digit.). Pulse full and large; weak, trembling, scarcely perceptible (Acon., Ars.).

Neck and Back.—*Sensitiveness of last cervical and first dorsal vertebræ to pressure*; also of dorsal vertebræ. Third dorsal painful to touch, *with oppression of the chest* (Phos.). °Periodical pains in back; returning about midnight, and extending into head; spinal irritation.

Limbs.—Weakness; trembling; power of will over limbs seem greatly hampered. Hands cold, and cold sweat. °Inflammatory rheumatism; acute, articular; fever, remitting or intermitting; joints exquisitely sensitive (Cinch.). Heavi-

ness and aching in all the limbs, and especially in joints. °Sciatic neuralgia on right side.

Generalities.—Restlessness; excessive sensibility to touch and to noises. Internal bad feeling, as of coming illness. Weakness; trembling; faintness; hunger. °Great sensitiveness to external influences. Great weariness, heaviness and disinclination to work. *Intermittent neuralgic pains in various parts. Symptoms return periodically* (Ars.), *on alternate days* (Cinch.), *or antepone.* °Suppuration, with chilliness (Hep. s., Merc.); profuse sweat (*Ars., Cinch., Phos.*, Sulph. ac.). °Œdema, especially with liver and spleen affections (*Ars.*); malaria (*Ars., Cinch.*). °*Feels weak and nervous; a little exercise gives him palpitation.* °*Debility, caused by considerable loss of fluids; particularly after weakening loss of blood* (*Cinch.*). Twitching or clonic spasms in limbs. Tetanic convulsions, with loss of consciousness.

Sleep.—Sleeplessness; °from over-stimulation of the nervous system.

Fever.—*Chill, regular paroxysm at the same hour* (Ced.). *Decided shaking chill at 3 p.m. Distinct cold, hot and sweating stages, and a perfect apyrexia.*

Chill 10–11 A.M. (Natr. mur.) and 3–10 P.M., periodical, anteponing, tertian (Cinch.), or quartan; trembling of the limbs; pain in spleen (Ars.); spine sensitive; face pale; thirst; lips blue; ringing in the ears (*Cinch.*). General chilliness, especially in the back. Extremities, also nose and chin, cold. Bodily temperature diminished. Heat intense; fullness of head; face red; great thirst; after going to bed, heat, with frequent yawning and sneezing; delirious; veins on arms and legs enlarge; skin hot and dry. Pain in spine on pressure. Flushes of heat with thirst 4 P.M.

Sweat with thirst; profuse even while quiet; coming on gradually after the heat; profuse also on least motion (Calc. c., Merc., Phos.); very profuse mornings in bed (Calc. c., *Nitr. ac., Phos.*); profuse, exhausting, nightly diarrhœa; profuse sweat during sleep (*Cinch., Phos.*); *debilitating sweat.*

Conditions.—Cachectic persons weakened by loss of blood.

Compare.—Ars., Ced., Cinch., Eupat., Ferr., Lach., Natr. mur.

THERAPEUTICS.

The clinical uses of Quinine have been detailed in the foregoing general analysis and symptomatology. It is undoubtedly most often useful in intermittent fever when the paroxysms recur at the same hour every day or every other day, or else occur a little earlier each day; distinct stages, apyrexia perfect; generally great sensitiveness and pain on pressure in dorsal region. In such cases the drug is homœopathic and will cure. More often it is prescribed from a physiological standpoint and without proper indications, when it may temporarily neutralize the poison but does not cure, only having the effect of complicating the case with other symptoms and conditions, which makes its cure by the appropriate remedy all the more difficult. Quinine may be indicated in all conditions of malarial origin, if the symptoms agree, but not upon a pathological basis alone; remittent, and pernicious fevers; congestive chills; enlarged spleen; enlarged and congested liver; jaundice; anæmia; leucocythemia; debility. To be thought of when typhoid fever, eruptive fevers, pneumonia, etc., display intermittent symptoms, or become rapidly pernicious; inflammations and suppurations; œdema; congestion of the brain; apoplexia; neuralgia; spinal irritation; rheumatism; dyspepsia; deafness; amaurosis, etc.

CICUTA VIROSA.

Natural order.—Umbelliferæ. *Common names.*—Water Hemlock. Cowbane. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant growing near streams and ponds and on wet lands in Germany and Western France. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts pre-eminently as a cerebro-spinal irritant, producing tetanus, epileptic and epileptiform convulsions, trismus, and local tonic and clonic spasms in general. Its action closely resembles that of Nux vomica, with the important difference that in the latter the consciousness is unimpaired, while in Cicuta the functions of the brain are paralyzed, and an entire loss of consciousness is the result.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Weeping, moaning and howling (Verat. alb.). Aberration of mind, singing, performing the most grotesque dancing steps, shouting (*Hyos., Stram.*). Quiet disposition, contented, happy. Dull and stupid, mental torpor (Hyos., *Op.*); loss of ideas; unconsciousness. Anxiety, excessively affected by sad stories. Excitement and apprehension about the future.

Head.—Vertigo; and reeling; falling to the ground. Jerking and twitching of the head. Severe occipital headache. Stupefying pain externally in forehead; worse during rest. °Affections of the brain from concussion; spasms (Cupr.).

Eyes.—Staring at objects. *Pupils dilated and insensible* (*Bell., Hyos.*, Op., Œnan.). Pupils at first contracted, afterward dilated. Objects appear double (*Aur.*, Bell., Phyt., Stram.). Objects appear to alternately approach and recede.

Ears.—Hardness of hearing.

Face.—Face red; pallid; cadaverous (*Ars., Verat. alb.*). Distortions, either horrible or ridiculous (Cupr.). Convulsions of the facial muscles (*Agar.*, Ign., Nux v.).

Mouth.—Teeth clenched, lockjaw (Absinth., Hyos., Laur., *Nux v.*). Grinding of the teeth (Arn., Hell., Ign., Cina., Podo.). Swelling of the tongue; white, painful, burning ulcers on edges of tongue; painful to touch. Speech difficult; when talking he feels a jerk in the head, from before backward, as if he had to swallow the word, as in hiccough. Foam in and at the mouth (Coccul., Cupr., Laur., Naja).

Throat.—Inability to swallow; throat appears to be grown together. Dryness in the throat.

Stomach.—Great thirst (Acon., Bry., Cham.). Longing for coal. Violent hiccough (Nux v., Hyos., Stram., *Sec. cor.*). Burning in the stomach (Ars., Camph., Canth.); and pressure. Swelling and throbbing in pit of stomach. Vomiting; with convulsions. Sudden shock deep in the stomach causes opisthotonos.

Abdomen.—Rumbling and roaring in the abdomen. Distension and painfulness of abdomen.

Stools.—Frequent liquid stools. Diarrhœa early in the morning, with irresistible desire to urinate.

Urine.—Involuntary micturition. Spurting of urine. (*Ars.*, Bell., *Hyos.*, Op.). Passes large quantities of urine or else none at all.

Male Organs.—Testicles drawn up. Stitches in fossæ naviculares, with nightly emissions.

Female Organs.—Menses delayed; spasmodic state if the menses do not appear. Tearing and drawing in the os coccygis, during menses. °Eclampsia during child-birth.

Respiratory Organs.—Oppression, want of breath; may arise from tonic spasm of pectoral muscles (Cupr.). Tightness of chest; scarcely able to breathe. Cold sensation in chest. Burning and heat in chest.

Back.—*Back bent backward like an arch* (Cupr. Nux v., Op.). Pain on inner surface of scapulæ. Tearing and jerking in coccyx.

Limbs.—Trembling in all the limbs. Weakness of arms and legs. *Spasmodic distortion of the limbs* (Cina.). Complete powerlessness of limbs after sudden jerks.

Upper Limbs.—*Frequent involuntary jerking and twitching in arms and fingers* (Cupr.). Nails blue.

Lower Limbs.—His legs refused to carry him and he staggered. Trembling of one leg. Jerking.

Generalities.—Spasms of all muscles (*Agar.*, Zinc.). Spasms with dark redness of face, blue lips and bloody froth from the mouth.

Convulsions, with loss of consciousness (Absinth.); *frightful distortion of the limbs and whole body* (Agar.). *Convulsions with opisthotonos* (Absinth., Nux v., Op.).

Epileptic attacks, with swelling of the stomach, as from violent spasms of the diaphragm; hiccough, screaming, redness of the face, trismus, loss of consciousness, and distortions of limbs (Absinth., *Bell.*, Œnan.). Tonic spasms renewed from slightest touch (*Stram.*); from opening the door and from loud talking (*Stram.*). °Sudden rigidity with jerks, afterward relaxation and weakness, during worm affections. Sensation in many parts, as from a bruise. Catalepsy, limbs hang down and patient appears lifeless. Sweat, most at night; on abdomen. Chills; chilliness, with a desire for warmth and warm stove.

Sleep.—Frequent waking, with sweat all over feels refreshed. Vivid dreams about events of previous day.

Skin.—*Elevated eruptions as large as peas, on face and hands with burning pain when touched*; later becomes confluent (Ant. tart., Crot. tig.). Burning, suppurating eruptions. Red vesicles on right scapula, painful to touch.

Compare.—Absinth., *Acon.*, Bell., Coni., Cupr., Lach., *Hydroc. ac.*, Hyos., *Nux v.*, Puls., Stram., Verat. alb.

Antidotes.—*Arn., Op.;* for large doses: Tobacco.

Cicuta Antidote.—Opium.

THERAPEUTICS.

Cicuta is an invaluable remedy for convulsions from any cause where consciousness is lost—epileptic, hysterical, from indigestion, worms, repercussed eruptions, etc., frightful distortions, opisthotonos, frothing at the mouth, and other symptoms above detailed. The paroxysm always followed by profound exhaustion. Spasms relieved by touch, jar or loud noise. Spasmodic affections in general. Chorea. Affections from concussion of the brain, especially convulsions. Cerebro-spinal meningitis, especially with convulsions. Mania. Melancholia. Has been used for deafness in old people, with sudden detonations in ears, especially on swallowing. Neuralgia of coccyx, especially during menstruation. Pustular eruptions, with yellowish honey-colored scabs, becoming fatty, especially about the corners of the mouth, matting the whiskers. Has been used in somnambulism.

CIMICIFUGA.

Synonyms.—Actea Racemosa. Macrotys. *Natural order.*—Ranunculaceæ. *Common name.*—Black Cohosh. Black Snake Root. Squaw Root. Rattleweed. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant indigenous to the United-States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the brain and spinal cord Cimicifuga affects directly the entire nervous system, disturbing the nerve centers

and producing a universal depressing irritant condition, which indirectly extends to the muscular system, and to the female generative organs, giving rise to various disorders indicating rheumatic and neuralgic disturbances of those parts. Cimicifuga is supposed to increase the contractility of unstriped muscular fiber, but to a less degree than by Ergot. The heartbeats are slower and stronger, and the arterial tension increased. In the brain, the primary action is to cause congestion, giving rise to vertigo, dilated pupils, and other symptoms resembling those of Belladonna, though less intense in their manifestations.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—°Thinks she is going crazy (Calc. c.). Miserable, dejected feeling. *Feels grieved and troubled, with sighing* (*Ign.*). °Mania following disappearance of neuralgia. °Incessant talking, changing from one subject to another (*Lach.*). Fear of death (*Acon., Ars., Agn.*, Nitr. ac.). Not disposed to fix the attention on anything (Æthus., Gels., *Nux v., Phos. ac.*).

Head.—Vertigo, *fullness, and dull aching in vertex* and impaired vision. Rush of blood to the head (*Bell.*); *brain feels too large* for the cranium (Arg. nit., Glon.). *Dull aching, particularly in occiput*, during afternoon and evening; worse indoors, better in the open air. Headache through the whole brain, *with distinct sense of soreness in occipital region*, worse on motion. Pain in vertex in afternoon; paroxysmal, worse mornings. Severe pain in head and eyeballs, increased on slightest motion (*Bell., Bry.*). Excruciating pain in right side of head, back of orbit. Top of head feels as if it would fly off (*Bapt.*). Headache better in the open air.

Eyes.—Intense aching pain in the eyeballs (*Aloe, Spig.*). Dilated pupils, with dark spots before the eyes. Eyes congested during headache. Black specks before the eyes.

Face.—Pale, eyes large, sunken, surrounded by dark rings. Neuralgia affecting malar bone; pain goes off at night and reappears next day. Frequent flushes of heat; wants to be in the open air.

Mouth.—Breath offensive. Mouth and tongue hot and dry.

Throat.—Soreness of throat.

Stomach.—Nausea, eructations, headache and tremor (more in women). Sharp pains across the hypogastrium. Sinking or goneness in the epigastrium (Bapt., Hydras., *Ign.*, Petrol., *Sep.*, Sulph., Viburn.).

Abdomen.—Periodical collicky pains, better bending double and after stool (*Coloc.*). Excruciating pains in the bowels, small of back and limbs. Abdominal muscles sore.

Stool.—Alternate diarrhœa and constipation (*Ant. crud.*, Iodi., Nux v.). Frequent, thin, dark, offensive stools (Ars.).

Urinary Organs.—Incessant flow of urine. Pressing in region of kidneys and small of back.

Female Organs.—*Menses irregular, delayed or suppressed* (*Puls.*, Senecio, Sep.). °*Hysterical or epileptical spasms at time of menses.* Pain in uterine region shoot from side to side. Pains in ovarian region shoot upward. Bearing down in uterine region and small of back; limbs feel heavy, torpid (Aloe, *Puls.*, Sep.). Severe pain in lower part of abdomen. °*Rheumatic dismenorrhœa.* °Leucorrhœa with sensation of weight in the uterus (*Sep.*). °During pregnancy; *nausea*; false labor-like pains (*Gels., Sec.*); sharp pains across abdomen; sleeplessness (Coff. c.). °During parturition "shivers," first stage (Acon.); pains too strong, spasmodic cardiac neuralgia; lochia suppressed (Acon.); rigid os (Bell., *Gels.*); puerperal mania (*Hyos.*). Infra-mammary pains, worse on left side. Burning in the mammæ.

Respiratory Organs.—Night cough, dry, constant, short (Alum., *Hyos.*, Puls.). Tickling in throat, with violent cough (*Phos.*). Pains in sides of chest, worse from motion (Bell., *Bry.*, Merc. Phos.).

Heart.—Pain in region of the heart, followed by palpitation. Pulse weak and irregular.

Neck and Back.—*Rheumatic pains in the muscles of the neck and back; a feeling of stiffness and retraction* (*Rhus tox.*). °Violent lightning-like pains in posterior spinal sclerosis. °Stiff neck from cold air (*Dulc.*), from moving even the hands. *Drawing tensive pain at points of spinous processes of three upper dorsal vertebræ*; in morning on bending neck forward. Sensitiveness of the spine (*Agar.*); especially in the cervical and upper dorsal regions. Severe aching pain in the lumbar and sacral

regions (*Æsc.*); down the thighs and through the hips, with heavy pressing down (*Æsc.*). °Head and neck retracted (in spotted fever).

Limbs.—Constant irregular motion of left arm; arm useless. Rheumatic pains in the joints, with heat and swelling (*Bry.*). Twitching of fingers and toes. Aching in the limbs. *Excessive muscular soreness* (*Arn.*). *Rheumatism affecting the belly of the muscles.* Trembling of the fingers when writing. Trembling of the limbs, is scarcely able to walk. Uneasy feeling in limbs, causing restlessness. Pain and soreness in tendo-achillis, when walking in open air, and a shortening sensation. Burning pain in right great toe; extending up the limb.

Generalities.—Weakness, trembling, and spasmodic action of the muscles. *Nervous shuddering, tremor all over the body.* °Alternate tonic and clonic spasms. °Epileptic and hysterical convulsions. Sharp lancinating pains in various parts, associated with ovarian or uterine irritation. General feeling of intoxication. *Restless* in forenoon; nervous in afternoon; cannot fix attention on anything. Affects the left side most. Pains come on suddenly. Pains like electric shocks here and there. *General bruised feeling of the whole body, as if sore.*

Sleep.—Obstinate insomnia (Coff. c., Op.). Unpleasant dreams of being in trouble. Restless sleep.

Compare.—Act. spic., Arn., *Acon.*, Bapt., *Bry.*, Bell., *Caul.*, Cinch., Clem., *Gels.*, Hyos., Ign., Lil. tig., *Puls.*, Ranunc., Silic.

Antidotes.—Acon., Bapt., Caul., Gels., Puls.

THERAPEUTICS.

The clinical value of Cimicifuga depends largely upon its power to produce and cure reflex nervous symptoms, especially such as arise from irritation of the ovaries or uterus. It is invaluable in the treatment of all rheumatic, neuralgic and choreic affections in nervous, hysterical women arising from irritation of these organs. In addition to the usual symptoms indicating such reflex disturbances the patient may complain of headache in the vertex and occiput; top of the head feels as if it would fly off; pain in the eyeballs, etc. Hysterical or epileptiform spasms at time of menses. Chorea at the age of puberty,

the menses not appearing, left side most affected. Only second to Pulsatilla in amenorrhœa, especially suppressed menstruation from cold or emotions. Menses irregular. Partial amenorrhœa. A valuable remedy in all forms of dysmenorrhœa, especially neuralgic or rheumatic. Rarely useful in menorrhagia, but may be indicated by the subjective symptoms. Ovarian neuralgia, especially left side, pains shoot upward, great tenderness, ovaritis. Cervical endometritis, in nervous, hysterical patients, with leucorrhœa, weight and bearing down in uterine region, etc. During pregnancy useful for nausea. Neuralgic pains like false labor pains; sleeplessness. Often useful in the lying-in room for false pains which shoot upward and across the abdomen; "shivers" in first stage; suppressed lochia; rigid os; puerperal mania; severe after-pains. Cimicifuga has proved useful in various mental disorders; delirium tremens; puerperal mania; nausea following disappearance of neuralgia; melancholia; in all these conditions the patient is restless both mentally and physically, cannot remain long in one place, or cannot talk without continually changing the subject; extremely nervous. Also useful in cerebro-spinal meningitis; spinal irritation, sensitiveness, especially in cervical and upper dorsal regions; nausea on pressure, etc.; locomotor ataxia, with violent lightning-like pains; sciatica. An extremely valuable remedy in rheumatism affecting the belly or fleshy part of the muscles, worse on motion, nervous and restless; rheumatism of the back and neck; lumbago; especially valuable in pleurodynia, worse on left side, and in left inframammary region. Angina pectoris. Nervous cough, brought on by an attempt to speak.

CINA.

Synonym.—Artemesia Cina. *Natural order.*—Compositæ. *Common name.*—Wormseed. *Habitat.*—A plant native of Persia, Asia Minor and other parts of the east. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried unexpanded flowers.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the intestinal canal, producing irritation and giving rise to a train of symptoms closely resembling those

which indicate chronic irritation, inflammation, and the presence of intestinal worms. It also acts upon the brain and other organs, but this action is secondary to the primary irritation of the bowels. Santonin, the active principle of Cina, is often used in its stead, its characteristic action being the same, though possibly somewhat more uniform and intense.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Delirium and crying out. Child cries piteously if taken hold of or carried (Reverse, *Cham.*); lachrymose and complaining. *Ill-humored* (Bry., Cham.); *cannot be quieted; averse to being caressed and rejects everything offered* (*Cham.*). Child does not want to be touched (*Ant. crud.*). Earnest and sensitive, offended at the slightest joke.

Head.—Vertigo; on rising from bed, better lying down, with blackness before the eyes; faintness and tottering. Headache in the morning, with affection of the eyes. Stupefying headache, especially in the forehead, afterward in occiput, when walking in open air. Drawing from left frontal eminence to root of nose, causing confusion of head. Intermittent pressure, as from a heavy weight on middle of vertex. Slow stitch, extending from above upper orbital margin deep into the brain.

Eyes.—Pupils dilated (*Bell., Hyos.,* Op., *Stram.*). On rising from the bed, black before the eyes, with dizziness in head, and faintness; totters to and fro; relieved by lying down (Dulc.). Pulsation of superciliary muscles, a kind of convulsions.

Ears.—Dull stitches below the mastoid process. Cramp-like jerking in the external ear, like earache. Dullness of hearing.

Nose.—Violent sneezing (Acon., Gels., Sang.). *Boring in the nose with the fingers* (Arum, Selen.).

Face.—*Pale, with sickly look about the eyes* (*Ars.*); *pale and cold* (*Camph., Verat. alb.*). *White and bluish about the mouth.* Pain, as if the malar bones were pressed together with pincers; worse from external pressure.

Mouth.—Grinding of teeth at night (Ars., Cic., Hell.). Whitish sore place on margin of tongue, very painful to touch.

Throat.—Dryness of the throat. Frequent motion, as though swallowing something. Inability to swallow, especially fluids (Bell.).

Stomach.—*Great hunger soon after eating* (*Lyc.*). *Desires many and different things.* Thirst (Acon., Ars., Bry., Rhus tox.). Violent vomiting, only mucus (*Ant. crud.*). Gnawing sensation in the stomach, as from hunger (Ign.).

Abdomen.—Painful twisting about the navel (*Coloc.*). Pinching or cramp-like pressure transversely across epigastric region after a meal. Abdomen hard and distended (*Ars., Calc. c., Coloc.*).

Stool and Anus.—Itching of the anus (Alum., Ars., *Graph.*, Sulph.). Watery diarrhœa (Acon., *Ars., Cinch., Podo.*).

Urinary Organs.—Frequent urging with passage of much urine (Apis). Urine becomes turbid immediately (*Chel.*, Coloc.).

Respiratory Organs.—*Short, interrupted breathing. Hacking cough in morning after rising*; from irritation, as of dust. Hoarse, gagging cough in evening. Mucus hangs in larynx in the morning, soon collecting again after expectoration. Respiration short, with omission of some inspirations. °Violent periodically recurring paroxysms of whooping cough (Dros.); excited by sensation, as if down were in the throat, or by adherent mucus in the larynx.

Back and Neck.—Drawing, tearing pain down along the whole spine. Tearing, jerking pains in middle of spine. Bruised pain in small of back. Fatiguing pains in loins, as if he had stood a long time.

Generalities.—*Twitching of the limbs* (Calc. c., Ign.). Jerkings and distortions of the limbs (Cic.). Trembling of the body, with shivering sensation, while yawning.

Epilepsy, with rigidity and full consciousness. *Convulsions; child becomes suddenly stiff; there is a gurgling noise, as though water were poured out of a bottle, from the throat to the abdomen.* Dull twinges, sometimes like a pinching, at others like a pressure, or a blow, or a jerk, or again like an itching of various places, but especially at the posterior portion of the crest of the ilium, on the hip; the places are painful on pressure, as if sore or bruised. Child restless, uneasy, pale, and weak; wants to be carried.

Sleep.—Tossing about in sleep, with cries and lamentations (Acon.).

Fever.—Chill daily at same hour, then heat without thirst

(Ign.). Chill with shivering and shaking, even near warm stove, with hot cheeks, no thirst. Heat most severe over head and face (Acon., Bell.). *Burning heat of face, glowing redness of cheeks*; thirst for cold drinks (*Bell.*). Fever daily at same hour (Cact.). Cold sweat on forehead, nose and hands (*Verat. alb.*).

Compare.—Absinth., Arn., Ars., Bell., *Calc. c.*, Cham., Chenop., Cinch., Ferr., Ign., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Spig.

Antidotes.—Camph., Caps., *Cinch.*, Ipec., Pip. nigr.

Cina Antidotes.—Caps., Cinch., Merc.

THERAPEUTICS.

Cina is mostly useful for children with worm affections; both round and thread worms (not pin worms); face pale; white about the mouth; boring nose with finger; grinding teeth at night; great hunger; restless sleep, fever, etc. Strabismus from worms. Asthenopia from defective accommodation. Convulsions, chorea, etc., particularly when resulting from intestinal irritation, especially from worms. Often useful in whooping cough; spasmodic gagging cough, brought on by irritation as from dust. Capillary bronchitis in children. Diarrhœa. Enuresis. Cina is often useful for remittent fever simulating worm fever. Intermittent fever in children; paroxysms at same hour every day; no thirst either during chill or fever.

CINCHONA.

Synonym.—Cinchona officinalis. Cinchona Calisaya. *Natural order.*—Rubiaceæ. *Common names.*—China. Yellow Peruvian Bark. *Habitat.*—A tall, stately tree growing in Bolivia and Southern Peru. *Preparation.*—Tincture and triturations from the powdered bark.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Cinchona acts upon the ganglionic nervous system, more especially upon that portion which presides over the functions of vegetation, producing a condition of general depression and exhaustion, diminishing the vital turgor, and modifying the

digestive functions. The quantity and quality of the blood are altered. It becomes thin and watery, the circulation lacks energy, and, as a consequence, we have general debility and erethism, while various functional disturbances are manifest, such as hæmorrhage, profuse sweat and urine, watery diarrhœa, etc. In the vegetative sphere Cinchona shows a special affinity for the liver and spleen, and here may be said to exist its most important relations. In the liver it produces hyperæmia and congestion, prostrating all functional performance, and giving rise to a long train of biliary symptoms, of which jaundice is one of great importance. In the spleen it also produces hyperæmia, which tends to congestion, and finally to enlargement of the organ. Through the ganglionic nervous system, and in connection with the disturbances of the system above set forth, Cinchona has a fever-producing power in an eminent degree, the latter almost invariably partaking of that character which in disease would indicate a malarial origin, periodicity being one of its most essential features. The chief characteristic of Cinchona is an excessive sensitiveness of the nervous system, all symptoms being aggravated by the slightest contact, by motion, and by physical or mental effort. Also prostration, with neither thirst nor hunger.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Ideas and projects crowd on his mind, especially in evening and at night (*Coff. c.*). Cheerfulness alternating with gloom. Sudden screaming and tossing about during cheerful mood. Excessively anxious solicitude about trifles. Excessive excitability, with despondency and intolerance of noise. Indifference and apathy (Berb., Merc., Phos., Phos. ac.). Inconsolable anxiety; fearful; apprehensive (Acon., Aur., Bell., Ign., Phos.). Peevish, ill-humored, easily angered (*Bry., Cham.*). Slow flow of ideas, cannot arrange his thoughts; makes mistakes when writing or speaking, reverses words; easily disturbed by the talking of others. Dislike to all mental or physical exertion.

Head.—Dullness and confusion of head in morning, as from intoxication (*Coccul., Nux v., Puls.*, Rhus tox.); or coryza; or from sitting up at night, and sleeplessness. Confusion with tensive pain in the forehead and orbits. Vertigo; head

inclined to sink backward (Agar.); on waking at night; on raising head (Bry.); after loss of animal fluids from anæmia. °Intense throbbing headache after excessive hæmorrhage. °Headache from suppressed coryza. °Headache in occiput after sexual excesses or onanism (Phos. ac., Staph.). *Headache as if the skull would burst* (Bry., Merc., *Natr. mur.*); *the brain beats in waves against the skull* (*Glon.*). Pressive headache, from within outward. Acute jerking, tearing pains in the head; worse on motion and walking; better when lying down. Aching deep in the brain when walking, with constriction; worse on right side of forehead and in occiput. Aching in forehead when sitting, changing to temples on bending backwards. Spasmodic pain in vertex, then bruised sensation in side of head, worse from motion. Contractive pain in scalp on left side of occiput; as if drawn to one point.

Headache worse from draught of air; in the open air, from slightest touch; better from hard pressure (*Bell.*). Scalp sensitive to touch (Acon., Bell., *Merc.*); roots of hair hurt when hair is moved. Profuse sweat on head (*Sil.*), especially when walking in open air.

Eyes.—Dimness and weakness of sight. Yellow color of the eyes (Canth., Chel., Iodi., Plumb.). Eyes sensitive to bright light (Acon., *Bell.*). Motion of eyes painful with sensation of mechanical hinderance. Lachrymation, with crawling pain in eyes and on inner surface of lids. Pupils dilated; contracted.

Ears.—*Ringing in the ears* (Calc. c., Merc., Nux v.). Humming, roaring, or tickling in the ears (Acon., *Bell.*). Hardness of hearing.

Nose.—Frequent nosebleeds, especially mornings (Agar., Amb., *Bry.*); also with anæmia; ringing in ears; fainting, etc. Pressive pain in root of nose (Acon., Kali bi., Hep. s.), extending to side of nose.—Fluent coryza, with sneezing and lachrymation; attacks of stopped coryza.

Face.—Complexion pale; sometimes earthy, grayish-yellow, or black (Ars.). Face pale, sunken, pinched; eyes sunken (*Ars., Verat. alb.*); and surrounded by blue margins (Ipec., Kali iod., *Sec. c.*, Sulph.). Pale, sickly appearance, as after excesses. Lips dry, coated black, wrinkled and

chapped (Ars.). Submaxillary glands swollen (Calc. c., Baryt., Iodi.). °Periodical prosopalgia; pains excessive; skin sensitive to touch; mostly in infra-orbital and maxillary branches (*Spig.*).

Mouth.—The teeth are loose and painful only when chewing Carb. an., Merc., Nitr. ac.). Throbbing toothache; jerking; digging. Toothache worse from least contact; from draught of air (Sulph.); better from pressing teeth together. Tongue coated yellow (*Chel.*), white dirty. Painful swelling posteriorly on side of tongue. Burning stitches on the tongue. Dryness of the mouth (Ars., Bry., Nux v., Puls.). Taste flat, insipid; first sweetish, then sour; slimy, *bitter* (Acon., *Bry.*, Coloc., *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*); everything tastes bitter, even tobacco smoke. Salivation °day and night, years after mercury; great weakness, especially of stomach.

Stomach.—*No desire for eating or drinking*; only while eating that appetite and natural taste returns. Desires for various things without knowing what. Longing for acid (Ant. crud., Ant. tart.), fruit, wine (Bry.). Aversion to coffee and beer (Nux v.). Violent thirst for cold water (*Acon.*, *Bry.*, *Op.*); drinks often but little at a time (Ars.). Empty eructations; sour (Kali c., *Nux v.*), after milk (Carb. v., Sulph.); bitter (Bry., *Nux v.*); taste of food (*Ant. crud.*, Calc. c., Phos., *Puls.*). Sensation of emptiness and qualmishness of stomach. Heavy, long continued pressure in stomach, after even a small quantity of food (*Nux v.*), which seems to fill him up full (*Lyc.*). Milk deranges stomach easily (Carb. v., Sulph.). Pulsations in pit of stomach (*Puls.*, *Sep.*). Stomach feels sore, as if ulcerated; cannot bear the slightest touch. Cold feeling in stomach; constant satiated feeling, yet can eat, but feels worse afterwards. °Slow digestion; food remains long in stomach, especially if eaten too late in the day. °Hæmatemesis; great loss of blood; weak, pale; stomach very sensitive to touch. °Gastralgia after depletion; acidity; bloating.

Abdomen.—Distension of the abdomen (Ant. crud., Bry.), with wish to belch up; or a sensation in the abdomen as if it were packed full, not in the least relieved by eructations. *Abdomen tympanitic* (Arn., Brom.). *Fermentation in abdo-*

men from eating fruit. Pain in hepatic region, as from subcutaneous ulceration, very sensitive to touch (Æsc., Bry., *Chel.*, Merc.). Swelling and induration of liver (Phos., Sulph.). Swelling, inflammation, induration of spleen (Phos.). Internal coldness after every swallow of drink, renewed on every inspiration. Colic; with shivering; with thirst; before stool; before passage of flatus. Flatulent colic, especially after eating and at night (*Coloc.*); much rumbling. Emission of large quantities of flatus (Aloe. Carb. v.), sometimes with griping pains; offensive.

Stools.—Diarrhœa; painless (Ars. Podo.); debilitating (Phos.); from eating fruit (Cist.); *undigested fæces* (*Ant. crud.*, Calc. c., Phos., *Podo.*); black (Ars., Lep.); yellow (Chel.); thin, watery; involuntary (Ars., *Hyos.*); white with dark urine; after eating; frequent, with biting burning pain in anus, and colic before and after every stool. Difficult passage of even a soft stool (*Alum.*, Carb. v. *Nux m.*).

Urinary Organs.—Frequent micturition (Arg. met., Cepa, Phos. ac.). with pressure in bladder. Urine dark, turbid, scanty; brick-red sediment (Arn., Lyc., Natr. mur., Nuph., Phos.); copious.

Male Organs.—Sexual desire; lascivious fancies; impotence (Agar., Phos. ac., Camph.). Nocturnal emissions, frequent and debilitating (Aur., Gels., Phos., Phos. ac.). °Consequences of excessive seminal losses; onanism (Agar., Nux v., Phos. ac., Staph.).

Female Organs.—Congestion to the uterus; fullness, pressing, and heaviness, worse when walking (*Bell.*). °Ovaritis from sexual excess or hæmorrhage, parts very sensitive to touch. Metrorrhagia; blood dark; fainting. °Discharge of bloody serum, alternating with pus. Leucorrhœa, instead of or before the menses; with spasmodic uterine contractions. °Nymphomania of lying-in women (*Plat.*, Verat. alb.). °Uterine hæmorrhage, ringing in ears, fainting, cold, loss of sight; discharge of dark clots; uterine spasms; twitches; jerks; wants to be fanned. °Long-lasting lochia; sometimes fœtid, cheesy, or purulent.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarse, rough voice (*Carb. v.*). Spasmodic cough from irritation of larynx, as from fumes of sulphur (Ars., Ign.); at night and in mornings. Cough with

granular expectoration during day or evening; none night or morning. Cough worse after eating (Nux v.); *from laughing* (Phos.); talking (Phos., Psor.); lying with head low; lightly touching larynx; draught of air; loss of fluids. Oppression of chest; also evenings when lying down. Nightly suffocating fits (Acon., Ars.); from mucus in larynx (Ant. crud., Samb.). Wheezing and whistling in bronchi during respiration (Ant. tart., Ipec.). Pressive drawing pain across the lower portion of the chest while sitting, causing anxiety; disappearing while standing and walking. °Hæmoptysis, with subsequent suppuration of lungs; stitches in chest, worse from slight touch. Pain in side of chest, as if beaten (Arn., Apis. Sil.). Stitches in (left) sides of chest, not affecting respiration.

Heart.—Palpitation, with congestion to chest and face (Acon.); cold hands, intermitting pulse.

Neck and Back.—Pain in nape of neck, as if glands were swollen. Sticking in left side of back. Pressure as from a stone between the scapulæ. *Pain in small of back, as from a heavy load, or after long stooping* (Arn., *Dulc., Puls.*). *Intolerable pain in small of back, as from cramp, or as if bruised and crushed; worse from least motion.* Sweat on back and neck from least motion.

Limbs.—Laxity of all the limbs, and trembling of the hands. Numbness and deadness of the limbs. Heaviness in limbs, especially thighs. Sensible though invisible trembling of limbs, combined with cooling sensation. Paralytic stiffness in all joints on rising after sleeping, causing mental depression.

Upper Limbs.—Paralytic, jerking, tearing pains in bones of upper limbs; increased by touch. Hand trembles when writing (Calc. c.). Swelling of back of left hand.

Lower Limbs.—Drawing pain in bones of thighs, as if periosteum had been scraped with a dull knife (Phos. ac.). Hot swelling of right knee. *Sensation as if garters were too tight and leg would become stiff and go to sleep.* Arthritic swelling of the feet. Jerking, tearing, rheumatic pains in left thigh; in metatarsal bones and phalanges, worse from motion and contact. Stitches in tibiæ when walking. Weakness as if bruised. *Legs feel as after great fatigue from a long journey* (Arg. nit., Calc. c., Nitr. ac.).

Generalities.—*Great debility* (Alum., Sulph.); *sensitiveness of the nervous system* (*Nux v.*); *special senses too acute* (*Bell.*); *very sensitive to pain* (*Cham.*, Sep.); *to draughts of air* (Aur., Coff. c.). *Excessive sensitiveness of all the nerves* (*Asar.*); *with a morbid sensation of general weakness. Weakness*; after eating, with sleepiness; on rising from a seat or walking. Numbness of the parts on which he lies. Oppression of all parts of the body, as if clothing were too tight. *Body sore all over* (*Arn., Bapt.*); joints; bones and periosteum feel as if sprained. Pains, with lameness or weakness of affected parts.

Skin.—*Yellow color of the skin* (Bry.); *jaundice* (Merc.).

Sleep.—Sleepless from crowding of ideas, making plans. Sleepless with pressive pain in head; anxiety on waking, from frightful dreams; confused, senseless dreams after midnight. Constant sopor or unrefreshing sleep (Arn., Op., Lach.).

Fever.—Pulse small, hard, rapid and irregular. Shivering and shaking chill over the whole body; increased by drinking; thirst before or after but not during chill. Internal violent chill, with icy-cold hands and feet, and congestion of blood to the head. Heat with dryness of the mouth and lips, which are burning; redness of face; headache (*Bell.*). General heat with distended veins (*Puls.*). No thirst during chill or heat; after heat violent thirst. Thirst increased during sweat. *Perspiration very profuse* (Chin. sulph.), *and debilitating* (Aloe.); *especially at night* (*Phos.*, Phos. ac., *Sil.*). *Profuse sweat during sleep* (Chin. sulph., *Phos.*); *or on being covered up. Perspiration on the side on which he lies.*

Aggravation.—From slightest touch; from draught of air; in morning; at night; after eating or drinking; from milk; from walking; from motion; every other day.

Compare.—Arn., Ars., Bell., Calc. c., Ced., Coff., Ferr., Graph., Lyc., Merc., Natr. mur., Nux v., Phos. ac., Puls., Sulph., Tarrant.

Antidotes.—Aran., Arn., *Ars.*, Bell., Calc. c., *Carb. v.*, Eupat. perf., Ferr., *Ipec.*, Lach., Merc., Natr. mur., Nux v., *Puls.*, Sep., Sulph., *Verat. alb.*

Cinchona Antidotes.—Ars., Ipec., Ferr., Cupr.

THERAPEUTICS.

Anæmia with debility or other complaints after loss of blood, or other vital fluids; particularly from nursing or salivation, bleeding, etc.; or from leucorrhœa, night sweats, seminal emissions, onanism, etc. Leucocythemia. Chlorosis. Throbbing, even hammering headaches from above causes. Also retinal asthenopia from same causes. A valuable remedy in dropsical affections, with anæmia, etc. Hæmorrhages of dark clotted blood from nose and other parts in anæmic subjects, with ringing in the ears, great weakness, etc. Cinchona is invaluable in neuralgia, especially of the head, face and eyes; periodical prosopalgia; pains excessive; skin sensitive to touch; mostly infra-orbital and maxillary branches. In all diseases characterized by periodicity Cinchona is an often indicated remedy, especially in intermittent, remittent, bilious, gastric and other fevers. In intermittent fever the three stages are well developed, but the paroxysms do not recur with the same clock-like regularity that they do in Quinine; there is also less cachexia, though the patient may have a sallow look and be very weak and anæmic. The type may be either tertian or quartan. The chill and heat are ordinarily unaccompanied by thirst, but there is usually violent thirst and sometimes headache preceding the chill, and may be thirst during the hot stage, and nearly always thirst after it. During heat the face is fiery red, and there is headache and often delirium. The sweat is very profuse and debilitating. The apyrexia is marked by anæmia, great prostration, loss of appetite or canine hunger, soreness of the liver and spleen, etc. Cinchona is also very useful in hectic fever accompanying long lasting suppurative processes, either in the lungs or elsewhere, the patient being very weak and anæmic, with night sweats. Cinchona is frequently the remedy for dyspepsia. Like Lycopodium it is oftenest indicated when flatulence predominates, and a small quantity of food seems to fill him full; the abdomen is distended with flatulence, and there is a desire to belch it up, but the eructations do not relieve; desire for acids and fruits, but they only increase the fermentation; heavy pressure in stomach; slow digestion; food remaining long in stomach; milk disagrees; cold feeling in stomach; weak and drowsy after meals. Chronic gastritis in children. Gastralgia. Hæmorrhage of the stomach. Enlarge-

ment of the liver; also of the spleen; especially from chronic malarial poisoning; region of liver and spleen sore and very sensitive to the touch; stitching pains. Hepatitis. Splenitis. Probably the most valuable remedy for gall-stones, to prevent their recurrence and overcome the conditions they have caused. A most important remedy in jaundice; from loss of fluids; in drunkards from gastro-duodenal catarrh; liver enlarged and sensitive as if ulcerated. Diarrhœa, painless and very debilitating; flatulent colic; undigested or watery stools; worse at night or after eating; great fermentation in abdomen; from eating acid fruits, especially in hot weather. Involuntary, offensive stools in the course of other diseases. In the sexual sphere Cinchona is often useful. As has been noted, it is of great use for the debility following sexual excesses or onanism—loss of semen; impotence; nocturnal emissions. In the female the drug is especially useful in uterine hæmorrhages, or profuse menses; blood dark and clotted; atony of the uterus; ringing in the ears, coldness, blindness, wants to be fanned, etc. Bloody, purulent leucorrhœa in place of the menses; uterine contractions; anæmia. Metritis. Ovaritis from sexual excess or hæmorrhage, parts very sensitive to touch. Nymphomania in lying-in women. Long lasting lochia, fœtid and purulent; with anæmia and debility. General anæmia from nursing. In the respiratory sphere Cinchona is especially useful in bronchorrhœa, with great debility; patient appears as if in the last stage of phthisis. Often valuable in phthisis, especially when resulting from loss of fluids; profuse and debilitating night sweats. Sometimes useful in asthma. Hæmoptysis, with anæmia, etc. In later stages of inflammatory rheumatism; fever intermittent; joints swollen, parts exquisitely sensitive to touch; jerking tearing pains. In hip disease for the anæmia and exhaustion resulting from prolonged suppuration. Chronic synovitis. Arthritic swelling of the hands and feet.

CINNAMOMUM.

Natural order.—Lauraceæ. *Common name.*—Cinnamon. *Habitat.*—A small evergreen tree, native of Ceylon. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the coarsely powdered bark.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Through the cerebro-spinal nervous system, Cinnamon affects the non-striated muscles of the vascular system, resulting in hæmorrhages. It is only useful as a homœopathic remedy for uterine hæmorrhage when the latter *is very profuse and of a bright-red color.* Old-school authorities regard Cinnamon as a general stimulant to the vascular and nervous systems, and consider that it promotes the assimilative functions. Dr. E. Darwin Jones reports, in Allen's Encyclopedia, an interesting case of a child where hæmorrhages of clear bright blood occurred from the bowels, with epistaxis, from sipping Cinnamon tea. As Cinnamon increases labor pains and checks profuse hæmorrhage, it is sometimes used instead of Ergot for such purposes.

Compare.—Erigeron, Ipec., Millef., Sabina.

CISTUS.

Synonym.—Cistus Canadense. *Natural order.*—Cistaceæ. *Common names.*—Rock Rose. Frostweed. *Habitat.*—A perennial herbaceous plant, growing in all parts of the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon mucous membranes, producing catarrh, and upon the skin and glandular system, establishing conditions which simulate a scrofulous disease.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—All mental excitement increases the suffering.

Head.—Oppressive headache. Headache generally grows worse toward evening, and lasts all night.

Eyes.—°Scrofulous inflammation of long standing; feeling as if something were passing around in the eye, with stitches.

Ears.—Watery, bad-smelling pus discharged from the ears (Graph., Hep.); inner swelling of the ears. Tetters on and around the ear.

Nose.—Sneezing without other symptoms of cold. Left side inflamed and swollen. Tip of nose painful.

Face.—Flushes of heat in the face. Vesicular erysipelas in the face (Rhus tox.).

Mouth.—Scorbutic, swollen gums, separating from the teeth; easily bleeding, putrid and disgusting (Carb. v., Merc., Nitr. ac.). Dryness of the tongue and root of the mouth. Tongue sore, as if raw on the surface. Inhaled air feels cool to the tongue.

Throat.—Fauces inflamed and very dry without feeling dry, with much hawking of thick, tough, tasteless mucus. Must swallow saliva to relieve the unbearable dryness, especially at night. Dryness in throat better after eating. Inhaling cold air causes pain in the throat. Stitches in throat cause cough; when mentally agitated. Feeling of rawness from the chest to the throat. A feeling as if sand were in the throat.

Stomach.—Cool eructations. Cold feeling in stomach before and after eating (Absinth,. Colch.).

Abdomen.—Much flatulence, in the evening and at night.

Stool.—Diarrhœa after eating fruit (Cinch.). Thin, grayish-yellow, hot stools; squirting out (Crot. tig.); worse after part of night until noon.

Respiratory Organs.—Pain in the trachea. Inhaled air feels cool in larynx and trachea. Cough from stitches in throat; with painful tearing in throat. Expectoration of bitter mucus. Pressure on the chest.

Neck.—Scrofulous swelling and suppuration of the glands of the throat (Calc. c., Iodi.).

Limbs.—Drawing, tearing pains in the joints. Involuntary, drawing and trembling feeling in muscular parts of hands and lower extremities. Trembling with the fever; cold feet.

Skin.—Eruptions on the back, like zoster. Herpetic eruptions on various parts. °Old ulcers.

Compare.—Bell., Calc. c., Graph., Hep. s., Kali bi., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Cistus has only been used for diseases which are the outgrowth of a scrofulous diathesis, especially for swollen glands, when they become inflamed, indurated or ulcerated; herpes; eczema; old ulcers; scrofulous ophthalmia of long standing, offensive discharges; sore throat, with great dryness, great swelling of uvula and tonsils. Diarrhœa from fruit; from coffee; stools thin, grayish-yellow, worse mornings. Asthma, windpipe seems too narrow, wants fresh air, worse when lying down. Induration of mammary glands.

CLEMATIS.

Synonym.—Clematis Erecta. *Natural order.*—Ranunculaceæ. *Common name.*—Upright Virgin's Bower. *Habitat.*—A plant native of Central Southern Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh leaves and stems.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the skin, the lymphatic glandular system, and the genito-urinary organs.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Eruption on occiput (Lyc., Petrol., Sep.), extending down the neck, moist sore, with crawling and stinging, itching; often drying up in scales; itching worse when getting warm in bed (Merc.); only slight temporary relief from scratching.

Ears.—Burning pains in the auricles, with heat.

Eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes; smarting and rawness. Eyes red and glittering, hot and dry. Inflammation of the whites, with lachrymation. Biting, burning pain in the eyes, as if fire streamed out of them. Dryness and heat, compelling to close the lids. Sensitive to air. Pupils contracted. Sensation of a veil before the eyes. Pain in the

middle of left eyeball. Pressure in orbits on moving the eyes.

Mouth.—Toothache worse on assuming the horizontal position in bed; better for a short time from cold water (Bism., Coff.); or drawing in the air; worse from warmth of bed (*Merc.*); from crumb of bread.

Abdomen.—Increased sensitiveness of both inguinal regions. *Swelling and induration of the inguinal glands* (*Calc. c.*, Nitr. ac.); with pricking pains; tension when walking. Sensitiveness of inguinal region. Sensation in ring and inguinal glands as if a swelling would form.

Stool.—Constipation (Alum., *Bry.*, Calc. c., *Nux v.*, *Op.*).

Urinary Organs.—Interrupted flow of urine (*Coni.*), with burning during, but most at the beginning of micturition, or during the interruptions. Long-lasting contraction and constriction of the urethra. Unable to evacuate all the urine at once.

Male Organs.—*Swelling of right half of scrotum* (*Puls.*); testicles relaxed, hanging down (Camph., Sulph.). *Painful, inflamed and swollen testicles* (*Rhod.*, *Spong.*). Pain in testicle drawing to spermatic cord (Spong.). *Right spermatic cord sensitive, testicle drawn up* (*Rhod.*).

Skin.—Painful swelling and induration of glands (Calc. c., Iodi.). Moist, itching eczema (Petrol., *Graph.*, Merc.); worse from washing in cold water; from warmth of bed (Alum., *Merc.*); from wet poultices.

Compare.—Ars., Acon., Berb., Bry., Calc. c.,' Cimic., Coni., Graph., Merc., Petrol., Puls., Ranunc., Rhod., Rhus tox., Sil., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Bry., for the toothache. Camph.

THERAPEUTICS.

An excellent remedy in scrofulous and mercurial affections, especially diseases of the glands and skin. Of the former the drug is particularly useful in orchitis, especially from suppressed gonorrhœa, though it may come from other causes. The right testicle is most often affected; pain worse at night from warmth of bed. Epididymitis. Has proved curative in leucorrhœa, acrid and corrosive, with shooting pains in breasts, worse when urinating. Indurations and tumors in mammary glands, very

painful to touch (possibly of a scirrhous nature). Swelling and inflammation of inguinal glands, painful at night. In the first stages of the inflammatory stricture of the urethra with urinary symptoms already given. Cystitis. Eczema. Crusta lactea; moist, itching; worse from warmth of bed; mostly on occiput. Said to be moist during an increasing moon and dry when the moon is waning. Eczema following suppressed gonorrhœa. Scrofulous ophthalmia; pustular. Iritis from cold, with great heat, dryness, photophobia, lachrymation and sensitiveness to cold air. Chronic syphilitic iritis, worse at night; after mercury.

COCA.

Synonym.—Erythroxylon Coca. *Natural order.*—Linea. *Habitat.*—A shrub indigenous to Peru and Bolivia. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the coarsely powdered dried leaves.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Coca stimulates the nerve centers, without engorging their substance and disordering their functions like alcohol, opium and hashish. It has in a marked degree the property belonging to this class of substances, of diminishing tissue waste, so that while under its influence there is little need of food, the bowels are costive, and the urine is deficient in solid matters. (Hughes). According to Allen, "its remote effects are disastrous."

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Mild cerebral excitement; hallucinations (Anac., Hyos., Stram.). Excited fancies; wonderful visions (*Can. ind.*). Lively mood; inclination for mental work (Angust., Coff. c., Lach.). Depressed; apprehensive; irritable; morose. Mind much clearer; spirits much better. Very changeable mood (Acon., Aur., *Ign., Nux m.*).

Head.—Confusion of the head; vertigo. Headache; fullness and pressive pain in forehead. Dull frontal headache; bet-

ter on walking in the open air. Sensation as if a band were stretched over forehead, from temple to temple (Gels., Chel., Merc., *Nitr. ac.*). Pressing pain in temples. Pressive headache in occiput (Gels., Nux v.); as if held from ear to ear in a vise.

Eyes.—Pressure and pain in the eyes. Heaviness of the lids (Caust., Coni., *Gels.*, Natr. carb.). Great photophobia and dilated pupils (*Bell.*). Flickering, fiery points and flashes before the eyes (Agar., *Cycl.*, Merc., *Phos.*, *Sulph.*).

Ears.—Hearing painfully acute (Coff. c., Op.). Singing, roaring, and ringing in the ears (Cinch., Merc.).

Nose.—Sneezing, and running of clear water from the nose. Heat and irritation in nostrils.

Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth on waking. Taste: salt, slimy, bitter (*Bry.*, *Nux v.*, *Cinch.*, *Puls.*).

Throat.—Hawking up of small, transparent lumps of mucus, chiefly in morning. Tickling in fauces and pharynx.

Stomach.—Great hunger; loss of appetite. *Very little need of nourishment; even during heavy work, with remarkable vigor.* Great satiety. Active digestion. Eructations. Feeling of emptiness of stomach (Carls., Hydras., *Ign.*, Sep., *Sulph.*).

Abdomen.—Abdomen distended, with much rumbling. Colic pains; passage of much flatulence (*Cinch.*, *Carb. v.*, *Lyc.*, *Sulph.*).

Stool.—Urging to stool, followed by natural evacuation. Constipation.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent urination, with increased flow (Phos. ac.). Decrease of solids in urine. Urine containing yellowish-red or orange-colored sediment.

Male Organs.—Weakness; seminal emissions, with voluptuous dreams (Agn., *Cinch.*, Coni., Phos., Phos. ac.).

Female Organs.—Menses, after being delayed, come in gushes, awakening from a sound sleep.

Respiratory Organs.—Tickling and irritation to cough in trachea and larynx. Tickling cough causes tingling. Cough in the morning with expectoration of tenacious, thick, whitish, yellow mucus, as in chronic catarrh. No want of breath on ascending. Incessant dyspnœa, with desire to take a deep breath. Great freedom in chest and whole body; feels

fresh and vigorous, with desire to walk rapidly. Heaviness and oppression of the chest.

Heart and Pulse.—Nervous palpitation of the heart. (Asaf., Coff. c., Coccul., Ign.). Pulse weak and accelerated; increased arterial tension.

Generalities.—*Great physical vigor and great endurance, in spite of slight nourishment and little sleep.* Nervous excitement, followed finally by weakness, tremulousness and exhaustion (Cinch.). Great lightness while climbing a mountain, without any respiratory trouble. Great weariness, very tired and sleepy. Chewers finally die of general consumption. Chronic sleeplessness (Cimic., Coff., Hyos., Op.). All symptoms better in the open air and after dinner.

Compare.—Coff. c. Coca is used by the natives of South America as we use coffee, tea and tobacco.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been used chiefly to promote digestion, produce sleep, relieve nervous excitement, and alleviate spasms; also to prevent difficulty of breathing on ascending, or from exertion in a highly rarefied atmosphere; derangements of the nervous system from onanism or sexual excesses; relieves nervous overaction in heart disease; insomnia from nervous excitement; old people who get out of breath easily; nervous excitement; dyspnœa, etc. After abuse of tobacco; nervous sick headache; chronic atonic constipation, other symptoms agreeing.

COCCULUS.

Synonym.—Cocculus Indicus. *Natural order.*—Meinspermaceæ. *Common names.*—Indian Cockle. Indian Berries. *Habitat.*—A strong climbing shrub, found in the eastern parts of the Indian Peninsula, in eastern Bengal, and in the Malay Islands. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the coarsely powdered dried fruit.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts pre-eminently upon the system of animal life, through the motor nervous tract, affecting first the voluntary muscular

system, and then the sensorium; in the former producing paralysis and tetanic convulsions, in the latter vertigo and confusion. Through the nervous irritation there is also produced a peculiar nausea and faintness, and sense of general prostration, which, in connection with the vertigo, gives a condition quite similar to that of seasickness, and either with or without the vertigo assumes a similarity to many nervous and hysterical affections, which is the most essential feature of the drug's action.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Constant sad thoughts; takes no notice of anything but herself. Irresistible inclination to sing. Distracted; forgets what he has just thought; memory lost. Anxiety, as if she had committed a great crime (Ign.). Very sensitive mood; everything worries (Caps., Nux v.), and offends. Startles very easily (Sep., Sil.).

Head.—*Vertigo, as from intoxication* (Cinch., Led., Nux m., *Puls.*, Rhus tox.); *or with inclination to vomit when rising up in bed* (*Bry.*); *must lie down, with dullness, as if a board were across forehead.* Sensation of emptiness and hollowness in the head. *Confusion and stupefaction of the head, generally increased by eating and drinking* (*Nux v.*). *Headache with inclination to vomit* (*Ipec., Nux v.*). Pressive headache, as if the head were compressed by a bandage, or as if screwed together (Merc., *Nitr. ac.*). Headache, as if the eyes were being torn out. Headache aggravated after sleeping, eating or drinking (Ign.); from riding in a carriage (Kali c., Petrol.); in the open air; better during rest and in a warm room. Convulsive trembling of the head from weakness of the muscles of the neck.

Eyes.—Dimness of vision. Bruised pain in the eyes, with inability to open the lids at night. Eyes closed, with balls constantly rolling about.

Ears.—Noise in the ears like the rushing of waters (Cham.), with hardness of hearing.

Face.—Heat in face, and redness of cheeks (*Ferr.*). Earthy countenance, with painful expression.

Mouth.—Swelling and induration of the submaxillary glands (Calc. c., Iodi., *Rhus tox.*). Dryness of the mouth (Nux

m.). Dry tongue, with whitish-yellow coat, without thirst. Nux m., Puls.). Bitter taste at root of tongue. *Metallic taste, with loss of appetite* (Æsc., Merc., Naja). Foamy phlegm before the mouth (Cic., Cupr.).

Throat.—Dryness of the throat. Choking constriction in upper part of throat, which impedes breathing and provokes cough.

Stomach.—*Extreme aversion to food* (Ant. crud., Ipec.), especially acids. Desire for cold drinks, especially beer. Eructations empty, offensive (*Arn.*, Cham., *Psor.*); bitter (*Arn., Nux v., Puls.*); ineffectual, instead of which there is hiccough. Attacks of nausea increasing to syncope (*Tabac.*). *Unusual nausea and inclination to vomit, while riding in a wagon* (*Nux m.*, Petrol.), or from getting cold. Nausea in morning, so that she can scarcely rise. Inclination to vomit associated with headache, with pain in intestines as if bruised. Violent cramp in stomach; griping, squeezing, lacerating sensation. Sensation as though a worm were moving in the stomach.

Abdomen.—*Great distension of the abdomen* (Aloe, *Cham.*, Cic., Cinch.). Emptiness and sensation of hollowness in the abdomen. *Constrictive pinching in epigastrium, taking away the breath. Spasmodic flatulent colic about midnight; passing flatus without relief; aggravated when coughing. Painful inclination to inguinal hernia* (Alum., *Nux v.*, Nitr. ac.).

Stool and Anus.—Contractive pain in rectum, preventing sitting, afternoons. Stool soft, thin, whitish-yellow; hard and difficult evacuations (*Alum., Bry., Sulph.*).

Female Organs.—*Menses too early, with cramps in the abdomen, distension, and colic pains.* Suppression of menses, with cramps in chest and fainting nausea. °During menses so weak that she can scarcely stand or talk (Amm. carb., Carb. an.). °Leucorrhœa (Alum., Ars., Calc. c., Kreos., Hydras., *Puls.*) in place of menses, like serum, mixed with a purulent ichorous liquid. Painful pressure in uterus, with cramps in chest, nausea and fainting.

Respiratory Organs.—Fatiguing cough from oppression of the chest. Contractive tension of right side of chest, taking the breath. Cramps in chest; also hysteric obstruc-

tion of breath at pit of throat, as from constriction (*Asaf.*).

Heart.—Nervous palpitation of the heart (Asaf.).

Neck and Back.—*Weakness of the cervical muscles; unable to support the head* (Verat. alb.). Pressure in scapula and nape of neck. Painful stiffness in neck when moving it (*Chel., Rhus tox.*). Paralytic pain in small of back; with spasmodic drawing across hips, preventing walking, with anxiety and fear. Trembling in the back.

Limbs.—Painful stiffness in all joints. Paralytic drawing constant and paroxysmal, here and there in the bones. Trembling of all the limbs (Coni., Gels., Merc.); worse evenings with chilliness. Painful lameness in arms and legs, could scarcely rise from a seat. *Feet and hands go to sleep alternately.*

Upper Limbs.—Sticking in shoulder joints and muscles of upper arm during rest. Forearm asleep and sensation as if the hands were swollen. *Trembling of the hands when eating*; worse the higher it is raised. Arthritic hot swelling of the hands. *Hands numb and asleep;* alternately hot and cold.

Lower Limbs.—Paralytic immobility of the lower limbs. Paralysis of lower limbs from loins down. *Knees give way; totters while walking.* Inflammatory swelling of the knee, with transient stitches. *Soles of feet go to sleep while sitting.*

Generalities.—Great weakness so it was difficult to stand firmly; from slightest exertion; with exhausting sweat. Starts easily; inclination to tremble. Restless. *Attacks of paralytic weakness, with pain in back.* Intolerance of open air, whether cold or warm (Am. carb., Aur., Nux v., Petrol., Rhus tox., *Rumex*, Sep.). Feels too weak to talk aloud (Stan.). Hemiplegia on left side. Paralytic tearing, digging pains in bones, as if beaten. Faintness; on motion, with distortion of facial muscles.

Sleep.—Sleeplessness; from night watching; from business thoughts; from anxiety and restlessness. Sleep unrefreshing (Arn., Cinch., Op.).

Fever.—Alternation of heat and chilliness (Calc. c., Merc.). Burning heat and redness of the cheeks (Acon., *Bell.*).

Aggravation.—All the symptoms and pains, especially in the head, are aggravated by drinking, eating, sleeping, talking, riding in a carriage, smoking, exertion, and by cold air.

Conditions.—Most often indicated in women and children.

Compare.—Ant. crud., Arg. nit., Ars., Bell., Cham., Coff. c., Cupr., Ign., Ipec., Lyc., Nux v., Petrol., Plumb., Phos., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Sil., Verat. alb., Zinc.

Antidotes.—Camph., Cham., Cupr., Ign., *Nux v.*

Cocculus Antidotes.—Alcohol, Cham., Cupr., Ign., Nux v.; while coffee is noxious to it.

THERAPEUTICS.

Cocculus has found its chief sphere of usefulness in the treatment of functional neurosis, but it may be of value in troubles arising from organic changes in the spinal cord, as will be noted later on. Probably the greatest use is in hysteria, and in nervous troubles resulting from loss of sleep. The hysteria is usually associated with menstrual irregularities, especially menorrhagia, with cramps and flatulent distension of the abdomen, the patient complaining of being so weak that she can hardly talk, and can bear no exposure to air, whether cold or warm. Frequently the hysteria is brought on by over-anxiety and night watching with consequent loss of sleep. The weakness referred to is very characteristic of Cocculus. It is not an ordinary weak feeling, but seems to partake of a paralytic nature, there being apparently a complete loss of power in the back and limbs as well as other parts, even the organs of speech, so that if the patient undertakes to walk the knees give way and she falls powerless, or if she attempts to speak she can barely utter a sound. With all this there is a sort of paralytic numbness in the extremities, especially in the hands and feet, and not unusually a sensation of hollowness in one or more cavities of the body, especially the abdomen. This condition is due to spinal weakness, and may indicate Cocculus in a variety of nervous troubles arising from spinal diseases, whether that be only spinal anæmia or the grave forms of spinal disease—softening or sclerosis. Hemiplegia on the left side has been directly produced by Cocculus, and the drug is a most efficient remedy in spinal paralysis if the proper symptoms are present. Neurasthenia or nervous exhaustion. It may also be

useful in chorea, epilepsy and other spasmodic affections, arising either from functional or organic causes, and usually occurring in women of weak, nervous temperaments. Spasms from suppressed menses or prolonged loss of sleep. Also melancholia and other mental disturbances from the same causes. General bad effects from long continued insomnia; often a remedy for nurses after prolonged night watching. Nausea and vomiting are quite characteristic and accompany to some extent almost any disturbance where the drug is indicated, and with the sick stomach there is usually a distressing vertigo. An excellent remedy for nausea accompanying the menses, or for the nausea and vomiting of pregnancy. Nausea and vertigo from the motion of a carriage, swing or ship—probably our most valuable remedy for car-sickness and sea-sickness (Petrol.). Sick headache in nervous women, especially when brought on by attempting to read while riding in the cars; pain from occiput down the spine, etc. An excellent remedy in flatulent colic of nervous women, especially when accompanying menstrual troubles, or during pregnancy. The abdomen is greatly distended, even tympanitic. This tympanitis may indicate Cocculus in nervous types of fever, where there is also great prostration, tendency to faint, nausea, vertigo, etc. Cocculus is said to cure hernia, both inguinal and umbilical, and to prevent the same when a weak feeling in the abdomen indicates that a hernia may take place, though the symptom is probably of a purely nervous character. Dyspepsia. Gastralgia from suppression of the menses. Menorrhagia; dysmenorrhœa; amenorrhœa, leucorrhœa in place of the menses. Other symptoms as already noted. Cocculus is also used in intermittent and other malarial fevers, where the characteristic symptoms of weakness, vertigo, nausea, faintness, flatulence, etc., predominate, and especially when the disease occurs in nervous subjects.

COCCUS CACTI.

Synonym.—Coccionella Indica. *Natural order.*—Hemiptera. *Common name.*—Cochineal. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried insects.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the cerebro-spinal system this remedy acts especially upon the kidneys, and the digestive and respiratory tracts, giving rise to irritation, inflammation and excessive secretion of ropy mucus from the parts affected, notably the fauces and larynx.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Apprehensive, irritable, fretful.

Head.—Confusion of the head: dizziness. Rush of blood to the head (Bell., Fer.). Dull, pressive headache; also in frontal region. Throbbing, pressing, or sticking pains in temples.

Eyes.—Pressive pain in orbits. Conjunctivitis; increased lachrymation.

Ears.—Drawing, tearing pain and stitches in and about the ears. Sensation as if the ears were stopped (Mang., Sil.). Tickling and itching in the ears (Baryt., Hep. s., Merc.). Cracking in the ears on swallowing. Great roaring in the ears as from a storm.

Nose.—Frequent and violent sneezing. Excessive secretion of mucus in the nose. Dryness of the nose. Yellow crusts on margins of nose.

Face.—Crawling sensations in the face.

Mouth.—Drawiug and jerking pains in teeth; teeth sensitive to cold things (Ant. crud., *Calc.*, Staph., Sulph.). Mouth and tongue dry, with much thirst (*Ars., Bry.*). Burning in mouth and throat (*Ars., Canth.*, Caps.). Rawness ot mouth and throat. *Great sensitiveness of mouth and fauces, so that rinsing the mouth caused cough and vomiting of thick masses of mucus. The arches of the palate very irritable; loud speaking or brushing teeth causes*

cough and vomiting. Metallic taste, with accumulation of water in the mouth. Taste: *metallic* (Æsc., Coccul., Merc., Sulph.); bitter (*Bry., Cinch., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.*); *sweetish* (*Ars.*, Bry., *Merc.*, Sulph.); sour.

Throat.—Dryness and burning in throat and fauces. *Rawness and scraping in throat, with expectoration of mucus.* Constant tickling in throat. *Sensation as if uvula were elongated, causing constant hawking. Throat symptoms worse from warmth, especially in bed.* Difficult deglutition.

Stomach.—Ravenous appetite; *much thirst.* Eructations; Heartburn. Nausea, retching; inclination to vomit. Distension of stomach. Heaviness and pressure in stomach; sticking pains. Epigastric region sensitive to touch.

Abdomen.—*Pains in left hypochondrium, as from incarcerated flatulence; pains extend to left side of back and lumbar vertebræ. Burning drawing in region of spleen.* Flatulent distension of abdomen, with much rumbling. Griping in abdomen, followed by diarrhœa.

Stool.—Urging to stool; sometimes ineffectual. Copious, soft or pasty stools.

Urinary Organs.—Dull, pressive pain and soreness in region of kidneys. Pressure in bladder. Burning pain in urethra while urinating (Can. sat., Canth., Staph.). Stitches and itching in urethra. *Frequent and great urging to urinate.* Frequent and copious urination, urine clear as water (Phos. ac.); soon becomes turbid and cloudy. Urine deposits brick-dust sediment (Arn., *Lyc.*, Natr. mur., Phos.).

Male Organs.—Frequent erections, with increased desire. Lascivious mood; nocturnal emissions (Cinch., Phos. ac., Staph.).

Female Organs.—Swelling and heat of pudenda. Menses too early; too profuse, and last too long (Calc. c., Nux v.).

Respiratory Organs.—*Collection of mucus in air-passages* (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*, Samb., Stan.). *Rawness in air-passages, causing cough. Sensation of a crumb the size of a walnut sticking behind the larynx, obliging him to swallow constantly. Tickling in the larynx very violent, waking at night, causing cough, with expectoration of much tenacious mucus. Fatigue of the vocal organs*

(Arg. nit., *Arum*, Phos.), *even after speaking without exertion; the voice becoming rough and hoarse; respiration somewhat laborious. Paroxysms of tickling cough, ending with expectoration of mucus. Cough caused by brushing teeth or rinsing mouth with water. Cough, with expectoration of large quantities of viscid, albuminous mucus* (*Stan.*). *Short paroxysms of cough, followed by easy expectoration of globules of mucus. Difficult breathing.* Oppression and soreness in chest. Stitches and sticking pains in sides of chest.

Heart and Pulse.—Pressive pain in præcordial region. *Irregular beating and palpitation of the heart, with anxiety after eating.* Pulse accelerated.

Back.—Stitches between the shoulders. Bruised pain in small of back and region of kidneys. Violent pressive pain in region of kidneys.

Extremities.—Drawing, tearing pains in the limbs (*Rhus tox.*, Puls.).

Generalities.—Great weariness and prostration. Itching and prickling sensations in the skin.

Sleep.—Irresistible desire to sleep. Uneasy, restless sleep, interrupted by vivid dreams.

Fever.—Chilliness all over the body, especially in the afternoon and evening. Increased warmth of body. Greatly overpowered by moderate heat. Profuse general sweat, especially in the morning.

Compare.—Canth., Iodi., Kali bich., Kali iod.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of this drug has been in the treatment of laryngitis, bronchial catarrh and whooping cough. Characterized by an excessive secretion of mucus, usually ropy, tenacious, and difficult to expectorate, causing strangulation. Chronic catarrh of the larynx with much hoarseness and accumulation of mucus. Coryza. Pharyngitis, much hawking of thick viscid mucus, causing retching and vomiting. A valuable remedy in nephritic colic, pains extending from kidneys into bladder; hæmaturia; excessive deposit of uric acid and urates.

COFFEA CRUDA.

Synonym.—Coffea Arabica. *Natural order.*—Rubiaceæ. *Common name.*—Coffee. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the unroasted coffee beans, by powdering, moderately heating and macerating in alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Coffea irritates the cerebro-spinal nerves, producing excitation of the special senses and of all the organic functions, the former becoming highly acute and sensitive, and the nervous activity of the latter morbidly increased. Hence the general condition is one of high nervous excitement, or exaltation of both mind and body, both cerebral and organic manifestations. Therefore, we find its chief characteristics to be a morbid excitation of the special senses, great sensitiveness to pain, and sleeplessness from excitement, one or more of which conditions are always present.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Greatest mental activity* (Angust., Lach.); full of ideas; quick to act (Ox. ac.); no sleep on this account (Cinch.). Lively fancies, full of plans for the future. *Pains seem insupportable* (Aur., *Cham.*, Cinch.), *driving to despair.* All senses more acute, reads fine print easier; hearing, smell, taste and touch acute, particularly also an increased perception of slight passive motions (*Cinch.*).

Head.—Dizziness and confusion of head. Headache, as if the brain were torn or dashed to pieces (Mur. ac., Verat. alb.). One-sided headache, as from a nail driven into the parietal bone, worse in the open air (Agar., Anac., Arn.). Headache worse after eating (Coccul., Nux v.); disappears in open air; returns after re-entering the room (Puls.).

Eyes.—Power of vision increased; especially in the open air.

Ears.—Hearing more acute (Coca, Op.); aversion to noise; it hurts him.

Nose.—Sense of smell more acute (Acon., Agar., *Bell.*, Colch., Hep. s., Lyc.).

Face.—Dry heat of the face with red cheeks. °Neuralgia of right side of face and head, and right eyeball at 1 P.M.

Mouth.—Toothache relieved only by ice, or ice-cold water (Bism., *Bry.*, Clem.). Taste more acute.

Stomach.—Great hunger before meals; hasty eager eating. Diminished appetite. Hiccough.

Abdomen.—Abdominal pains, as if abdomen would burst, driving to desperation.

Respiratory Organs.—Roughness and hoarseness in larynx, in the morning on waking (Carb. an., Caust., Phos.). Oppression of the chest; short inspirations. Spasmodic dry, hacking cough (Alum., Cimic., Hyos.).

Generalities.—Would like to scratch or rub the part, but it is too sensitive. Physical excitement through mental exaltation. The hands tremble if he tries to hold them still. Fainting from sudden emotions. °Convulsions after over-excitement. Pains insupportable (*Aur.*, *Cinch.*, *Cham.*), driving to despair. Mental and physical exhaustion. Aversion to open air, which aggravates the symptoms.

Sleep.—*Sleeplessness from excessive mental and physical excitement* (Cimic., Coca, *Hyos.*, Op.). Dreams long and vivid.

Skin.—Measly spots on the skin (Ant. crud., Bapt., Puls.), with dry heat (Acon.); over-excitability and weeping. The itching of the eruption changed into burning.

Fever.—Chilliness increased by every movement (Arn.). Internal chilliness with external heat of face and body.

Compare.—Acon., Ars., *Bell.*, Bry., Caust., Cinch., *Cham.*, Coccul., *Hyos.*, *Ign.*, Lyc., *Nux v.*, *Op.*, Plat., Puls., Sep., Zinc.

Antidotes.—Acon., Cham., Ign., *Nux v.*, Puls. Chronic affections from abuse of coffee require Cham., Ign., Merc., Nux v., Sulph.

Coffea Antidotes.—Cham., Coloc., Nux v. Noxious to it are Canth., Caust., Coccul. and Ign.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief remedy for excessive nervous excitability, whether occurring as a result of sudden emotions, particularly sudden

pleasurable surprises, or in the course of various acute and chronic diseases, childbed, etc. There is always great mental activity, great acuteness of all the senses, and excessive sensitiveness to pain, which seems intolerable. Such patients are always sleepless, Coffea being our most valuable remedy for sleeplessness resulting from excessive mental and physical excitement, the mind being so active with fancies, ideas and plans that there is no sleep. Neuralgia of face, head and other parts, also nervous headaches, excessively painful, great nervous excitability. Neuralgic toothache, only relieved by ice or ice-cold water. Nervous cough. Nervous palpitation of the heart. Hysteria, with characteristic excitement, lively fancies, etc. Bad effects of stimulants, alcohol, tea, etc.

COLCHICUM.

Synonym.—Colchicum Autumnale. *Natural order.*—Melanthaceæ. *Common name.*—Meadow Saffron. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant growing in meadows in Germany, France and southern Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh bulbs just before blooming.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal and ganglionic nervous systems, irritating the nerve centers and producing convulsions, cramps, neuralgia, paralytic conditions and debility. As a result of this primary action on the nervous system, Colchicum finds its most important action exerted on the periosteum and synovial membranes (especially of the small joints), on the urinary and digestive tracts, and to some extent upon the respiratory organs. The secretions of all mucous surfaces are altered and increased, and the general condition throughout strikingly resembles a violent acute arthritic inflammation. Dr. Allen says (*op. cit. p. 393*) that "it is specially interesting to note that it produces symptoms of the acute manifestations of gout, quite apart from any direct modifications of the excretion of urea or uric acid. Its relief of acute gout seems to be purely a homœopathic action." The chief peculiarity of the

drug is its tearing pains with intolerable exacerbations at night.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Peevish; nothing satisfies him (Calc. phos., Cham., Cina.). External impressions, such as bright light, *strong odors* (Nux v.), contact, misdeeds of others, makes him quite beside himself.

Head.—Pressure in the head, especially in the occiput, and deep in cerebellum. Boring headache, especially over the eyes (Coloc.). Creeping sensation in the forehead, and over the head (Arg. nit., Cupr.).

Eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, dim sightedness; watering of the eyes; white spots on cornea.

Ears.—Earache with lacerating pains (*Bell.*, Puls.). Roaring in the ears, they feel stopped up.

Nose.—Excessive acuteness of smell (Acon., Agar., *Bell.*, Coff., *Hep. s.*, *Lyc.*). Sore pain in the septum. Nosebleed, evenings.

Face.—Sickly, sad, suffering expression (Ars.). Drawing, tearing pains in muscles and bones of face. Tingling in face as after being frosted (Agar.). Œdematous swelling of the face.

Mouth.—Tongue coated white (*Ant. crud.*, *Bry.*, Nux v., Puls., Sulph.). Tongue heavy, stiff and insensible (Coni.). Toothache with tearing pains; teeth sensitive. Inflammation of mucous membranes of mouth and throat. Profuse flow of saliva, with dryness of the throat.

Throat.—Inflammation and redness of the palate and fauces.

Stomach.—Aversion to food (*Coccul.*); loathing (*Ant. crud.*, *Ars.*) the sight, *and still more the smell of it.* Great thirst, but no appetite. Eructations, with burning in the stomach (*Ars.*). Every motion excites or renews the vomiting; cannot sit erect (*Bry.*). Vomiting of food or bile (*Ant. crud.*). Epigastrium extremely sensitive to the touch (Bell.). The stomach feels icy cold (Camph.). *Violent burning in the epigastrium* (*Ars.*, Bell., Canth., Phos., Verat. alb.).

Abdomen.—Great distension of the abdomen, as if he had eaten too much (Cinch., Lyc.). Griping pains in abdomen

(Bry., *Coloc.*, Chel., Merc.). Colic; aggravated by eating; after flatulent food; with great distension of abdomen, until diarrhœa sets in; better from bending double (*Coloc.*).

Stool and Anus.—Very offensive flatus (Aloe, *Bry., Graph.*), in the evening. Spasms in the sphincter, with a shuddering over the back. Unsatisfactory urging to stool; relieved by passing flatus. Violent tenesmus (*Merc., Caps.*). Stools bilious; then mixed with membranous pieces; slimy and bloody; frequently orange-yellow, slimy, with bright-yellow flakes; copious yellow coating; *transparent, gelatinous* (*Hell.*, Rhus tox.); *very membranous mucus, relieving the colic*; very fœtid. *Discharges contain large quantities of small, white, shreddy particles.*

Urinary Organs.—Scanty discharge of dark, turbid urine, with tenesmus and burning (*Canth.*, Caps., *Merc. cor.*). Dark, bloody urine, almost like ink, with strangury (Ars., *Canth.*). Whitish sediment in the urine (Calc. c., Canth.).

Respiratory Organs.—Difficult breathing and oppression of the chest. Night cough, with involuntary spurting out of urine (Alum., *Caust.*, Puls.). Lacerating, tearing pains in chest.

Heart.—Violent palpitation (Acon., *Ars., Bell., Spig.*); with oppression. Trembling in præcordial region with sticking pains. Anxiety and pressure in præcordial region, provoking sighing; sensitive to pressure. Fullness at night when lying on the left side, with oppression as from stagnation of blood. Dull, irregular, suppressed beats of the heart, with indescribable sensation in chest. Impulse not felt and only heard with difficulty, as if at a great distance, or through a thick wall. Pulse accelerated and hard, or full and slow; slow and feeble; quick and thready; irregular; intermittent; scarcely perceptible (Acon.).

Neck and Back.—Rheumatic, tearing, drawing pains in neck and back (Puls.). Spot on sacrum feels sore and bruised as if ulcerated; very sensitive to touch.

Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in joints of fingers, toes, wrists and ankles; in shoulder joints and knees during rest, with uneasiness, in hands and feet, so that she could not bear to have her finger-joints pressed or extended from their semi-flexed condition. Joints stiff and feverish. Tearing pains

in muscles and joints. Numbness and prickling of hands and feet.

Upper Limbs.—*Paralytic pain in arms, so violent that he cannot hold the slightest thing firmly.* Rheumatic pains in arms extending into the fingers, especially finger-joints (Bry., *Caul.*).

Lower Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in legs extending to toes. Cramps in the legs (Calc. c., Camph., Nux v., *Sulph.*). Œdematous swelling of legs and feet (Ars., Apis). Tingling in toes after being frosted (Agar.).

Generalities.—*Great exhaustion and weakness, as after exertion* (*Ars., Bry., Cinch.*). Sudden and extreme prostration (*Ars.*, Camph., Sec. cor.). Very sensitive to slightest touch. Paralytic feeling with the pains, and real paralysis. Tearing, tensive pains, quickly changing location (*Puls.*).

Sleep.—Drowsiness during the day (*Nux m.*).

Skin.—Tingling here and there, as after being frozen (*Agar.*).

Fever.—Coldness and chilliness running through all the limbs down the back. Shuddering and creeping in isolated parts. At night, dry heat with excessive thirst (Acon., Ars.). Suppression of perspiration. Copious, sour sweat, suddenly coming and going; in rheumatism.

Aggravation.—At night; from mental exertion; from rising up in bed; from motion (*Bry.*). Better during repose and in the open air.

Compare.—Acon., *Arn.*, Bell., Bry., Cimic., Cinch., Coccul., Merc. cor., Nux v., Op., *Puls., Rhus tox., Sep.*, Verat. alb.

Antidotes.—Bell., Camph., Coccul., Nux v., Spig., Puls. To large doses: Amm. caust., a few drops in sugar water.

THERAPEUTICS.

Colchicum is of greatest use in rheumatic and arthritic conditions. Articular rheumatism, especially when shifting from one joint to another; great sensitiveness to touch; worse from motion; tearing pains, always worse at night; œdema of parts, especially hands or feet, especially small joints; very irritable and easily annoyed by external impressions, such as light, noise and strong odors; gastric symptoms. Gouty diathesis. Metastasis of gout or rheumatism to internal

organs, especially the heart; chronic or sub-acute pericarditis, with hydropericardium; severe cardiac pain; heart's action weak and indistinct; pulse thread-like, scarcely perceptible; great oppression and dyspnœa. In diseases of the kidneys Colchicum is often a useful remedy. Nephritis, with dropsy, especially hydrothorax; urine black, bloody, and loaded with albumen; pain in back and sacrum. Dropsy in general when resulting from heart or kidney disease and when following as a sequela of eruptive diseases; especially dropsy of cavities and internal organs: hydropericardium; hydrothorax; hydrometra; ascites; anasarca. Often a remedy in dysentery, especially in gouty or rheumatic subjects, with stools of gelatinous or membranous mucus, or containing white, shreddy particles, and accompanied by severe tenesmus, and sometimes tympanitis. Autumnal dysentery. Typhlitis. Rheumatic iritis. Kerato-iritis, with pus in anterior chamber of the eye. Ulceration of the cornea. Opacities of the cornea. Discharges from the ears after measles. Useful in many gastric disturbances, especially gastralgia and other conditions associated with gout or rheumatism, or following suppressed gout; always nausea and disgust for food, the smell of food being especially repugnant; the latter symptom is very characteristic and liable to accompany any disease where Colchicum is indicated. Great debility is also characteristic of most diseases where Colchicum is indicated. Sometimes useful in typhoid fever when the prostration is profound, great tympanites, cadaverous expression, nausea, cold breath, restlessness, etc.

COLLINSONIA.

Synonym.—Collinsonia Canadensis. *Natural order.*—Labiatæ. *Common names.*—Stone-root. Horsebalm. Rich Weed. *Habitat.*—An indigenous plant growing in rich, moist woods from Canada to Florida, and west to Michigan. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts predominantly upon the gastro-intestinal canal, especially the rectum, and affects in a marked degree the heart and

generative organs. Its special sphere of usefulness is in the treatment of hæmorrhoids, caused by inertia and congestion of the portal system, and also in functional troubles (especially cardiac) arising therefrom.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Dull frontal headache. °Headache from suppressed hæmorrhoids.

Mouth.—Tongue coated yellow along the center or base, with bitter taste in the mouth. Nausea, with cramp-like pains in the stomach.

Abdomen.—Sharp, cutting pains in the hypogastric region.

Stool.—Constipation, stools light-colored and lumpy, with hard straining, followed by dull pains in the anus and hypogastrium; stool in form of balls. Diarrhœa, mucous and bloody discharges; or thin yellow matter, or watery, accompanied by violent tenesmus, and sharp cutting pains in the bowels (Merc.).

°Hæmorrhoids, either blind or bleeding (Æsc.); sense of weight in rectum; itching, feeling as of sticks or sand; caused by congestive inertia of the lower bowel; also for obstinate cases.

Male Organs.—°Varicocele, with characteristic rectal symptoms.

Female Organs.—°Violent itching of the genitals; parts badly swollen, dark-red and protruding; during pregnancy. °Dysmenorrhœa and other affections resulting from hæmorrhoids and constipation.

Heart.—°Irritation of the cardiac nerves; cardiac hyperæsthesia. °Functional disturbances; rapid pulse; fullness and oppression of the chest; difficult breathing and faintness (Acon.).

Compare.—*Æsc.*, *Aloe.*, Dios., Digit., Ham., Nux v., Podo., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

The clinical range of Collinsonia has already been outlined. It is especially useful in hæmorrhoids and constipation, and in functional disorders arising therefrom, especially functional disturbances of the heart, dysmenorrhœa, pruritus of the vulva,

prolapsus uteri, etc. The hæmorrhoids may be either blind or bleeding, though probably the latter predominate. The constipation is usually very obstinate, with painful protruding hæmorrhoids. Has also proved useful in membranous dysmenorrhœa, and pruritus during pregnancy, with the symptoms above given. Varicocele with rectal symptoms. May be useful in organic disease of the heart, and in ascites resulting therefrom. Has also been used in ascites from hepatic disease, with constipation and hæmorrhoids. Diarrhœa and dysentery with stool as above described, violent tenesmus, and sharp cutting pains in the bowels.

COLOCYNTHIS.

Synonym.—Cucumis Colocynthis. Citrullus Colocynthis. *Natural order.*—Cucurbitaceæ. *Common names.*—Squirting Cucumber. Bitter Apple. *Habitat.*—A slender plant with perennial root, growing in dry regions of the western hemisphere. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried fruit, freed from the outer rind and seeds.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Colocynth acts especially upon the ganglionic nervous system, more particularly upon the trigeminus, the solar plexus, the lumbar and crural nerves, and the tissues which these nerves supply. The condition produced is one of irritation resulting in neuralgia, and at times passing into a true inflammation. This latter is particularly the case in the profound action had upon the alimentary canal through the solar plexus, giving rise to vomiting, purging and an intense griping colic, which is the most important action of the drug. Through the trigeminus we obtain neuralgic affections of the face, eyes and head, due entirely to functional derangements of its sentient extremities, and through the lumbar and crural nerves we get sciatica and other neuralgic affections. The chief characteristic of Colocynth is its severe colicky pains, obliging the patient to bend double, and worse in any other position.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Disinclined to talk, to answer, to see friends (Gels.). Extremely irritable and morose; impatient; easily offended (Caps., Nux v.). Anger, with indignation (*Bry.*, *Cham.*, Coni., *Nux v.*).

Head.—Confusion of the head, with pressive pain in the orbits. Intimations of vertigo and nausea. Passive frontal headache, worse while stooping or lying on the back. Heaviness in sinciput with stupefaction. Painful tearing, digging through the whole brain, becoming intolerable when moving the upper lid. Severe boring in right side of forehead. Boring stitches in right temple, disappearing on touch. Pressing and dull throbbing in left temple, growing gradually more acute and cutting.

Eyes.—Smarting in eyes, with pain in eyeball. Painful pressure in eyeballs, especially on stooping. Pain in the eyes; sharp cutting in right eyeball. Twitching of the right upper lid.

Ears.—Roaring and throbbing in both ears, especially the left.

Nose.—Fluent coryza, worse in the open air. Throbbing, burrowing pain from left side of nose to glabella.

Face.—Dark redness of the face (Bapt., Op.). Constriction and pressing in left malar bone, extending to left eye. Left-sided tearing or burning and stinging pains, extending to ear and head. Sticking pains in upper jaw. Tearing pains in cheeks.

Mouth.—Persistent, bitter, disgusting taste (*Bry.*, *Cinch.*, *Nux v.*, Puls., *Sulph.*). Burning of tip of tongue as if it had been scalded (*Iris*, Plat., Sang., Verat. alb.).

Stomach.—Violent thirst (Acon., Ars., Bry.). Aversion to food, with scraping in the throat. Empty eructations (Coccul.). Nausea rising from the stomach. Vomiting of bitter-tasting, yellow fluid. Burning pains in the stomach (*Ars.*, Apis, Canth., Colch., Phos., Verat. alb.). Griping in epigastrium after each meal; worse toward evening. Feeling of fullness in the epigastric region. Cramp in stomach at night, relieved by eructations. Feeling of emptiness in the stomach. Pit of stomach very sensitive to touch. Violent cutting, tearing pains, which from different parts of chest and abdomen concentrate in pit of stomach;

better from hard pressure and bending double; °brought on by vexation and indignation.

Abdomen.—Cramp-like pains in both sides of abdomen; worse after pressure, or leaning with abdomen on table. *Abdomen distended and painful* (*Acon., Bell., Merc.*). *Terrible contractive, twisting* (Cina.), *griping, cutting pains mostly about the umbilicus; has to bend double* (Aloe, Caust., Iris, Nux v., Rheum., Sulph., Verat. alb.), *being worse in every other posture* (reverse Bell.); *great restlessness and loud screaming on changing position; worse at intervals of five or ten minutes; discharge of stool or flatulence affords temporary relief* (*Carb. v.*). °*Colic so distressing that they seek relief by pressing the corner of a table or head of a bed-post against the abdomen. Feeling in the abdomen as if the intestines were being squeezed between stones* (Nux v.). Pain in the groin as from a hernia, and on pressing sensation as if a hernia were receding. *Isolated deep stitches, sometimes in left, at others in right flank, apparently connected with the ovaries.* Constant rumbling and croaking in the bowels as from frogs (Thuja). °Coffee and tobacco smoking relieve the pains in the bowels; every other food or drink aggravates (Ferr.).

Stool and Anus.—Frequent excessive urging to stool, with sensation as if anus and rectum were weakened by long continued diarrhœa. Dysentery-like diarrhœa, renewed after taking the least food or drink (*Aloe, Ferr.*). Stools: copious fæcal, with great discharge of wind (*Aloe*); bloody; *fluid, after eating*, with much flatulence and pain in abdomen (Agar.); thin, frothy, saffron-yellow of musty odor; pappy; mucous. Constipation, hard stools; as if passing stones.

Urinary Organs.—Sudden violent pressure upon the bladder, which was full, passed off suddenly on the emission of flatus. *Frequent urging to urinate, with scanty emissions* (Æsc., Apis, Graph., *Hell., Merc., Nitr. ac.*). Urine like brown beer (Bry.), becoming turbid soon as cold (Cina.) depositing copious sediment. Thick, fœtid, viscid, jelly-like urine.

Female Organs.—Cramp-like pain in left ovarian region, as

though the parts were squeezed in a vise. °Intense boring or tensive pain in the ovary, causing her to draw up double with great restlessness.

Respiratory Organs.—Frequent tickling and irritation in larynx induces cough at night. Oppression of the chest.

Neck and Back.—Feeling of stiffness in the muscles of the nape when moving the head (*Chel.*, Rhus tox.). Violent tensive drawing in left cervical muscles; worse on motion. Pressure in left side of nape; worse from turning. Drawing pain internally, in region of right scapula, as if the nerves and vessels were made tense. Tensive sticking in the right loin only during inspiration (Bry.); most violent when lying on the back. Bruised pain in small of back and in lower limbs in the evening.

Limbs.—Rheumatic tearing, drawing pains in all the limbs, (Bry., Led., Lyc., Merc.) and joints.

Upper Limbs.—Sticking pains in right metacarpus, hindering opening of the hand and stretching of fingers. Tensive pain in thumb, impeding its motion.

Lower Limbs.—Crampy pain in hip joint, as though the parts were screwed in a vise, with pains extending from the lumbar region down to the legs. Drawing, twitching, with dull throbbing in region of left hip and in right loin. Pain in right thigh only when walking, as if the psoas magnus were too short. Drawing pain in right thigh, down to the knee. *Origin of pain in sacral region, corresponding to position of plexus ischiadicus, thence is extended through the incisura ischiadica major towards hip-joint down posterior portion of thigh into fossa poplitea; sensibility of parts affected.* Knees and feet "go to sleep." Cramp in the left calf. Drawing aching in the left foot.

Generalities.—Great tendency to painful cramps and cramp-like contraction in all the muscles of the body (Cupr.). Faintings with coldness of external parts. Weakness. Tearing shootings traversing the whole length of the body. °Rheumatism, with all sorts of pains, with formication and numbness.

Fever.—Feeling of coldness in the whole body. External dry heat; worse in upper part of body. Nocturnal sweat, smelling like urine; towards morning.

Aggravation.—In evening; at rest; after eating and drinking; from anger.

Amelioration.—From discharge of flatus; from coffee; from smoking; *from bending double*; from hard pressure.

Compare.—Ars., Bell., Berb., Bry., Caust., Cham., Chel., Coccul., Coff., Cupr., Diosc., Lyc., Mag. c., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Stan.

Antidotes.—*Camph.*, Caust., Cham., Coff., *Staph.* To large doses: tepid milk, infusion of galls, Camph., Op., Coloc.

Colocynthis Antidotes.—Caust.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief clinical use of Colocynth is in neuralgia, and in this category must be classed the well-known colic so characteristic of this drug, and which results from nerve irritation rather than from any inflammatory disturbance. No drug equals Colocynth in colic and enteralgia, provided the symptoms already noted are present, as they usually are; especially is it important that the pains are relieved by bending double and from hard pressure; relieved by discharge of flatus or stool; aggravated by every attempt to eat or drink; may have been brought on in the first place by taking cold in hot weather, suppressing the perspiration, by drinking ice-water when overheated, by eating fruits, or by emotional causes, especially anger. Sometimes indicated in dysentery with bloody mucous stools, if the characteristic colic pains are present. Colocynth may be useful in neuralgia of any part, when the pain is sharp, cutting, or boring, and relieved by firm pressure. It is especially useful in sciatica, and often in facial neuralgia. In ovarian neuralgia it is one of the most often indicated remedies, the character of the pain being almost identical with those of colic already mentioned. It may also be useful in ovaritis and dysmenorrhœa, or in suppressed menstruation characterized by the same pains. Many cases of cysts of the ovaries and broad ligaments have been reported cured by Colocynth. Said to be indicated especially where the tumors are small and round; paroxysms of colicky pain, better from pressure, wants the abdomen supported by a bandage. Sometimes useful in rheumatic headaches and ophthalmia; heaviness in head, with boring or sharp cutting pains in

the eyeballs, relieved by firm hard pressure. Useful to relieve the pains of glaucoma and iritis, when they extend into the head and are better from pressure. Sometimes useful in nephritic colic; also in chyluria, the urine being white like milk, coagulating when cold.

CONIUM.

Synonym.—Conium Maculatum. *Natural order.*—Umbelliferæ. *Common names.*—Poison Hemlock. Spotted Hemlock. *Habitat.*—A plant native of Europe, but naturalized in the eastern portion of the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the motor nervous tracts, especially the peripheral extremities of the nerves, producing paralytic conditions. It benumbs the brain and causes vertigo, dilated pupils and even convulsions. It affects in a remarkable degree the glandular system, causing engorgements and indurations, and altering the structure of the glandular substance. In this latter condition we find its chief therapeutic action, rendering it of essential value in scrofulous and cancerous affections. The main peculiarity of Conium is its adaptability to the diseases of old people, especially old men.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Delirium. Ill-humored and morose (Bry., Coloc., Nux v.). Hypochondriacal depression and indifference (Phos. ac.). *Inability to sustain any mental effort* (Gels., Nux v.). Want of memory (*Anac.*, Natr. mur., Kreos., *Nux m.*). Disinclination for business (Cycl., Nux v., Phos.). Dullness; difficulty in understanding what he is reading. Averse to being near people, or hearing them talk (Ign.); Inclination to seize hold of and abuse them.

Head.—Vertigo (*Alum., Aur., Bell., Bry., Nux v.*), particularly when lying down and when turning over in bed (Bell.); on rising from bed in morning (Bry.); when walking.

Heaviness. Constant confusion in region of eyebrows and root of nose. Stitching pain in forehead, from within outward; morning or at noon. Headache as if the brain were too full and would burst, in the morning on waking. Tearing headache, must lie down. Numbness, with sensation of coldness, in one side of the head. Sensation in right half of brain, as of a large foreign body. Pain in the occiput with every pulse, as if pierced with a knife.

Eyes.—*Weakness of vision. Weakness and dazzling of the eyes, together with giddiness and debility, especially of arms and legs, on walking, staggering, as if drunken.* Burning in the eyes (Ars.). Pupils dilated. Burning on upper surface of lids. Yellowness of the sclerotica. Could scarcely raise the lids; they seem pressed down by a heavy weight (Caust., Natr. ars., Natr. carb., Naja, Physos.), disposed to fall asleep (Nux m.). Sluggish adaption of the eye to varied range of vision.

Ears.—Ringing, humming and roaring in the ears (*Cinch.*, Nux v., *Sulph.*). Stitches in and around the ears (Kali carb., Graph.). Ears feel as if stopped up on blowing the nose. Blood-red ear wax.

Nose.—Bleeding of the nose.

Face.—°Cancer of lips from pressure of the pipe. Lips burning dry; shooting pains. Submaxillary glands swollen and hard.

Mouth.—Drawing pain in teeth from eating cold food (Ant. crud., Calc. c., Staph., Sulph.). Difficult speech (*Caust., Gels.*, Hyos.) from lingual paralysis. Taste bitter in throat.

Throat.—Itching in throat, with irritation to cough.

Stomach.—Appetite lost. Thirst. Offensive eructations (*Arn., Ant. tart.*, Coccul., Sep.); sour, empty. Violent vomiting; °like coffee grounds (Sec. cor.); of clear sour water; of chocolate-colored masses, sour and acrid. Sour rising from the stomach after eating. Violent pain in stomach; pressing, burning, squeezing, lancinating (Ars., Coccul.). Pressure and sore, raw feeling at pit of stomach. Pain in epigastric region, gradually extending to left side of abdomen, with nausea. Pain in pit of stomach extending to throat, as if a ball rose (Ign.).

Abdomen.—Swelling of the abdomen; trembling. Stitches in the hepatic region (Ars., Calc. c., Bry., Kali carb., Sep.); tearing. Lancinations in the abdomen, as if knives were plunged in (Merc.). Stitches extending from the abdomen to the right side of chest. Cutting in abdomen, before the emission of flatus. Pinching pains in the abdomen, as if diarrhœa would set in. Aching pain in hypogastrium. Forcing down feeling in hypogastrium. Contractive pain in lower abdomen, like after-pains, with urging to stool.

Stool.—Frequent ineffectual urging to stool (Ambr.). Stool: undigested, painless (*Cinch.*); liquid, mixed with hard portions; watery, frequent. *Tremulous weakness after every stool* (Phos.). Involuntary stools during sleep. Frequent stitches in the anus, when not at stool. Burning in the rectum during stool.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent micturition at night (Ambr., Borax, Phos. ac.). Dribbling after micturition. Burning during and after urination (Acon., Ant. tart.). °*The flow of urine suddenly stops, and continues again after a short interruption* (Clem.).

Male Organs.—*Sexual desire without erections* (Agar., *Agn.*, Nuph.). *Emissions even while frolicking with a woman.* Discharge of prostatic fluid on every change of motion, without voluptuous thoughts, with itching of the prepuce. Swelling of the testes (Acon., Agn.).

Female Organs.—Severe itching deep in the vagina (Canth., Merc.). Leucorrhœa; with weakness and paralyzed sensation in small of back before the discharge; thick, milky, with contractive labor-like pain, coming from both sides; of white acrid mucus, causing burning (Alum., Iodi., Kreos., *Merc.*, Phos., *Puls.*). Suppressed or delayed menstruation. °*Indurations of uterus* (Aur., Carb. an.); *of ovaries; of breasts.* °*Lancinating pains* (Bell.). °*Soreness and swelling of the breasts preceding menses.* °Shriveling of the mammæ (Iodi.), with increased sexual desire. Needle-like stitches in left mamma. °Terrible nausea and vomiting during pregnancy. °Tumors in mammæ, with piercing pains, worse at night; glands abnormally tender.

Respiratory Organs.—*A dry spot in the larynx, where there is a crawling, and almost a constant irritation to a dry*

cough. Violent spasmodic dry cough almost only when first lying down during day or night (*Hyos., Puls., Sep.*). The clothes lie like a weight on the chest and shoulders. Sharp thrusts directly through the chest, from sternum to spine, while sitting. Violent stitches in right chest, about the nipple, on every inspiration (*Bry., Kali c.*); while walking relieved by hard pressure with the hand.

Heart.—Palpitation; beats intermit (*Digit.*, Kali carb.). Violent palpitation after drinking. Pulse unequal in strength, and sometimes irregular in rhythm; insufficiency of the mitral valve.

Back.—Pain between the scapula. Stitches in small of back, with drawing through lumbar vertebræ, while standing.

Limbs.—Trembling of all the limbs (Coccul., Gels., Merc., *Stram.*). Itching of the dorsum of the finger. Difficulty in using limbs; unable to walk. Sensation of weakness, even to trembling of the right thigh while walking. Paralysis of the lower, then of the upper limbs.

Generalities.—General trembling. Convulsions; with danger of suffocation. Easily overstrained. Liability to take cold. Sudden weakness while walking, with tendency to fall forward on knees, heaviness over eyes and giddiness. Exhaustion and faintness, as if paralyzed. Sick and faint early in the morning in bed. °Chlorosis, chilliness, excessive fainting, palpitation of the heart, pale face, suppressed menses and profuse leucorrhœa. Swelling of the glands, with tingling and stitches; after contusions and bruises (Arn.).

Sleep.—Falls asleep only after midnight. Frightful dreams at night and towards morning.

Fever.—Heat through the whole body. °Sweat immediately on falling asleep.

Aggravation.—At night; during rest; while sitting; while eating; when lying down.

Conditions.—Suitable for old people, old men; old maids; for women with tight, rigid fiber; for scrofulous and cancerous people; children who are prematurely old.

Compare.—Arg. nit., Ars., Baryt. c., Bell., Calc. c., Digit., Dulc., Gels., Hydras., Iodi., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Rhus tox., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Coff., Nitr. ac., Nitr. sp. d., (Vinum).
Conium Antidotes.—Nitr. ac.

THERAPEUTICS.

Conium has proved an invaluable remedy in the treatment of indurations and scirrhosities of glands, characterized by sharp knife-like pains; also painless; especially the testicles and mammary glands; induration following injuries. Numerous cases reported as scirrhus of the breasts have been cured by Conium. Swelling, soreness and pain in the breasts preceding the menses, either with or without tumor. An excellent remedy in a variety of sexual diseases. Especially useful in both sexes for the bad effects of suppressed sexual appetite; may be in the female hysteria; in the male melancholia; also bad effects from excessive indulgence, especially in the male, where it may produce impotence and also prostatic emissions which may occur while straining at stool, or from motion; especially in old men; enlarged prostate gland; also in strong, healthy men, who have great desire but no erection, and who have an emission as soon as they begin to caress a woman. A valuable remedy in indurations, even scirrhus of the uterus or ovaries, with sharp lancinating pains. Has been used in uterine polypi; uterine hæmorrhages; leucorrhœa, thick, milky, or of white acrid mucus; pruritus of vagina and vulva. Studying the remainder of the clinical range of Conium in anatomical order we find it useful in mental weakness, hypochondriasis, melancholia, hysteria, etc., especially from sexual causes. An excellent remedy for vertigo, especially in old people; when lying down, turning over in bed, or on rising up; often associated with a numb feeling in the brain; vertigo from excessive use of tobacco. Often useful in eye diseases; disturbances of vision, often with vertigo; sluggish adaption of the eye to varied range of vision; partial or complete paralysis of the lids; scrofulous ophthalmia; has proved useful in the cure of cataract, especially if traumatic. Epithelioma of the lips, with hardness and burning, shooting pains; especially when resulting from the habit of using a pipe. Has also been used with some benefit in cancer of the stomach or liver with coffee ground or chocolate-colored vomiting, burning, lancinating pains, etc. Gastralgia with sympathetic spasmodic cough. Enlarged mesenteric glands and abdominal

tumors in general with lancinating knife-like pains. Has been very successfully employed in the treatment of urinary diseases, especially of old people; paralysis of the bladder, with interrupted flow, and dribbling after micturition; the same symptoms have led to its prescription in gravel; diabetes. A valuable remedy for irritating night cough, especially in old people; spasmodic, dry cough, from dryness (dry spot) in larynx, only when first lying down, has to sit up and cough till a little mucus is expectorated, can then lie down and rest. Asthma and bronchitis in old people. Whooping cough. Conium may be useful in paralysis especially partial, the patient being weak and continually trembling; the limbs give out when walking and he falls forward; sudden attacks of giddiness and faintness. Especially useful in profound and long continued weakness following exhaustive diseases. Post diphtheritic paralysis.

CONVALLARIA.

Convallaria Majus. *Natural order.*—Liliaceæ. *Common name.*—Lily of the Valley. *Habitat.*—A perennial herb found in shady woods from Virginia to Georgia, but cultivated farther north. *Preparation.*—Tincture of the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

This drug has a profound action upon the heart, causing irregularity in its action, and diminishing the rate of the pulse, at the same time causing vomiting and symptoms of collapse. Has been used chiefly in cardiac troubles, especially valvular and other organic diseases accompanied by dropsical effusion, great dyspnœa, palpitation, feeble and irregular pulse. An excellent remedy to relieve the dyspnœa present in organic or functional heart disease, and to dissipate the cardiac effusions, which it seems to do by causing diuresis. Dyspnœa with pulmonary stasis and hydrothorax. Has also been successfully used in pelvic congestions after abortions or surgical operations, with sensation of great weight and pressing down of pelvic contents, causing cutting pains in rectum, and dull aching soreness, worse when lying on the back.

Compare.—Digitalis.

CORALLIUM RUBRUM.

Family.—Gorgoniadeæ. *Common name.*—Red Coral. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the ganglionic nervous system this remedy exerts its important action upon the respiratory tract, causing a catarrhal condition and giving rise to difficult breathing and profuse accumulation of mucus.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Sensation as though wind passed through the skull, on rapid motion, or on shaking the head. Head seems very large, as if it were three times its natural size. Extremely violent headache pressing out at the forehead, obliging him to move the head from side to side, which does not relieve, and is only relieved for a short time by almost complete uncovering of the burning hot body. Headache very violent, as if the parietal bones were forced asunder, aggravated by stooping.

Eyes.—Eyes hot and painful, with sensation as if swimming in tears. Extremely sensitive drawing pain in the external wall of the left orbit, whence the pain extends down beneath the cheek bones.

Nose.—Dry coryza, nose stopped up; ulcerated nostrils. Violent fluent catarrh of odorless mucus, looking like melted tallow. Epistaxis, especially at night.

Face.—Left zygoma painful, as if bruised, worse when touched. Pain in left articulation of lower jaw as if sprained, when moving the jaw.

Throat.—Submaxillary glands of left side swollen and painful, worse when swallowing or bending the head forward.

Male Organs.—Glans and inner surface of prepuce sensitive. red and swollen, secreting a yellowish-green, offensive matter. Red, flat ulcer on glans and inner surface of prepuce, exuding a yellowish moisture.

Respiratory Organs.—On deep inspiration, sensation as if icy-cold air were streaming through the air-passages, with some provocation to cough, and much difficult hawking of bronchial mucus, in the morning; difficult oppressed respiration. °Convulsive spasmodic cough occurring in paroxysms (Dros., Osm.).

Compare.—Bell., Cocc. cacti, Dros., Merc., Nitr. ac., Nux v.

THERAPEUTICS.

Corallium has proved a valuable remedy in whooping cough when the paroxysms occur in rapid succession and are extremely violent, causing the child to become purple in the face, followed by exhaustion and vomiting of mucus. Has also been used in nasal and pharyngeal catarrh, with profuse discharge. Balanitis. Venereal ulcers on glans or prepuce, exuding a yellowish moisture. Chancres having a coal-red hue. Farrington says a combination of syphilis and psora. Smooth spots on body having a coral-red hue, changing to the coppery color characteristic of syphilis.

CROCUS.

Synonym.—Crocus Sativus. *Natural order.*—Iridaceæ. *Common name.*—Saffron. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant, native of Greece and Asia Minor, but has become naturalized by cultivation in most temperate countries. *Preparation.*—Tincture of the dried stigmas.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, producing in the brain irritation and congestion, and causing hysterical mania. It also produces great venous congestion of the womb, and passive uterine hæmorrhage, the blood being dark, clotted and stringy, which is its chief peculiarity.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Vacillating mood; angry and soon repents of it; depression and hilarity; ill-humor, then lively (Acon., Ign.,

Nux m., Plat.). Uneasy, anxious, sorrowful mood. Gay and pleasant mania; strong desire to sing, laugh immoderately, and jest (Hyos., *Stram.*); wants to kiss everybody. Loss of ideas on attempting to write anything down.

Head.—Sudden broad thrust deep in the brain in right temples, or above left frontal eminence, causing him to start.

Eyes.—Must wink and wipe the eyes frequently, as though a film of mucus were over them (Alum., Puls.). Pupils much dilated. Feeling as of biting smoke in the eyes. The light seems dimmer than usual, as if obscured by a veil (Baryt. c., Caust., Hyos., Petrol., Phos., *Puls.*). Feeling as though water were constantly coming into the eyes. Feeling in the eyes as after much weeping. Sore burning in eyes after reading; also dimness, must wink frequently (*Euphr.*). Inclined to press the lids tightly together from time to time (Euphr.) Twitching in the upper lid. °Pain goes from the eyes to the top of the head.

Nose.—*Epistaxis of very tenacious, thick, black blood*, with cold sweat on the forehead in large drops. Violent sneezing.

Throat.—Feeling as if the uvula were elongated, during and when not swallowing.

Stomach and Abdomen.—Excessive thirst for cold drinks (Acon., *Bry.*). Eructations. Distension of the stomach and abdomen. *Sensation as if something living were jumping about in pit of stomach and abdomen* (*Thuja*), with nausea and shivering.

Anus.—Sensitive, dull, long stitch near left side of anus, from time to time. Intolerable writhing in the anus. Crawling in the anus as from threadworms.

Male Organs.—Excitement of sexual desire.

Female Organs.—Sensation as if the menses would appear; with colic and pressing towards genitals (Cimic., *Caul., Puls.*). *Metrorrhagia of dark* (Kali nit.), *viscid, stringy blood in black clots* (*Amm. carb., Cycl.*, Ign., Plat., *Sabin.*); *from slightest motion.*

Respiratory Organs.—Very violent attack of exhausting, dry cough, better from laying hand on pit of stomach. Offensive, sickly odor of the breath (*Caps.*, Sang.). Dull stitches in the left chest. Heaviness of the chest; must frequently take

a deep breath. Jumping as of something living in right lower part, beneath ribs.

Limbs.—Pain on moving the upper arm, as if the head of the humerus were loose, and would be easily dislocated.

Generalities.—*Sensation as of something living jumping in various parts.* Bleeding from different parts, blood black, viscid, clotted. Excessive prostration and weariness in the evening, as from severe physical exertion, accompanied by great sleepiness, with feeling as if the eyelids were swollen; literary occupation relieves. Jerking in the muscles; in single sets of muscles.

Sleep.—Confused and frightful dreams.

Fever.—Heat towards evening, worse in head, with redness of face and thirst, without dryness of mouth.

Aggravation.—In morning; all symptoms better in the open air.

Compare.—Acon., Bell., Calc. c., Ign., Ipec., Nux v., Op., Plat., Puls., Rhus tox., Ruta, Sab., Sep., Sulph., Zinc.

Antidotes.—Acon., Bell., Op.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been proved of great value in the treatment of active hæmorrhages, characterized by dark, viscid, stringy blood, in black clots, worse on slightest motion, especially metrorrhagia and epistaxis. Has also removed the tendency to miscarry. Chorea, with characteristic nosebleed or metrorrhagia. Hysteria, with sensation of something living jumping around in abdomen and other parts; convulsive twitchings; metrorrhagia. Useful in eye diseases where symptoms agree; spasmodic affections of eyelids, has to wink frequently; asthenopia; posterior sclero-chorioditis in near-sighted persons; ciliary neuralgia. A valuable clinical symptom is that the pain goes from the eyes to the top of the head.

CROTALUS HORRIDUS.

Natural order.—Ophidia. *Common name.*—Rattlesnake. *Preparation.*—The venom is received on milk-sugar and triturated.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Like other serpent poisons Crotalus acts primarily upon the cerebro-spinal nerve centers, producing secondarily decomposition of the blood, a destruction of blood fibrine, hæmorrhages, ecchymosis, etc. (see Lachesis). The most essential peculiarity of Crotalus is the similarity of its poisoning to that induced by yellow fever, in the treatment of which we find its chief use.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Delirium, especially at night. Torpor, coma. °Muttering delirium of typhoid. Delirium, with wide open eyes. Dullness of the intellect; confused speech, disconnected answers. Remarkable weakness of memory (Anac., Kreos.). °Delirium tremens, nearly constant drowsiness, but with inability to sleep; also in broken down constitutions. Melancholia, with timidity, fear, anxiety; weeping or snappish temper.

Head.—Headache extending into the eyes; above the eyes, with oppression. Stitches and pains in temples. Severe pain at center of forehead; dilated pupils; profuse menses. Heavy pressive headache; in occiput. Violent itching of the scalp (Carb. an., Sulph.).

Eyes.—*Yellow color of the eyes* (*Chel.*, Podo., Iodi., Plumb.); also of the whole body. Blue rings about the eyes. Blood exudes from the eye. Dim vision. Burning in the eyes. Aqueous humor, cloudy. Pressure and oppression above the eyes.

Nose.—Bleeding from the nose and all the orifices of the body. °Epistaxis during diphtheria. °Ozœna of syphilitic origin or following exanthemata; sanguinolent discharge.

Face.—Yellow color of the face (Chel., Podo.), or leaden colored.

Mouth.—Gums white. Bleeding of the gums. Grinds the teeth at night. *Swelling and inflammation of the tongue.* Loss of speech from constriction of the tongue and throat.

Throat.—Throat dry, with thirst. Great difficulty in swallowing anything solid.

Stomach.—Unquenchable burning thirst. Stomach irritable, unable to retain anything. Hunger, with trembling and weakness. Vomiting of food; of green fluid; of blood; often violent. Painfulness in pit of stomach. Intolerance of clothing about the epigastric region and beneath the hypochondria (Calc. c., Lach.).

Abdomen.—Swelling of the whole abdomen. Burning pain in the abdomen (Ars.). °Inguinal glands enlarged; sloughing, unhealthy pus.

Stool and Anus.—Bleeding from the anus and other outlets of the body (*Ham.*). Diarrhœa; dysenteric discharges of dark fluid blood; involuntary; great debility and faintness.

Urinary Organs.—Hæmorrhage from the urethra. Yellow or reddish-yellow urine, from much bile. °Albuminuria in the course of typhoid, diphtheria, etc.; urine smoky from transuded blood.

Female Organs.—Dysmenorrhœa; before menses; pain in hypogastrium and down thighs; flow copious for two days, then lingers on and off for four more; heart weak; feet cold.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with weak, rough voice. Moderate cough, with expectoration of bloody mucus. Difficult respiration. °Whooping cough; debility; face blue or pale, remaining so for a time after the paroxysms; epistaxis; puffed face. °Oppression in old people with hydrothorax; in fever and ague.

Pulse.—Pulse rapid and weak, scarcely perceptible (Acon., Ars.). Palpitation as if heart tumbled about.

Generalities.—Extremities inflamed, swollen and gangrenous (Ars., Lach.). Hands go to sleep, more the left. Trembling of the hands during rest. Œdematous swelling of the whole body (Apis, Ars.). Hæmorrhages from all the orifices of the body—eyes, ears, nose, mouth, urethra, etc.; also from the gums and from beneath the nails. *Easily tired*

by slight exertion. General loss of power; the muscles refuse their service. Tremulous weakness all over, as if some evil were apprehended. Paralysis. *Yellow color of the whole body* (Chel., Iodi., Podo.).

Sleep.—Sleeplessness from disproportionate nervous agitation. Drowsy, but cannot sleep.

Skin.—°Chilblains. Gangrene pending; circulation sluggish.

Fever.—°Dry skin, dark-brown; tongue dry, or tongue coated yellow, with red edges and tip; low muttering delirium; drowsiness; urine dark, scanty; *hæmorrhagic tendency;* vomiting of bile or blood, etc.

Compare.—Apis, Ars., Canth., Carb. v., Chel., *Elaps, Lach., Naja,* Tarent.

Antidotes.—Amm., Camph., *Alcohol,* radiated heat.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief clinical use of Crotalus is in the treatment of low, malignant fevers, and adynamic conditions in general, especially when characterized by a *hæmorrhagic tendency,* and putrescence, and whether caused by zymotic or septic poisoning, or by previous low states of the system, blood poisoning predominating. In all such conditions there is also great prostration; low, muttering delirium; vomiting of bile or blood; tongue, dry, brown, cracked, or yellow, brown in center, red edges; urine scanty, dark, almost black, sometimes suppressed, etc. In this class of diseases, in which it may be indicated, and has been frequently used with success, are: malignant scarlet fever, also with epistaxis, dark red, tumid, or gangrenous tonsils; diphtheria; hæmorrhagic measles, eruption dark, confluent; malignant remittent fevers of the south, especially the so-called hæmorrhagic malarial fevers; low bilious fevers; typhoid. The most important remedy for yellow fever. Pyæmia. Septicæmia from poisoned wounds (dissecting, etc.). Jaundice. Hæmorrhages from any orifice of the body, also from the gums and from beneath the nails, resulting from low conditions of the blood. Purpura hæmorrhagica. Petechia. Inflammations of a low type. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Ecchymosis. Effusions into inner organs. Gangrenous tendencies. Low forms of erysipelas, with symptoms above named, especially following poisoned wounds or bites of poisonous insects. Abscesses,

boils, carbuncles, etc., with unhealthy appearance, symptoms of blood poisoning. Chilblains, threatening gangrene. Felons with adynæmic symptoms. Bad effects from vaccination, pustular eruptions, erysipelas, gangrene, blood poisoning. Has been used in paralysis. Chronic rheumatism, also gonorrhœal rheumatism. Tetanus (a case cured by injecting the poison). Delirium tremens; also gastralgia, atonic dyspepsia and blood states from long continued abuse of alcohol. Dysmenorrhœa. Ciliary neuralgia and Keratitis, cutting pains around the eyes; worse at menstrual periods. Whooping cough. Otorrhœa. Syphilitic ozœna. Softening of spinal cord.

CROTON TIGLIUM.

Synonym.—Tiglium officinala. *Natural order.*—Euphorbiaceæ. *Common name.*—Croton Oil. *Habitat.*—A small tree indigenous to India, and cultivated in many parts of the East. *Preparation.*—One part of pure Croton Oil is dissolved in ninety-nine parts of alcohol, corresponding to the 2x dilution.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the mucous lining of the intestinal tract and upon the skin; in the former producing a transudation of the watery portions of the blood, causing a copious watery diarrhœa, and on the latter developing a true eczema.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Eyes.—Copious lachrymation (Euphr.).

Ears.—Spasmodic, twinging pains, deep within the left ear.

Stomach.—Sensation of emptiness in the stomach (Sep.). Sinking in stomach, and sensation of weakness (Ign.).

Abdomen.—Abdomen full and distended, with griping pain about the navel (*Coloc.*). Unpleasant sensation of emptiness and hunger; rumbling in the abdomen. Gurgling in the intestines, as though only water were in them (Hell.); mostly on left side. *Swashing in the intestines, as from water.*

Stool and Anus.—Flatulence, soon followed by urgent desire for stool (*Aloe.*). *Evacuation sudden.* and with much

flatus (*Aloe.*). *Upon pressure at the umbilicus a painful sensation is felt down to the anus, where there is a constant pressure outward.* Dragging in the anus, as if diarrhœa would easily ensue. Pain in the anus, as if a plug were forcing outward. *Constant urging to stool, followed by sudden pasty, offensive evacuation of a dirty-green color, which is forcibly shot out of the rectum* (*Natr. carb., Grat.*). Stool very thin, like yellowish water, *forcibly evacuated.* (*Grat.*, Thuja., Senega.). Painless, watery diarrhœa (*Ars., Cinch., Podo.*).

Male Organs.—*Frequent corrosive itching in the glans and scrotum.* Scrotum shriveled, itching severely, disturbing the sleep; better from scratching, which, however, causes a voluptuous sensation. *Corrosive itching pain in the scrotum;* worse while walking; redness of the part. Vesicular eruption of the scrotum and penis (*Rhus. tox.*).

Female Organs.—Intense itching of the genitals; relieved by very gentle scratching. °Breasts hard and swollen, with pain from nipple to scapula. °Nipple very sore to touch; excruciating pain running from nipple through to scapula of same side when child nurses.

Respiratory Organs.—*Feels as though he could not expand the lungs* (*Asaf.*). Feeling of fullness in both sides of chest, with burning stitches in left thorax, and toward both scapulæ.

Generalities—Great weakness, especially of the arms and legs.

Skin.—Red, moist, spot, exuding an offensive moisture, on left thigh, opposite the scrotum, painfully sore to touch, and on walking. Itching and painful burning, with redness of the skin, formation of vesicles and pustules; desiccation of the pustules; desquamation and falling off of the pustule (*Ant: tart., Cic., Rhus tox., Sulph.*). Itching pustules.

Fever.—Coldness of the feet, extending as far up as the calves.

Compare.—Anac., Apis., Colch., Gamb., Grat., Jatropha., Mez., Rhus tox., Thuja., Verat.

Croton Tiglium Antidotes.—Rhus tox poisoning.

THERAPEUTICS.

A valuable remedy in eczema; vesicular and pustular eruptions, as above described. Especially eczema of scrotum and

penis. Pustules and vesicles on the eyeball, accompanied by eruptions about the lids, and ciliary neuralgia. Diarrhœa with characteristic stool, forcibly evacuated, flatulence, occurring after eating or drinking, and other symptoms already given. Summer complaint of children. The clinical symptoms of the female breast as above given are of characteristic importance.

CUPRUM METALLICUM.

Common name.—Copper. *Preparation.*—Triturations of pure precipitated metallic copper.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Cuprum acts prominently upon the alimentary canal, producing symptoms of gastro-intestinal inflammation, colic, diarrhœa, vomiting, etc. Secondarily it affects profoundly the nerve centers, giving rise to spasmodic affections, cramps, convulsions and paralysis. The chief characteristic of the drug is that its symptoms are disposed to appear periodically and in groups.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Anguish, with restless tossing about (Acon., Ars.). Paroxysms of deathly anxiety. Delirium, with wild look, disconnected talking. Crying like a child. Obliged to think a long time before they can answer.

Head.—Vertigo on looking up (Calc. c., Sang.), as if the head would fall forward, with vanishing of vision, as though a veil were before the eyes. Confusion. Heaviness. Bruised pain in the brain (Hell.), and also in the orbits, on turning the eye. Intermittent lancinations in forehead, vertex, temples or occiput; worse on pressure. Strange tingling in vertex. Crawling sensation in the vertex (Arg. nit., Colch.). °Children cannot hold up the head in brain affections.

Eyes.—Light obscured. Pressing pain in the eyes. Pain in orbits, as if bruised, on turning the eyes. Convulsive and restless movements of the eye. Violent itching in the eyes towards evening.

Ears.—Distant drumming in the ear upon which he is lying, in the morning, in bed; always disappearing on rising.

Nose.—Sensation of great congestion of blood in the nose. Loss of smell.

Face.—Bluish face, with blue lips (Carb. v.). Face pale; anxious, dejected expression (Ars.). Spasmodic distortion of the face (Cic.).

Mouth.—Bitter taste in the mouth. Foam at the mouth (Cic., Naja., Laur.). Dryness in the mouth.

Throat.—Audible gurgling of the drink passing down the œsophagus. Sense of constriction and acute pain in throat.

Stomach.—Excessive nausea (Ant. tart., Ipec.). Loss of appetite. Hiccough. Constant eructations. Frequent ineffectual attempts to vomit; forcible vomiting; with constriction of œsophagus and across chest in direction of the diaphragm. Vomiting: with burning nausea rising to throat; after drinking (Ars.); of yellowish fluid; sudden, violent, of water, with copious greenish diarrhœa and colic (Verat. alb.). Vomiting is relieved by drinking cold water. Pressure in pit of stomach; aggravated by touch and by movement. *Violent pressure at stomach, with contractive pains at intervals.* Excessive tormenting pains in the stomach and epigastric region.

Abdomen.—*Abdomen tense, hot and tender to touch* (Acon., Bell., Merc.). Abdomen drawn in and sore to touch. *Spasmodic movements of the abdominal muscles. Violent intermittent colic;* cutting drawing pains.

Stool.—Painful green stools, with violent cutting and tenesmus (*Merc.*); profuse, squirting out; much wind passing. °Gray stools with flocculent matter in cholera. Violent watery diarrhœa (Ars., Cinch., Podo.). °Summer complaint of children, with brain affections.

Urinary Organs.—°Wetting the bed at night (Ars., Caust.). Scantiness or entire suppression of urine.

Female Organs.—°Before or during menses, or after suppression, violent, unbearable cramps in abdomen, extending up into chest, causing nausea, vomiting, and sometimes convulsions of limbs and piercing shrieks. °Vaginismus. °Clonic spasms during pregnancy; spasms during parturi

tion. °Distressing, cramping after-pains, particularly of women who have borne many children; sometimes causing cramps in extremities.

Respiratory Organs.—Constant hoarseness; cannot speak a word. *Cough, with interrupted*, almost suppressed respiration. Very fatiguing cough, with discharge of bloody mucus from the nose. Painful contraction of the chest, especially after drinking. Spasmodic attack of dyspnœa; the chest feels constricted, *respiration is difficult*, even to suffocation (Cic.).

Limbs. Cramps in all the limbs (*Sulph.*); convulsive movements. Weakness of the limbs.

Upper Limbs.—Jerking in the arms and hands (Cic.). Peculiar sensation of right hand and forearm, as if constricted and larger in size and not under control of the will.

Lower Limbs.—Weakness of the knees, with painful drawing when walking and standing, which is very difficult; the knees will give way. *Spasms and cramps in the calves* (*Sulph.*, Verat. alb.). Painful heaviness in the ankles.

Generalities.—Nervous trembling, with great acuteness and sensitiveness of the senses (*Cham., Cinch., Coff.*). Contraction of muscles and tendons (*Stram., Zinc.*). °Clonic spasms; accompanying brain affections (Bell., Hell., Hyos., Stram.). General convulsions with stiffness of limbs and body; jaws clenched. Epileptiform convulsions; trembling, tottering, and falling unconscious without a scream; frothing from the mouth; followed by headache. °Eclampsia of children during dentition (Calc. c.). Restless tossing about and constant uneasiness. Paralysis. Coldness, with cramps in the limbs. Cold legs, hands and feet.

Compare.—Ars., *Bell.*, Calc. c., Cinch., Coccul., Hep. s., Ipec., Nux v., Plumb., Puls., Sec. c., Stram., Sulph., Verat. alb.

Antidotes.—Aur., Bell., Camph., Cinch., Coni., Coccul., Dulc., *Hep. s.*, Ipec., Nux v., Merc. To large doses: Sugar, white of an egg, Ferr., Sulph., Hep. s.

Cuprum Antidotes.—Aur., Op.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief therapeutic value of Cuprum is in the treatment of convulsions, and spasmodic conditions in general. The con-

vulsions are usually epileptiform in character. A valuable remedy in epilepsy. Convulsions from worms; from brain affections; during dentition; from repercussed eruptions or preceding development of eruptions; from fright; during cholera: during pregnancy; during parturition. Uræmic convulsions, especially following cholera. A valuable remedy in chorea, when the attacks are violent, with spasmodic vomiting, etc.; from fright; from ovario-uterine irritation; during pregnancy. Spasms of the œsophagus. Spasmodic contractions of flexor muscles; paralysis of flexors (extensors, Plumb.). General paralysis. Paralysis of the tongue. Stuttering. Occasionally useful in neuralgia, especially of the face. Spinal irritation, paroxysmal pain, sensitiveness of the whole spine. A valuable remedy in meningitis, occurring during dentition or from suppressed eruptions; with convulsions. Extremely violent headaches, chronic from nervous causes, gastric derangements, or in frontal region from nasal catarrh. Cuprum is a valuable remedy in cholera and choleraic conditions; body cold; skin blue; cramps of the muscles, muscles of calves and thighs drawn up into knots; violent cramps in stomach, abdomen and extremities, especially of flexors; violent convulsive vomiting; hiccough; collapse; the stools may be watery, or gray stools with flocculent matter. Useful in spasmodic respiratory affections, especially whooping cough; laryngismus stridulus; asthma; very difficult respiration from contractive spasms of the chest, almost suffocates, face becomes purple; violent vomiting. Chronic aortitis. Intermittent fever with choleraic symptoms. Enuresis, especially nocturnal, in children.

CYCLAMEN.

Synonym.—Cyclamen Europæum. *Natural order.*—Primulaceæa. *Common name.*—Sow-bread. *Habitat*—A perennial herbaceous plant indigenous to southern Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the digestive and female generative functions, and through these affecting the sensorium and the

vision in a characteristic manner. The general action of Cyclamen closely resembles that of Pulsatilla.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Ill-humored, morose; easily offended (Caps., Coccul., Nux v.). °Depression, weeping, desire to be alone, in suppressed menstruation. Disinclination for all kinds of work (Cinch., Coni., Nux v., Phos.).

Head.—Great confusion of the head; in the evening with vertigo. *Vertigo;* with pain in the forehead, toward evening. Oppressive stupefaction with obscuration of vision, and sensation as if the eyes were about to close. °Headaches associated with menstrual disturbances, or with anæmia, indigestion, etc. Congestion of blood to the head. *Violent headache, with flickering before the eyes, on rising in the morning* (Phos.). Violent pressive frontal headache. Itching, sticking in scalp, changing place on scratching.

Eyes.—*Dimness of vision and spots before the eyes* (*Merc., Sulph.*)., *especially on waking. Flickering before the eyes* as of various colors; glittering needles, fiery specks and sparks (Agar., Caust., *Merc.*, Phos., Sep., Sil., *Sulph.*, Thuja.). *Dimness of vision*, as of smoke or fog before the eyes (Phos., *Gels.*). Burning of the eyes and flickering of the light on attempting to read. Diplopia (Aur., Bell., Cic.).; swelling of the upper lids (Apis., Rhus tox., Sulph.).

Ears.—Drawing pain in the inner passages of right ear.

Nose.—Frequent sneezing (Acon., Cina., Gels.).

Mouth.—Saliva increased; tastes pasty. *Saliva and food have a salty taste* (Ant. crud., *Merc. cor.*, Sep., Sulph.); food tastes flat, almost tasteless.

Stomach.—Little hunger or appetite; no desire for breakfast or supper. Entire loss of appetite. Aversion to bread (Natr. mur.) and butter. After eating but little, aversion to food, with nausea in throat. *No thirst during day*, but thirsty in evening. Eructations; with oppressive sensation in stomach; tasting sour with hiccough. Nausea with uneasiness and qualmishness as after eating too much fat food (*Nux v.*, Puls.). °Nausea after eating fat food (*Puls.*). Nausea in throat and palate on eating a little. Fullness and pressure in pit of stomach, as if overloaded.

Abdomen.—Tearing, piercing through and through. Stitches in epigastrium when moving about. Rumbling in the abdomen immediately after eating, returning daily. Discomfort in lower abdomen, with some nausea in it.

Stool.—Diarrhœa, renewed after drinking coffee.

Female Organs.—*Menses too early and too profuse* (Calc.). *Menstrual blood black* (Kali nit.), *clotted* (Amm. carb., *Croc.*, Ign., Plat.), and membranous (Brom). Menses suppressed, scanty or painful (Cimic., *Puls.*).

Respiratory Organs.—Violent suffocative cough, from tickling and scraping in larynx, especially at night; worse during sleep.

Heart.—Palpitation in the evening.

Upper Limbs.—Paralyzed, hard pressure in right arm, as if in the periosteum and deep seated muscles; extending to fingers, impedes writing.

Lower Limbs.—Cramp-like pain on right thigh above the popliteal space. Pain as from a sprain in the sole of the foot.

Generalities.—Great weakness and prostration; on waking; also with clammy mouth and irritable mood; also with pallor, sunken eyes and rapid pulse. Enervation of whole body; burdensome to move even a limb. Great uneasiness and restlessness at night.

Sleep.—Restless, uneasy sleep; full of dreams. Great inclination to sleep mornings.

Compare.—Bell., Carb. v., Cham., Croc., Crocus., Lyc., Rhus tox., Sep., Sulph., Puls., Ruta.

Antidotes.—Camph., Coff., Puls.

THERAPEUTICS.

Cyclamen is most useful in deranged digestion, and in menstrual derangements, when accompanied by the disturbances of vision above enumerated, and by vertigo and headache. The action is very similar to Pulsatilla. In digestive troubles there is a general aggravation from fat food. Menorrhagia, or amenorrhœa with gastric derangements, and usual disturbances. Chlorosis. Anæmia is usually present with constant chilliness and dread of fresh air. Membranous dysmenorrhœa with profuse flow.

DIGITALIS.

Synonym.—Digitalis Purpurea. *Natural order.*—Scrophulariaceæ. *Common name.*—Fox Glove. *Habitat.*—A beautiful plant, common throughout Europe, cultivated in the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh leaves of the uncultivated plant in its second season.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Digitalis acts profoundly upon the muscular substance of the heart and arteries through the pneumogastric and the vaso-motor nerves, producing debility of these tissues even to paralysis, causing greatly increased arterial tension and a slow and intermittent pulse. "Its action upon the heart is remarkable in that it produces vigorous systolic contractions, which become very irregular, one portion of the ventricle dilating while another remains in a state of contraction; finally, the heart stops in stystole."—(T. F. Allen.) It also secondarily produces functional derangements of the brain, the kidneys, and the digestive apparatus. The chief characteristic of Digitalis is its extremely slow, intermittent pulse.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Great anxiety* (*Acon., Ars., Rhus tox.*); about 6 P.M., with dread of the future. Apprehensive; sad with great depression; extremely aggravated by music (Sabin.) Thinking difficult, and weakness of memory (*Anac.*, Kreos., Lach., Nux m., Natr. mur., Phos. ac.).

Head.—Confusion and heaviness of the head. *Vertigo;* with anxiety and faintness (Acon.), on rising from sitting (Bry., Sulph.), with very slow pulse. Head constantly falls backwards while sitting and walking, as from paralysis of cervical muscles (Agar.). Sudden cracking noise in the head during siesta, with starting, as in a fright. Head heavy, confused, as if full. Throbbing headache in the forehead (*Bell.*, Cinch.).

Eyes.—Pupils dilated and insensible (*Bell.*, Cic., *Hyos.*, Op., *Stram.*).

Ears.—Hissing in both ears, as from boiling water.

Face.—Face pale; sickly, death-like expression (Ars.).

Stomach.—*Extreme thirst* (Acon., *Bry.*). Deathly nausea (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*, Lob.); vomiting with irregular feeble pulse. *Faintness or sinking at the stomach; feels as if he were dying* (*Tabac.*). Extreme anxiety in the epigastrium, causing frequent deep sighs. Extreme sensitiveness in epigastrium (Bell., *Bry.*, Lyc.).

Stool.—Constipation. Ash-colored diarrhœa; nearly white.

Urinary Organs.—Constant urging to urinate, with scanty discharge (Ars., Apis, *Coloc.*). Frequent urination at night (Ambra., Borax., Coni., Phos. ac., Sep.). Dragging in bladder as if distended, not relieved by frequent micturition. After micturition pressure in bladder and burning in urethra. Functions of kidneys suspended. Urine scanty, dark, turbid (Canth., *Chel.*, Cina); depositing a red sediment.

Male Organs.—Copious nocturnal emissions (Aur.).

Respiratory Organs.—Frequent painless hoarseness. *Respiration irregular* (Chin., Gels.), *difficult; slow, deep, performed by frequent deep sighs.* Feeble respiratory murmur. Suffocative painful constriction of the chest, as if internal parts were grown together. Dry spasmodic cough. Œdema of the lungs. Expectoration of blood, or streaked with blood (*Phos.*). Constant desire to take a deep breath, which seems prevented by some impediment in the chest, with dry cough, especially on deep inspiration.

Heart and Pulse.—Uneasiness in region of heart (Physos.), with sensation of weakness in forearm. *Sudden sensation as though the heart stood still, with great anxiety. Heart's action feeble* (Lyc.); *beats more frequent and intermittent* (Coni., *Natr. mur.*, Kali c.); *sometimes irregular. Thready* (Acon.), *slow, intermittent pulse* (*Natr. mur.*); *irregular; small.* Pulse weak and jerky, on slowly sitting up after reclining in a chair. *Extremely slow pulse* (Ascl. c., *Can. ind.*, Op., Ferr.).

Lower Limbs.—Infiltration of lower extremities (Ars.). Lassitude in legs and knees.

Generalities.—*Great weakness and sinking of strength;* mornings (*Ars., Bry., Phos.*), on waking; sudden with

sweat. Cold, pale and covered with profuse sweat (Tabac.). Could not bear the upright position. Convulsions. *Faintness;* feeling of great debility.

Sleep.—Uneasy, unrefreshing sleep. Frequent waking, as from anxiety.

Fever.—*Great coldness of the skin. Coldness of the extremities.* Cold, clammy, copious perspiration (Ars., Camph.).

Compare.—Ant. crud., Apocy., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc., Coni., Fer, Hell., Kalm., Lob., Lyc., Nux v., Op., Puls., Sep., Spig., Sulph., Tabac., Zinc.

Antidotes.—Camph., Nux v., Op. To large doses: Sweet milk with Fœnum græcum; vegetable acids, vinegar, infusion of galls, ether, camphor.

Digitalis Antidotes.—Wine.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Digitalis is in the treatment of organic disease of the heart. With the old school it is used, indiscriminately, in large doses as a "cardiac sedative." Given in this manner it will often afford prompt temporary relief, but the ultimate results are disastrous, the drug soon producing its characteristic physiological effects, weakness of the heart muscles, dilitation, etc., and thus hastening a fatal termination. Digitalis should only be employed in small doses, and only when its symptoms correspond to those of the individual case. These symptoms have already been detailed, the most important being a great anxiety and oppression, dyspnœa, sudden sensation as if the heart stood still, pulse feeble, irregular, fluttering, intermittent, or extremely slow; any motion, especially rising from a bed or chair, causes the pulse to become rapid, weak and jerky, sometimes cyanosis and even syncope. With this class of symptoms Digitalis may be indicated in any form of cardiac disease, but it is especially useful in pericarditis with effusion, and in all forms of dropsy of cardiac origin; hydrothorax; emphysema, etc. Aneurism. Cyanosis. Digitalis is frequently indicated in inflammatory diseases of the kidneys, especially when the urine is suppressed, and there is pulmonary œdema, and threatened heart failure. Nephritis, especially after scarlet fever—post-scarletinal dropsy; also useful in cystitis, especially inflammation of the

neck of the bladder, with frequent urging and scanty discharge, strangury. Urethritis with burning and purulent discharge, thick and yellow; glans penis swollen and covered with thick pus (gonorrhœa); chordee; also with œdematous infiltration of the penis and scrotum." Digitalis is sometimes required in seminal weakness, with weak heart; involuntary emissions at night, with or without dreams. Chronic elongation of the prostate glands. Hydrocele. Amenorrhœa, with cardiac disease, and pulmonary hæmorrhages. Pneumonia of old people, with prune juice expectoration, symptoms of collapse and heart failure. Œdema of the lungs and effusion into the pleural sac, with great dyspnœa and weak heart. Digitalis may be useful in jaundice; often when associated with an enlarged and indurated liver; soreness over the liver, slow or irregular pulse; urine scanty and high-colored; ashy white stools. Not useful in jaundice from retention of bile by obstruction, but when the liver fails to remove the coloring matter of bile from the blood. (In jaundice compare Myrica cerifera). Ascites from hepatic disease, with weak heart. Incarcerated hernia. Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy. Spinal anæmia resulting from seminal emissions, with the characteristic weak heart. Digitalis is often a valuable remedy in Meningitis, during the stage of effusion with dark, turbid urine and characteristic heart symptoms; also with errors in vision, such as bright balls of fire, objects appear of various colors; later amaurotic congestion of retina, pupils dilated, and insensible to light and coma. Useful in detached retina; also in anæmia of the retina and optic nerve.

DIOSCOREA.

Synonym.—Dioscorea. *Natural order.*—Dioscoreaceæ. *Common name.*—Wild Yam. *Habitat.*—A perennial creeping plant indigenous to the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the ganglionic nervous system Dioscorea exerts its action mostly in the umbilical region, giving, as its most char-

acteristic effect, severe pain simulating a so-called "bilious colic," and different from its well-known analogue, Colocynthis, in that "while the patient has a tendency to bend double, and feels as if pressure would relieve, as a matter of fact it aggravates, and most solace is obtained by stretching the body out."

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Calls things by wrong names.

Head.—Vertigo and dizziness. Dull pain in head and temples. Sharp pain in the temples.

Eyes.—Eyes weak, sore and smarting. Agglutination of the lids mornings.

Ears.—Dull, pressing pains in front of both ears. Sharp pain in front and behind the ears.

Nose.—Irritation of nasal passages with much sneezing (Acon., Gels.). Discharge of bright-red blood from left nostril. Soreness of the nostrils. Offensive, bad smell in the nose.

Face.—Dull, grinding, drawing, digging or sharp darting pains at angle of left lower jaw.

Mouth.—Heavy brown coating on the tongue mornings. Sides of tongue sore as if burnt (Coloc., *Iris*, Plat., Sang., Verat. vir.). Tip of tongue sore. Mouth very dry, bitter and clammy in the morning. Soreness of gums and roof of mouth.

Throat.—Irritation, burning and smarting in throat and fauces. Soreness and pain in parotid glands.

Stomach.—Sour or bitter eructations. Belching of large quantities of tasteless wind, momentarily relieving the distress at the stomach (Carb. ac.). Nausea. Empty eructations. Faint, uneasy feeling at stomach. Constant distress at stomach, with frequent sharp pains; had to unfasten the clothing. Distressing pain at epigastrium relieved by raising sour, bitter wind. Burning at the stomach (Ars.). Sharp, cramping pain in pit of stomach, followed by raising, belching and gulping enormous quantities of tasteless wind, followed by hiccough and discharge of flatulence from the bowels. Sharp, cutting pains in epigastrium (Coloc.).

Abdomen.—Sharp pain in left hypochondrium. Dull, heavy grinding pain in region of liver, worse evenings. Cutting pain in region of liver. Hard, dull pain in region of gall

bladder. *Constant distress in the umbilical and hypogastric regions, with severe cutting, colic-like pains every few minutes in stomach and small intestines* (*Coloc.*). *Griping, cramping pains in the umbilical region* (*Coloc.*). *Rumbling in the bowels and passing large quantities of flatus.* °Flatulence after meals, wind colic, with but little or no hepatic derangement. Discharge of offensive flatus. Twisting and sharp cutting pains in the bowels. Bowels sore and tender on pressure. Pain in inguinal regions extending to the testicles.

Stool and Anus.—Itching in the rectum. Hæmorrhoidal tumors like red cherries, with pain and distress in anus. Frequent urgent desire for stool. Diarrhœa early in morning, driving out of bed (Aloe, Podo., Rumex, Sulph.). Very profuse, thin, yellow stool in the morning. Loose stools with much straining. Stools slimy, dark-colored; bilious; very offensive; light mushy.

Male Organs.—Constant excitement of genital organs, with frequent erections. Genitals cold and relaxed (Agn., Camph.). Strong-smelling perspiration on scrotum and pubes. Diminished sexual desire. *Emission of semen during sleep* (Cinch., Phos. ac.).

Respiratory Organs.—Hacking cough from irritation and tickling low down in the throat. Dull, aching, or sharp cutting pain in both lungs.

Heart.—Sharp pain in region of heart.

Neck and Back.—Dull pain in back of neck. Back lame in the morning. Severe backache. Sharp pains in the back.

Upper Limbs.—Pain in left shoulder. Hard aching pains in bones of forearm, and in wrist and hands.

Lower Limbs.—Hard dull, or tearing pains in the hips. Pain in right leg from point of exit of sciatic nerve, felt only when moving the limb, or when sitting up. Knees lame, weak and painful. Hard, dull, or sharp pains in leg. Ankles weak and painful.

Generalities.—Restless, trembling, faint feeling. Languid tired feeling. Itching of various parts of the body and limbs (Carb. ac.).

Skin.—°Panaritium, early when pains are sharp and agonizing, or when pricking is felt; nails brittle.

Aggravation.—In evening after lying down; at night; from lying down; from doubling up.

Amelioration.—*When moving in the open air;* motion; riding or walking; standing erect.

Compare.—Æsc., Aloe, Berb., Bry., Coloc., Magn., Nux v., Podo., Puls., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Dioscorea is in the treatment of flatulent or bilious colic, with the symptoms already mentioned, and differing from Colocynth in that the pains are more continuous, not occurring in paroxysms, and are worse from bending double, only being relieved by stretching the body out or standing erect, though like Colocynth there is relief from pressure. Sometimes the pains seem to radiate from the abdomen into the back, chest, arms, etc. May be useful in colic from the passage of gall stones; also nephritic colic; menstrual colic; dysmenorrhœa. Useful in flatulent dyspepsia. Gastralgia. Hæmorrhoids, which look like bunches of red cherries. Diarrhœa with characteristic colic, worse mornings. Seminal emissions from sexual atony. Sciatica, right side; only felt when moving the limb or when sitting; better when lying perfectly quiet. Panaritium (see symptom).

DOLICHOS.

Synonym.—Dolichos Pruriens. *Natural order.*—Leguminosæ. *Common names.*—Cowhage. Cow-itch. *Habitat.*—A lofty climbing plant common in tropical regions. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fuzz or hair scraped from the epidermis of the pod.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the liver, producing conditions which result in jaundice, constipation and white stools.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Eyes.—Eyes yellow (Chel., Cinch., Iodi., Plumb.).

Mouth.—°Soreness and tenderness of gums in teething children. Gums swollen; neuralgic pains in them; worse at night.

Throat.—Pain like a splinter, near right tonsil; worse when swallowing.

Stool.—°*Constipation during teething or pregnancy. White stools* (*Bell.*, Calc., *Hep. s.*, Podo.).

Respiratory Organs.—°*Cough on lying down at night* (Hyos.).

Generalities.—°Neuralgic pains following herpes zoster (Ranunc. b.).

Skin.—Violent itching all over body, without any visible eruption. Dry tettery eruptions on arms and limbs, resembling zona.

Compare.—Calc. c., Chel., Hep. s., Ran. b., Podo., Rhus tox., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Jaundice with white stools; intense itching. Affections, especially nervous during dentition or from worms. Constipation, jaundice and other troubles during pregnancy. Herpes zoster, with itching, burning and smarting. Also for the neuralgic pains which follow. According to Farrington (*vide* Hering Cond. Mat. Med., 3d ed., p. 393). "in teething affections, if feverish symptoms exist, always give a dose of Acon. before the Dolich.; where this precaution has been neglected, convulsions have followed the use of even the high potencies."

DROSERA.

Synonym.—Drosera Rotundifolia. *Natural order.*—Droseraceæ. *Common name.*—Round-leaved Sundew. *Habitat.*—A plant growing on turfy, mossy ground in Europe, Bavaria, Northern Asia and America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through its influence on the pneumogastric nerve, Drosera acts powerfully upon the respiratory system, producing, as its most characteristic effect, a spasmodic dry cough, simulating that of whooping cough. Is said to cause Tuberculosis in animals.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Uneasiness; when reading cannot dwell long on one subject, but is constantly obliged to change to another. Anxious depressed mood, with gloomy forebodings.

Head.—Pressive pains in the head, especially in forehead and cheek bones, extending outward. Sore feeling in skin of right temple.

Eyes.—Pupils dilated; contracted; prickling burning pains beneath left eyeball.

Nose.—Frequent sneezing, with or without fluent coryza.

Face.—Face hot and red.

Mouth.—Profuse flow of watery saliva.

Stomach.—Frequent hiccough. Waterbrash. Vomiting during the chill; finally of bile.

Hypochondria.—Constrictive pain in both hypochondria, which impedes coughing; must support with the hands when coughing.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent urging to urinate, with scanty discharge, frequently only by drops.

Respiratory Organs.—Bruised feeling in the larynx while inhaling. Hoarseness and very low voice (*Carb. v., Caust., Phos.*). Oppression; with every word he speaks the throat contracts; no dyspnœa when walking. Chest and throat symptoms worse from talking (Caust.). *The paroxysms of cough follow each other so violently that he is scarcely able to get his breath.* Crawling in larynx provoking cough (Con.), with sensation as if a soft substance were in the larynx; with sticking extending to right side of pharynx. Cough at night; in evening immediately after lying down; waking at 2 A.M. (Amm. carb., *Kali c.*). Dry spasmodic cough, with inclination to vomit. Vomiting of food during the cough and afterward (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*). Cough, with purulent or bloody expectoration (Cinch., Lyc., *Phos.*, Plumb., Sep., *Sil.*).

Rough, scraping, dry sensation deep in the fauces, and in soft palate, causing a hacking cough, with a yellow mucous expectoration (*Puls.*), *and hoarseness, the voice having a deep bass sound, together with oppression of the chest, as if the air was withheld, on talking and coughing, so that the breath could not be expired.*

Stitches in muscles of chest on coughing and breathing (Bry.); *better from pressure.* Hæmoptysis.

Limbs.—All the limbs feel lame and bruised; general paralyzed sensation. Painful sticking pressure in muscles of lower limbs in any position. Gnawing and stitching pains in long bones, especially in joints; severe stitches in the joints; less painful during motion than during rest.

Upper Limbs.—Twitching in the right shoulder only during rest.

Lower Limbs.—Paralytic pain in right hip joint and thigh, with pain in the ankle, as if sprained, only when walking. Occasional single stitches in middle of left thigh, anteriorly. Fine cutting stitch in right calf, coming on when sitting, passing off when walking. Tearing pain in right ankle, as if dislocated, only while walking; as if sprained Stiffness. of the ankles.

Generalities.—Whole body feels weak, with sunken eyes and cheeks. Prickling, burning pain in the skin. Febrile shivers over whole body, with heat of face and icy coldness of hands, without thirst.

Compare.—Acon., Amm. carb., Bell., Bry., Chel., Cina, Con., Coral., Cupr., Hyos., Ipec., Kali c., Nux v., Puls., Rhus tox., Samb., Sulph., Verat. alb.

Antidotes.—Camph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Drosera is only prominently useful in respiratory affections, especially catarrhal, and when assuming a spasmodic character. Especially useful in whooping cough with violent paroxysms, following each other so rapidly the child cannot get its breath; usually worse at night, immediately after lying down or after midnight, often from tickling in the larynx, frequently ending in gagging, vomiting and cold sweat. There seems to be a contraction of the throat and chest, also sometimes of the abdomen and sides; has to hold his sides with his hands. Sometimes hæmorrhages occur from the mouth and nose during or immediately after the paroxysm. With symptoms of a similar character the drug is indicated in laryngitis, also with deep, hoarse, bass voice; laryngeal phthisis; bronchitis, especially of old people. Often of benefit in pulmonary phthisis.

Useful in measles, with a hoarse, spasmodic cough. All coughs usually end in a free expectoration (or in whooping cough, vomiting) of mucus.

DULCAMARA.

Synonym.—Solanum Dulcamara. *Natural order.*—Solanaceæ. *Common names.*—Bitter Sweet. Woody Night Shade. *Habitat.*—A climbing, shrubby plant found growing in moist situations in many parts of the world. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant before flowering.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the mucous membranes and the muscular tissues, giving rise to catarrhal and rheumatic inflammations, with symptoms like those which result from exposure to damp, rainy weather. It also acts upon the lymphatics and the skin, producing glandular enlargements, cellular effusions and eruptions. The leading peculiarity of this drug is an aggravation of its symptoms in damp, cold weather.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Inclination to scold without being angry. Restless and impatient. Quarrelsome mood (*Bry., Cham., Nux v.*).

Head.—On waking in the morning, giddy and dizzy, dark before the eyes (*Sulph.*), trembling and weakness. Dullness and painful stupefaction of the head. Heaviness in the head. Boring pain in the temples (Coloc.). Thick crusts on the scalp, causing the hair to fall out (Graph., Merc.).

Eyes.—Inflammation from exposure to cold. Pupils much dilated.

Ears.—Stitches in the meatus auditorius and parotid gland. Earache; at night, preventing sleep.

Nose.—Nosebleed; blood bright red (Ipec.), and hot, with pressure above the nose (Acon., *Ham.*). Dry coryza, aggravated in the cold air.

Face.—°Faceache and asthma, after disappearance of tetters in the face. Thick, brown, yellow crusts on the face, forehead, and chin.

Mouth.—Mouth and tongue dry (Apis, *Ars.*, *Bry.*, *Nux m.*, Puls.). Accumulation of saliva (Acon., *Merc.*, *Nitr. ac.*). Tongue and jaws become lame if cold air or water chills him. °Paralysis of the tongue (Gels., Caust., Hyos.).

Stomach.—Aversion to food (Ant. crud., *Coccul.*, *Ipec.*). Burning, unquenchable thirst for cold drinks (*Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Bry.*). Eructations. Nausea. Vomiting (*Ant. tart.*, *Ipec.*, *Lob.*).

Abdomen.—*Colic, as from taking cold* (Merc., Nux v.). *Colic, as if diarrhœa would occur* (Aloe), with rumbling, and pain in back. Sticking in umbilical region. °Swelling of the inguinal glands from a cold (*Merc.*).

Stool and Anus.—Desire for stool in evening, with griping in lower abdomen, followed by large, thin, sour-smelling stool, which relieves but weakens. Alternately yellow and greenish diarrhœa. *Yellow watery diarrhœa, with tearing, cutting colic before every evacuation, as after taking cold* (Camph.). °Diarrhœa or dysentery from damp cold weather.

Urinary Organs.—Catarrh of the bladder (*Acon.*, *Canth.* Burning in the meatus while urinating (*Acon.*, Ars., *Canth.*, Coni.). Involuntary discharge of urine (Ars., Bell., Cic., Hyos.). Constant desire to urinate felt deep in the abdomen.

Male Organs.—°Impotence. Herpes on genitals.

Female Organs.—°Rash before the menses (During, *Kali carb.*). Pruritus with heat and sexual desire. °Menses, milk or lochia suppressed by cold (Acon., Cimic., Puls.).

Respiratory Organs.—Oppressed breathing from a cold; with accumulation of mucus. Rough, hoarse voice (Carb. v.). °Rheumatic pleuritis and pleuro-pneumonia, with tough, difficult discolored sputa. °Hydrothorax, worse in wet weather. °Cough, with expectoration of bright blood. °Loose, moist cough, worse indoors and at rest. Excessive secretion of mucus in the chest (*Ant. tart.*, *Ipec.*, Samb.).

Neck and Back.—Neck stiff, back painful, loins lame, °after taking cold (Cimic.). Deeply cutting pain in right loin, transiently disappearing upon pressure. *Pain in small of back, as after stooping a long time* (Cinch., Puls.).

Upper Limbs.—Paralytic bruised pain in left arm.

Lower Limbs.—°Exostosis on upper part of right tibia, with bluish-red spots; suppurating lumps. Drawing, tearing pain in thighs; disappears on walking, returning while sitting.

Generalities.—°Dropsical swelling after suppressed sweat, by cold, damp air. °Paralysis from suppressed eruptions; from cold. Rending pains upward. Weariness.

Skin.—Tetter oozing a watery fluid, bleeds after scratching (*Merc.*, Nitr. ac.). *Nettle rash over the whole body* (Acon.) with much itching; after scratching it burns; increases in warmth; better in cold. Thick, brown-yellow crusts over the whole body. Sticking and itching in various parts of the body (Sulph.).

Sleep.—Uneasy, restless sleep (Acon.).

Fever.—Chilliness with the pains. General dry, burning heat all over (Acon., Ars., Bry.). Offensive perspiration (Arn., Carb. an., Sil.).

Aggravation.—At night; when at rest (Amm. c., Rhod., Rhus tox.) from cold air; in wet, cold weather (Rhus tox.); from cool change of weather,

Amelioration.—After rising from a seat; from motion; from warmth in general and dry weather.

Conditions.—Phlegmatic, torpid, scrofulous patients, who are restless and irritable; take cold in cold changes.

Compare.—Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Cimic., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls., Rhus tox., *Sep.*, Sulph.

Antidotes.—Camph., Cupr., Ipec., Merc., while repugnant to its action are Bell., Lach.

Dulcamara Antidotes.—Cupr., Merc.

THERAPEUTICS.

Dulcamara is most useful in catarrhal and rheumatic affections caused by exposure to damp cold air; in cold, wet weather; exposure to cold, damp atmosphere, as in a cellar or ice-house. Also in all such conditions where there is a decided aggravation in cold, wet weather.(Rhus tox.). Bearing in mind the foregoing as the great key-note of Dulcamara, and present with all conditions, we will simply mention the affections in which it is most often indicated. Nasal catarrh, with free secretion of mucus; laryngeal or bronchial catarrh, cough usually

caused by tickling, and free expectoration of mucus; influenza; headache; earache; inflammation, of middle ear; neuralgia; especially facial; lameness of tongue and jaws; paralysis of tongue; diarrhœa; catarrh of the bladder; nephritis (Bright's disease), with suppressed urine from working in water; menses, milk or lochia suppressed; rheumatic pleuritis; pleuropneumonia; hydrothorax; asthma; myelitis, painful stiffness and lameness in neck, back and loins; dropsical swellings after suppressed sweat; paralysis and other troubles from retrocession of eruptions, from above causes. Also a valuable remedy in urticaria and eczema, with the characteristics mentioned in symptoms of the drug; rash before the menses; crusta lactea; pemphigus; large, smooth or fleshy warts. Salivation after mercury. Swelling and inflammation, even gangrene of the buccal mucous membrane.

ELATERIUM.

Synonym.—Momordica Elaterium. *Natural order.*—Cucurbitaceæ. *Common name.*—Squirting Cucumber. *Habitat.*—A coarse, fleshy plant found in the Mediterranean. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the unripe fruit.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon mucous surfaces, causing an enormous flow of watery serum from the first mucous membrane that absorbs it, whether it be in the nose, œsophagus, stomach or intestines. Its most important action is upon the gastro-intestinal canal, where its characteristic effects are produced, causing vomiting of the excessive gastric secretions, and violent purging, stripping the intestinal membrane of its epithelium, a gastro-enteritis resulting from its prolonged action.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Stomach.—Nausea; vomiting of watery substance, or of greenish bilious matter, with great weakness.

Abdomen.—Cutting, griping pains in the bowels.

Stool.—*Copious liquid stools* (Ars., Cinch., Verat. alb.);

watery; frothy, or of an olive-green color (Crot. tig., Grat., *Sec. cor.*).

Lower Limbs.—Shooting, also dull aching pains in the course of the left sciatic nerve to the instep and toes.

Compare.—Colch., Coloc., Crot. tig., Grat., Sec. cor., Verat. alb.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been used chiefly in choleraic diarrhœa with forcible copious stools, as above described. Has been used in dropsy of renal origin; hydropericardium; also in jaundice, with high fever of an intermittent type, and characteristic stools. Sciatica.

EQUISETUM.

Synonym.—Equisetum Hyemale. *Natural order.*—Equisetaceæ. *Common name.* Scouring Bush. *Habitat.*—An indigenous leafless plant. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh whole plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The characteristic effects of Equisetum are displayed exclusively from the urinary organs, where it gives rise to dysuria and symptoms which would indicate a specific influence over the mucous lining of the bladder.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Urinary Organs.—Dull pain in region of right kidney, with urgent desire to urinate. *Pain in bladder, as if distended; not relieved by micturition. Pain and tenderness in region of bladder.* Excessive burning in urethra while urinating (Apis, *Canth., Can. sat.*). Sharp, cutting pain in the urethra. Frequent micturition at night. *Constant desire to urinate* (Acon.). Constant urging, with scanty discharge. *Urine high colored and scanty* (*Acon.*, Apis). Urine deposits a mucous sediment. Urine shows great excess of mucus after standing a short time.

Compare.—Acon., Apis, Canth., Can. sat.

THERAPEUTICS.

A valuable remedy in catarrhal affections of the bladder; with great vesical irritation; pain and tenderness; pain not relieved by micturition, generally worse just after; much blood and mucus in urine. Dysuria, especially in women during pregnancy and after confinement. An excellent remedy in nocturnal enuresis of children. Also in weakness of bladder, incontinence of urine, dribbling, especially in old men and insane people. Hæmaturia. Gonorrhœa. Gleet.

ERIGERON.

Synonym.—Erigeron Canadense. *Natural order.*—Compositæ. *Common names.*—Horseweed. Butterweed. Canada Fleabane. *Habitat.*—An indigenous annual plant. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Clinical uses of Erigeron show that its most important action is upon the unstripped muscular fibre of the arteries, making it especially useful in the treatment of hæmorrhages, particularly from the uterus, where it has become an indispensable remedy. It is also useful in hæmorrhages from the nose, bowels and other parts, the characteristic being that the flow is of a bright-red color, and is increased by every movement of the patient. It is used both internally and topically. It has also been successfully used in dysuria, especially of children, with symptoms as given below.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—°Congestion of the head, face red, nosebleed (*Bell.*); febrile action.

Nose.—°Epistaxis of bright-red blood (Acon.).

Stomach.—°Violent retching and burning in the stomach, with vomiting of blood (Ars.).

Stool.—°Stool small, streaked with blood; tormina; burning in the bowels and rectum; hard lumps of fæces mixed with

the discharges. °Hæmorrhage from the bowels (Ham.). °Hæmorrhoids, bleeding with hard, lumpy stools; burning in the margin of anus; it feels as if torn.

Urine.—°Urination painful or suppressed (Acon.). °Dysuria of teething children; frequent desire; crying when urinating; urine profuse, of very strong odor; external parts (female) inflamed or irritated, with considerable mucous discharge.

Female Organs.—°Metrorrhagia, with violent irritation of rectum and bladder; after abortion, with diarrhœa and dysuria; with prolapsus uteri. °Very profuse flow of bright-red blood (*Acon., Bell., Ham., Ipec.*); every movement of patient increases the flow (*Sec. c.*, Sab.); pallor and weakness (Cinch.). °Leucorrhœa profuse, with spasmodic pains, and irritation of the bladder and rectum. °Bloody lochia returns after the least motion; worse during rest.

Respiratory Organs.—°Cough, bloody expectoration; incipient phthisis.

Compare.—Acon., Cinnam., Canth., Ipec., Sabina, Sec. cor., Terebin., Tril.

ERYNGIUM AQUATICUM.

Natural order.—Umbelliferæ. *Common name.*—Button Snake Root. *Habitat.*—An indigenous perennial herb. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts most prominently upon the sexual powers, depressing sexual instinct and lessening sexual energy. It also affects the mucous lining of the respiratory and urinary tracts, producing irritation and slight catarrhal inflammation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to urinate, with scanty discharge, and burning and smarting in the urethra (*Can. sat., Canth.*).

Sexual Organs.—Sexual desire suppressed, then excited, with lewd dreams, *and pollutions; discharge of prostatic fluid from slight causes.*

Respiratory Organs.—Short, hacking cough, with a little expectoration of thick, stringy mucus, of a light yellow color.

THERAPEUTICS.

Used chiefly in seminal weakness; involuntary emissions without erection, day and night; after masturbation; discharge of prostatic fluid from slight causes. Also used in catarrh of the bladder and in bronchial catarrh with symptoms above given.

EUCALYPTUS.

Synonym.—Eucalyptus Globulus. *Natural order.*—Myrtaceæ. *Common names.*—Fever Tree. Australian Gum Tree. Blue Gum Tree. *Habitat.*—A tree native of Australia, and cultivated on the Pacific coast. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh leaves.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the digestive sphere, producing indigestion, followed by diarrhœa, all the secretions having the characteristic odor of eucalyptol, the most important constituent of the drug. It also increases the action of the heart, lowers the arterial tension, and induces a feverish state, the conditions of which correspond to fevers of a remittent or intermittent character, and which result from malarial poisoning. It is, therefore, homœopathic to these conditions, which account for its remarkable success in their treatment at the hands of physicians of all schools during the past fifty years.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—°Nervous headaches and other pains in the head, not exactly periodical.

Nose.—Catarrh of the nasal passages (*Hydras., Kali bi.*).

Eyes.—Catarrhal ophthalmia.

Mouth.—Burning sensation extending to pharynx and œsophagus with thirst. Excessive secretion of saliva (*Iodi., Merc., Nitr. ac.*).

Stomach.—Strong-smelling eructations. Slow digestion. Hot, burning sensation in stomach. Fullness, pressure and weight in stomach (*Ars., Bry., Nux v., Puls.*).

Abdomen.—Uncomfortable pressure and fullness in umbilical region. Sensation as if diarrhœa would occur (*Aloe.*).

Stool.—°Dysentery, with heat in the rectum; tenesmus; discharge of mucus; great prostration; hæmorrhage from the bowels (Ham., Ipec.). Thin watery diarrhœa, preceded by sharp aching pains in the bowels.

Respiratory Organs.—Respiration quickened.

Skin.—Eruptions on the skin, of a herpetic character; glandular enlargements; foul, indolent ulcers.

Compare.—Absinth., Ars., Bapt., Carb. ac., Cinch., Ced.

THERAPEUTICS.

Used primarily in the treatment of intermittent and remittent fevers; malarial poisoning, after quinia fails; quinine cachexias. Malarial fevers do not exist in localities where this tree grows, and it is generally believed that the culture of the tree improves to a surprising degree the sanitary conditions of low, marshy, miasmatic districts. Chronic nasal catarrh and acute coryza. Allays dyspnœa in cardiac asthma, also when aneurisms press on the vagus and its branches. Subacute cystitis. Whooping cough; gangrene of the lungs. Bronchitis with profuse expectoration. Also sometimes useful in dysentery; diarrhœa; leucorrhœa; eruptions; ulcers; suppurating wounds; neuralgia; rheumatism; typhoid fever. Infusions, or water containing infusoria, cryptogamic organisms, and bacteria, are purified by the addition of eucalyptus. On account of these antiseptic properties, the drug has been used topically in uterine catarrh, ozœna, cancer gangrene, etc., when characterized by great fœtor.

EUPATORIUM PERFOLIATUM.

Synonym.—Eupatorium Cormatum. *Natural order.*—Compositæ. *Common names.*—Thoroughwort. Boneset. Ague Weed. *Habitat.*—A hairy perennial found throughout the United States and Canada. *Preparation.*—Tincture of the entire fresh plant, just in bloom.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the gastro-hepatic system, the fibrous tissues, and the bronchial mucous membranes, its most characteristic condition being a bilious derangement partaking of a malarial character.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Headache with a sensation of soreness internally; better in the house; aggravated when first going into the open air; relieved by conversation. °Headache and nausea every morning on waking. Pain in occiput after lying, with sense of weight; must aid with hand in lifting head (*Chel.*).

Eyes.—*Soreness of eyeballs* (Bry., Cimic.). Intolerance of light (Acon., Bell., Merc.).

Nose.—°Coryza, with sneezing (Acon., Sang.); aching in every bone.

Stomach.—*Thirst for cold water* (*Acon., Ars., Bry.*). *Nausea and vomiting of food* (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*). *Retching and vomiting of bile* (*Iris,* Podo.), with trembling and pain in stomach, and weakness even to fainting. *Vomiting preceded by thirst. Vomiting after every draught* (Phos., Sil.).

Abdomen.—Soreness in region of liver (Apis, Bry., Chel. Merc., Podo). Tight clothing is oppressive (*Calc. c.,* Carb. v.).

Stool.—Purging stools, with smarting and heat in anus.

Urinary Organs.—Dark-colored clear urine.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness (*Acon., Carb. v.,* Hep. s., *Phos.*). Hacking cough in the evening (Caust.). Cough with soreness and heat in the bronchia; flushed face; tearful eyes. °Hectic cough from suppressed intermittent fever (Cinch.). Soreness in chest; worse from inspiration (Arn.); cannot twist when standing, sitting or lying.

Neck and Back.—Beating pain in nape and occiput (Chel.); better after rising. *Aching pain in the back, as from a bruise.* (Arn., Bry.). Weakness in small of back. Trembling in back during fever.

Limbs.—*Intense soreness and aching in limbs, as if bruised or beaten* (Arn., Cinch.). *Wrists pain as if broken or dislocated* (Acon., Bry. Calc. c., Rhus tox.).

Fever.—Intermittent fever; quotidian, tertian or quartan. Chilliness throughout the night and in morning; trembling and nausea from least motion; intense aching and soreness in back and limbs; more shivering than the degree of coldness warrants. Vomiting of bile after the chill. *Thirst several hours before the chill, which continues during the chill and heat.* Fever commences in morning; attended with painfulness, trembling, weakness and soreness; *but little or no perspiration.*

Compare.—Arn., Ars., Bapt., Bry., Cham., Chel., Cimic., Eupat. purp., Gels., Ipec., Merc., Nux v., Podo., Phyt.

THERAPEUTICS.

Boneset has long been a favorite domestic remedy in ague and bilious conditions, as well as in colds characterized by great aching and soreness in the bones and muscles. It is in exactly these conditions that homœopathy finds it a most valuable medicine, the indications for its use being plain and unmistakable. It is especially valuable in intermittents, either quotidian, tertian or quartan, the paroxysms being characterized by violent bone pains, great pain and soreness in the muscles, violent headache and vomiting, the latter occurring especially from taking a drink of water, also vomiting of bile as the chill passes off. According to T. F. Allen the latter is even more characteristic than the violent bone pains, though such is not the usual experience. Thirst always begins several hours before the chill, and continues during the chill and heat. The chill and heat are usually well marked, but the sweating stage almost or entirely wanting. This is not invariable, and the presence of a profuse sweating stage does not contradict the use of the drug if it is otherwise well indicated. I once cured the most violent case of quotidian intermittent, of over a year's standing, that I ever saw, with one prescription of Eupatorium, where with the violent break-bone pains and vomiting there was an excessively profuse sweating stage, so that the water actually ran from the pallet on which the patient was lying to the floor. Eupatorium is also useful in catarrhal and bilious fevers; pain and soreness in muscles; headache; soreness in the head and eyeballs, vomiting of bile, etc. Influenza, with much sneezing, soreness of the eyeballs, lachrymation,

hacking cough, soreness in chest, and bone pains. Laryngitis with hoarseness, soreness and heat in larynx extending into bronchia and chest, bone pains, etc.

EUPATORIUM PURPUREUM.

Natural order.—Compositæ. *Common names.*—Queen of the Meadow. Grand Weed. Trumpet Weed. Purple Boneset. *Habitat.*—A herbaceous, perennial plant growing on low grounds from Virginia northward. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root gathered in autumn.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the urinary organs and muscular system; in the former acting as a powerful diuretic, greatly increasing the urinary secretion, and also causing excessive vesical irritation. This has led to its frequent use in gravel, renal dropsy and irritable bladder. In the muscular system it produces rheumatoid affections.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Sensation as if falling to the left side (Arum., Bell., Stram., Sulph., Zinc.), with dizziness.

Throat.—Choking fullness of the throat. Smarting and burning in back part of throat (Canth.).

Urinary Organs.—Deep, dull pain in kidneys; also cutting pain (*Berb.*, Canth.). Intense smarting and burning in bladder and urethra on urinating (Can. sat., Canth., Caps.). Greatly increased quantity of urine (Phos. ac.). °Incontinence of urine, especially with children. Constant desire to urinate; even after frequent passages bladder still feels full. °Soreness and pain in bladder; deep aching; uneasiness; catarrh.

Female Organs.—Quick, jerking pain in left ovary. Heavy pressure above left ovary. Abundant leucorrhœa, with urinary complications.

Generalities.—°General tendency to rheumatism; pains pass from below upward; with loose bilious stools. °Great

restlessness, tossing, moaning, tired and faint, in rheumatism and bilious fevers. Sleepiness.

Fever.—°Chill at different times of day, every other day; *begins at small of back* (Caps., Lach.), and spreads over body; *violent shaking with comparatively little coldness;* bone pains; lips and nails blue; thirst during chill and heat. Chilly when changing position during sweat.

Compare.—Apis, Apoc. c., Can. sat., Eup. perf., Senec.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been used chiefly in urinary troubles. Diabetes insipidus; chronic or acute cystitis; dysuria; incontinence of urine; vesical calculi. Intermittent fever, with characteristics above given, and especially when dysuria is a prominent symptom, deep dull pains in kidneys, aching and soreness in bladder. Bright's disease, scanty urine, œdematous swelling, etc. Has also been used in impotence, atony of sexual organs. Also in sciatica, especially of left side, and in rheumatism, especially of old people, with aching bones, pains passing from below upward, and great restlessness.

EUPHORBIA COROLATA.

Natural order.—Euphorbiaceæ. *Common names.*—Flowering Spurge. Milk Weed. Wild Ipecac. Bowman's Root. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant indigenous to the United States, especially abundant in the south and west. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts upon the mucous tissues of the digestive tract, giving rise to a choleraic condition, its chief symptoms being: *sudden and powerful vomiting, first of food and other contents of stomach, then large quantities of water mixed with mucus, and clear fluid like rice water; followed immediately by copious watery evacuations, the diarrhœa and vomiting alternating at short intervals, accompanied by painful spasms of the intestines, great anxiety, and a death-like sense of faint-*

ness and exhaustion (Ars., Verat. alb.). It has accordingly been used with success in the treatment of sporadic cholera, and especially cholera infantum. Has cured attacks of deathly retching and vomiting, with feeling of clawing in the stomach and with cold sweat.

Compare.—Ars., Camph., Sec. c., Verat. alb.

EUPHORBIUM.

Synonym.—Euphorbium Resinifera. *Natural order.*—Euphorbiaceæ. *Common names.*—Wolf's Milk. Gum Euphorbium. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant, native of Morocco. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the powdered gum-resin.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the digestive tract in a manner similar to its relatives Croton, Jatropha, and other so-called drastic purgatives, inducing vomiting, purging, and other symptoms simulating a choleraic condition. It also acts upon the brain, producing violent congestion, accompanied by symptoms of acute mania. Hempel considered this so important a part of its action that he remarks, "I should never use Euphorbium internally, unless the brain symptoms indicated its use together with the other phenomena. If the cerebral action is not disturbed, if there are no signs of cerebral irritation, no signs of violent congestion of the brain, or even delirium, Euphorbium may not prove homœopathic to the existing irritation in the stomach and bowels."—*Hempel and Arndt's Materia Medica. Vol. II, p. 107.* Euphorbium also produces violent irritation and inflammation of the respiratory mucous membrane. It also acts upon the skin, producing eczematous and erysipelatous inflammation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Melancholia; anxiety; apprehension. °*Acute mania* (*Bell., Hyos., Op., Stram.*), with symptoms of violent cerebral congestion (*Bell.*), and irregular hurried pulse.

Head.—Violent vertigo while standing or walking in open air. Violent pressive headache.

Eyes.—Biting in the eyes, with lachrymation. Intolerance of light (*Acon., Bell., Merc., Sulph.*).

Ears.—Ringing in the ears, also when sneezing.

Nose.—Frequent sneezing; fluent coryza.

Face.—*Erysipelatous, inflamed swelling of the cheek, with vesicles large as peas, filled with yellow liquid.*

Mouth.—*Toothache, as if screwed in,* in a hollow tooth, with jerking in it as if it would be torn out. Excessive accumulation of saliva (*Cinch., Iodi., Merc.*).

Throat.—Burning in throat, extending to stomach (*Ars.,* Canth., Caps., Merc. cor.).

Stomach.—Thirst for cold drinks (*Acon., Ars., Bry.*). Eructations; frequent hiccough. Nausea and vomiting. Burning in the stomach (*Ars., Canth., Caps., Merc. cor.*). Spasmodic contraction and griping in stomach.

Abdomen.—Abdomen sunken. Much rumbling in abdomen, followed by emission of flatus (*Aloe, Coloc., Lyc.*). Violent spasmodic flatulent colic (*Coloc.*).

Stool.—Profuse diarrhœa and vomiting. Stools profuse, diarrhœic, dysenteric, fermented and thin, like water; pasty, yellowish, clayey (*Bell.,* Calc., *Hep. s.,* Podo.). Constipation.

Respiratory Organs.—Dry, hacking cough, from tickling or crawling in throat or chest. Difficult respiration. Stitches in left side of chest.

Pulse.—Small, irregular, hurried pulse.

Generalities.—Burning pain at night in bones of hip and thigh. Tendency to faint.

Skin.—*Erysipelatous inflammation; large vesicles filled with yellowish serum.* Violent phlegmonous inflammation. Pustules, Eczema, Gangrene (*Ars., Lach.*). Corrosive, burning, itching of the skin.

Fever.—Chilliness and shivering over the whole body. Hot, dry skin (*Acon., Bell.*). Cold perspiration (*Camph., Verat. alb.*).

Compare.—Ars., Camph., Crot. tig., Jatropha., Colch., Elat., Verat. alb.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been successfully used in gastro-intestinal irritations; gastro-enteritis; sporadic cholera; choleraic diarrhœa; especi-

ally when associated with cerebral irritation, congestion, delirium, even acute mania. Useful in influenza, with headache, much sneezing, lachrymation, acrid coryza, hacking cough. Toothache as if screwed in, with jerking and throbbing. Vesicular erysipelas of the cheek. Violent phlegmonous inflammations—erysipelatous. Pustular and eczematous eruptions. Old torpid ulcers. Gangrene. Has been used topically for cancers, and is said to have cured epithelioma.

EUPHRASIA.

Synonym.—Euphrasia Officinalis. *Natural order.*—Scrophulariaceæ. *Common name.*—Eyebright. *Habitat.*—A small annual plant growing in meadows and on borders of forests all over Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant, omitting the root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the ganglionic nervous system Euphrasia exerts its power almost entirely upon the mucous membranes, especially those of the eye and lids, and of the upper portion of the respiratory tract, producing a distinct catarrhal inflammation, partaking of the nature of an influenza and characterized by an excessive watery secretion, which is the chief characteristic of the drug.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Confusion and bruised pain in head (*Gels.*). Dull frontal headache (Hydras., Kali bi., Nux v., *Puls.*).

Eyes.—Burning in the eyes with lachrymation (Ars.). Pressure in the eyes, with lachrymation. Frequent burning, biting in the eyes; *biting water runs from them* (Ars., Merc. cor.). Itching and burning in the eyes, obliging frequent winking and wiping the eyes (Croc., Puls.). *Redness, burning and swelling of the margins of the lids* (Merc. cor., *Sulph.*). *Frequent inclination to blink* (Croc.). Lids sensitive and swollen. Abundant flow of corrosive tears, almost blinding him (Merc. cor.). Vision dim, as through

a veil, in the evening (Caust., Merc., Petrol., *Puls., Sulph.*). *Feeling as though cornea were covered with mucus; it obscures his vision and obliges him to frequently close and press the lids together* (Croc., Puls.). Excessive photophobia (*Acon., Bell., Merc.*). Spots, vesicles and ulcers of the cornea (Merc., Sil.). Sensation as though a hair hung over the eye, and must be wiped away.

Nose.—*Profuse bland* (*Cepa*, acrid), *fluent coryza* (Ars., Merc.), *with scalding tears and aversion to light;* worse in the evening and during the night. Violent irritation to sneeze, without cold or apparent cause (Cham.). Profuse coryza in morning, with much cough and expectoration.

Respiratory Organs.—Catarrhal hoarseness (*Acon., Carb. v., Hep. s., Phos.*); mornings. Irritation of the larynx impelling him to cough, followed by tensive pressure beneath the sternum. Cough on rising in the morning, with abundant expectoration of mucus. *Profuse expectoration of mucus by voluntary hacking cough.* Difficult deep inspiration, even while sitting. Pressive pain beneath the sternum, with transient sticking here and there in the chest.

Sleep.—Unusual yawning while walking in the open air. Frequent waking, as from fright, in the night.

Aggravation.—In morning; in-doors; in evening.

Amelioration.—After getting out of bed; out-doors; from eating; from coffee.

Compare.—Acon., Arg. nit., Ars., Cepa, Coni., Hep. s., Kali bi., Merc. cor., Nux v., *Puls.*, Phos., *Sulph.*

Antidotes.—Camph., Puls.

THERAPEUTICS.

An extremely valuable remedy in acute catarrhal conditions in general with influenza symptoms. Acute or subacute conjunctivitis, characterized either by an excessive acrid watery discharge in the acute variety, or profuse acrid mattery discharge in the latter, making the cheeks sore, accumulation of mucus in the cornea, causing frequent winking, and pressing for its removal; photophobia margins, of lids swollen and red, burning, even ulcerated. A valuable remedy in acute coryza or influenza, with excessively profuse acrid lachrymation, and profuse bland discharge from the nose, with great photopho-

bia; also when there is associated with these symptoms of influenza, soreness and pressive pain beneath the sternum, hacking cough with free mucous expectoration. Cough always worse on rising in the morning, lasting more or less through the day, but not disturbing the patient at night. Has successfully removed spots, vesicles and ulcers of the cornea, and other eye troubles with the peculiar symptoms of Euphrasia above mentioned. Frequently indicated and useful in measles with characteristic symptoms.

FERRUM.

Synonym.—Ferrum Metallicum. *Preparation.*—Triturations of pure Iron reduced by Hydrogen.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Ferrum acts pre-eminently upon the blood in such a manner as to produce a debilitating and disorganizing effect upon the entire system, the nutrition being profoundly affected. It at first and for a short time only vitalizes the blood and increases the red corpuscles, but soon the watery portions of the blood are increased, the albumen is decreased, and the number of red corpuscles diminished, this being accomplished through the influence of Iron on the blood-making organs, the result being that condition known as anæmia in the treatment of which Iron constitutes the most important remedy. The beneficial effects of Iron in anæmic states, however, are not due to the fact that it is supplied as a food to the blood which is deficient in this constituent; for, as Hughes truly remarks, "the malady does not ordinarily arise from any failure in the quantity of Iron supplied in the food. If the element is deficient in the blood, the fault lies in the assimilative processes. But Reveil has ascertained that in anæmia there is no change whatever in the amount of Iron present in the blood. However few the corpuscles, they contain within them the full proportion of the metal normal to health; and though under the influence of Iron itself they increase to double and triple their number, they yield no more Iron." It is also true that when Iron is intro-

duced into the system in large quantities, with a view to supplying the deficiency of Iron in the blood, that it is not assimilated, but may be almost entirely re-obtained from the fæces, having been eliminated by the intestines. It is also true that the immediate primary effects of Iron are to increase the red blood corpuscles, as before noted, but its continued use results in exactly the opposite condition. It is thus evident that Iron does not act as a curative agent by virtue of its absorption as a constituent of the blood, but rather are we led to conclude, from its physiological effects upon the organs and tissues of the body, that it owes its therapeutic virtues to the same essential dynamic agency possessed by other drugs, and its application is subject to the same therapeutic law.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Anxiety, with throbbing in pit of stomach (Puls.). Excited by the slightest opposition (*Aur.*, Ign.); everything irritates or depresses her (Nux v.). Mind confused; cannot collect his thoughts.

Head.—Confusion of the head. Vertigo on descending (reverse *Calc.*); on looking at running water (Sulph.); when walking. *Rush of blood to the head; veins of head swollen; with flushes of heat in face* (*Acon., Bell.*). Headache after the menses; with hot head and cold feet. Severe frontal headache, with cold feet. *Hammering and beating pulsating pains in the head; has to lie down.* Pressure in frontal eminences; relieved by pressure of the hands, and in the open air. Stitches in temples, extending to forehead. Shooting headache in left side of head. Sticking pain over left eye, coming suddenly. A drawing from the nape upward into the head, in which there is shooting, roaring, and humming. Falling out of the hair (*Graph., Nitr. ac., Sep., Sulph.*); scalp and hair painful to touch (Cinch., *Merc., Mez.*) and formication.

Eyes.—Eyes confused, dull and watery (Euphr.). Eyes red, with burning pain (Ars.). Dark before the eyes; giddy. Letters run together when reading or writing. Aching in the eyes, as if they would protrude.

Ears.—Ringing in right ear. Over-sensitive to sounds. °Fœtid discharge from left ear.

Nose.—Bloody, purulent, greenish, slimy, acrid discharges. Epistaxis; mornings when stooping; in anæmic patients.

Face.—Cadaverous, earthy complexion (Ars.). Pale, wan face, greenish or yellow. Blue rings around the eyes, which are dull and lusterless. *Fiery redness of the face* (Aster., Sabad.); veins large. Flushed face, with burning cheeks. Lips pale.

Mouth.—All solid food tastes dry and insipid.

Throat.—Feeling of constriction in throat.

Stomach.—Voracious appetite (Bry., *Iodi.*). *Anorexia; extreme dislike to all food* (Ant. crud., Ipec., Nux v., Puls.); always feels full. Eructations and regurgitations of food after eating (*Ars., Puls.*). Nausea and vomiting of food after eating (*Ars. Puls.*). *Vomiting of food immediately after midnight,* or in morning after breakfast. Distension of epigastric region. Pressure in the stomach after eating (*Bry., Lyc., Nux v.*). Heat and burning in stomach, with momentary cramp-like pain in splenic region.

Abdomen.—Tightness and fullness in region of liver. Liver enlarged; sensitive to pressure. Spleen large after intermittents. Abdomen hard and distended, but not with flatulence. Flatulent colic at night. Bowels feel sore when touched, as if bruised (Merc.), or weakened by cathartics.

Stool.—Frequent diarrhœa; *stools watery* (Ars., Podo., Cinch.), with or without tenesmus, and preceded or not by pain, but *always with much flatulence, and worse after food or drink* (*Aloe, Coloc.*). Sudden, watery, painless, without smell (Cinch., Podo.). °Diarrhœa, with undigested food, painless and involuntary, during a meal. Constipation (Alum., *Bry.*, Calc. c., *Nux v., Op., Sulph.*). °Ascarides in the rectum (Merc., Spig., Sep.).

Urinary Organs.—Urging to urinate; with tickling in urethra extending to neck of bladder; with pain in liver, chest and kidneys. Involuntary urination, especially by day.

Male Organs.—Nocturnal emissions, impotence; increased desire.

Female Organs.—Menses too late, long-lasting and profuse (*Chel.*). °Hæmorrhage from the uterus, with labor-like pains in abdomen, and glowing heat in the face (Bell.). °Desire lessened; sterility. Vagina very dry; coition exces-

sively painful. °Before menses stinging headache, ringing in ears, discharge of long pieces of mucus from uterus. °Hysterical symptoms after menses; from suppressed menses. Leucorrhœa, mild, milky or itching, with soreness.

Respiratory Organs.—Voice hoarse, almost extinct (Caust.). Roughness of the throat. *Difficult breathing and oppression of the chest, as if some one pressed with the hand upon it* (Nux v., *Phos.*). Uneasy breathing from pain across the chest. Coughing up of blood in the morning on rising from bed. Scanty, thin, frothy expectoration, *with streaks of blood;* or copious purulent, putrid, greenish or frothy; worse mornings. Cough worse when moving. Spasmodic cough, from tickling in the trachea, after eating. Contractive cramp in the chest, and cough, only when moving and walking. Breath fails at the end of a coughing fit. Dry, tickling cough, with blood spitting. Pressure under the sternum, with catarrh and cough.

°Hæmoptysis, morning and night, in onanists; consumptives; from severe exertion; after loss of fluids; from suppressed menses.

°Flying pains in chest; blood spitting (Mille.); persons who flush easily and get epistaxis, dyspnœa, palpitation (Acon.).

Heart and Pulse.—Rapid action of the heart °Consecutive heart disease. °Chlorosis. Throbbing in all blood vessels; soft bellows sound at apex. Small, weak pulse; slow pulse (Digit., Op.).

Limbs.—Swelling of the hands, and legs up to the knees (Ars., Led.). Nightly tearing in arms and legs.

Upper Limbs.—Downward shooting pains in shoulders and arms. Creaking in right shoulder joint, with bruised pain on touch, and shooting and tearing down through upper arm; inability to raise the arm. Pinching in right deltoid.

Lower Limbs.—Shooting and tearing in the hip joint, which pains as if bruised when touched, down along the tibia; worse in the evening in bed; must get up and walk about (*Rhus tox.*). Painful drawing in the legs, with heaviness and stiffness. Cramp in the calves; worse during rest, especially at night (*Sulph.*). Cramps in the soles of the feet and the toes (*Sulph.*).

Generalities.—Great emaciation (Ars., *Phos.*). *Great weakness* and prostration; very easily fatigued (*Ars., Cinch.*). Increased bodily irritability; excitable. Restless; must walk slowly about. °Paralysis from loss of fluids. Periodical attacks of pain. Red parts become white. °Hæmorrhages; blood light or lumpy; coagulates easily. Blood vessels distended, especially those of head, face and feet. °Pseudo-plethora; congestions, etc., yet anæmic. °Erethistic chlorosis; worse during cold weather.

Fever.—Chilly every evening; hectic fever. Frequent short attacks of chilly shivering. Chilly, and want of animal heat. Sweat profuse, long-lasting, clammy, debilitating. Sweat stains yellow; is fœtid on going to sleep. Worse while sweating.

Skin.—Skin pale, yellow, sallow, dirty (Merc.), withered, flabby (Iodi.).

Sleep.—Restless sleep at night. Excessive and drowsy fatigue, with restless sleep at night. Sleep disturbed by dreams; much weariness in morning.

Aggravation.—At night; in morning; after eating and drinking; while at rest, especially while sitting still; from noise; from conversation; from heat; from motion.

Amelioration.—*From slight exercise;* from solitude.

Conditions.—In persons who, though weak and nervous, have a very red face; in delicate, chlorotic women; sanguine temperament.

Compare.—Ars., Bell., Calc. c., *Cinch.,* Gels., Helon., Ipec., Lyc., Mangan., Nux v., Phos., Puls., *Sulph.,* Sabin.

Antidotes.—Ars., Cinch., Hep. s., Ipec., *Puls.,* Verat. alb., *Thea.*

Ferrum Antidotes.—Copper, Mercury, Prussic ac., Ars., Iodi., Cinch.

THERAPEUTICS.

Iron is undoubtedly often the true homœopathic remedy in anæmia (see General Analysis); but it is not the only remedy, and should never be prescribed unless the symptoms indicating it are present. There is always a sort of nervous erethistic condition present if Iron is the remedy. It is never indicated in anæmia characterized by a torpid, sluggish condition. Though

there is great weakness, and the patients cannot endure the slightest excitement or fatigue, yet they cannot keep quiet and are better from very gentle exercise. The face is of a pale earthy hue, but flushes very easily; there are frequent attacks of severe headache, the head is inclined to be hot and the extremities cold, and the hands and feet are often œdematous. The patient is very easily excited, is sensitive to cold air and cannot endure pain. Often there is palpitation of the heart, with a well-marked bellows murmur. Iron is an exceptionally valuable remedy in erethistic chlorosis with the above symptoms, and in addition there is usually a milky, acrid leucorrhœa, and pale, watery menses, with lumps of blood, and attended with labor-like pains in the abdomen; also gastric symptoms, especially nausea after eating, or about midnight. Sometimes the menses are suppressed, and vicarious discharges of blood occur from other parts, especially the nose or lungs. Sometimes a remedy for menorrhagia in anæmic subjects. Hæmorrhage from the uterus, with labor-like pains in the uterus, and glowing heat in the face; also the consequent anæmia. Headache after menses, with hot head and cold feet. Iron is frequently a valuable remedy in hæmoptysis occurring in phthisis, especially in young people who are in the incipient stage of phthisis florida, flying pains in the chest; patients flush easily and get epistaxis, dyspnœa and palpitation; cough spasmodic from tickling in the larynx; thin, frothy expectoration streaked with bright-red blood; later the expectoration may be purulent and greenish. According to T. F. Allen, Ferrum is "extremely useful when the chest symptoms seem to occur from a kind of surging of blood to the chest—a not infrequent symptom in persons whose circulation is feeble; in such cases there are oppression and dyspnœa. It has been prescribed for asthma and even for pneumonia, and it is very probable that Ferrum has been overlooked as a valuable remedy for inflammation of the thoracic organs, for it certainly may be indicated when there is marked febrile excitement." Iron undoubtedly produces true febrile paroxysms, and may be indicated in fevers, especially intermittents, when the foregoing symptoms of prostration are present, and when there is a profuse, clammy debilitating sweat; especially after the abuse of quinine, with enlarged spleen, anæmia, and dropsical swellings of the extremities. Fer-

rum is often a valuable remedy in chronic diarrhœa, with anæmic symptoms, and in the diarrhœas which accompany phthisis and other exhausting diseases. The stools are painless, watery, sometimes containing undigested food, and always brought on by taking any food or drink. Sometimes useful in the diarrhœa of teething children; also with vomiting, which too is worse after food, drink or nursing. The drug is also useful in the dyspepsia of anæmic patients; usually a voracious appetite, or else the patient feels full and has no appetite; considerable flatulence; cannot eat, because it produces vomiting and sometimes diarrhœa. Bleeding hæmorrhoids. Ascarides. Enuresis; both day and night, in children. Bright's disease. Violent neuralgias, with anæmia and characteristic symptoms, always better from moving slowly; pains usually throbbing. Paralysis. Exophthalmic goitre. Sometimes useful in lumbago and rheumatism, especially of the shoulders and lower limbs; better from walking about slowly.

FERRUM IODATUM.

Iodide of Iron. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Combines with the blood state and debility of Iron the cachexia of Iodine, rendering it especially useful in scrofulous and chlorotic conditions, and when the system is in an impoverished state. In such persons, its chief curative range is in the female sexual system, where may be present passive congestion, atony and uterine displacements, with their usual phenomena.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Cephalalgia.

Face.—Injected, red; chlorotic look (Ars., Ferr.).

Abdomen.—Fullness, even after a little food, as if she had eaten too much (Lyc.); a sort of upward pressure; stuffed feeling as if she could not lean forward (Nux v.).

Urine.—Dark-colored, depositing a thick white sediment; urine scalds.

Female Organs.—°Constant bearing down as if something was coming away; while sitting, feels as if pushed something up; she can touch the cervix uteri (Bell., Lil.). °Retroversion of the uterus. °Leucorrhœa like boiled starch, when the bowels move the discharge is stringy. °Itching and soreness of vulva and vagina (Sulph.); parts much swollen.

Compare.—Caul., Ferr., Helon., Sep., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been found most useful in conditions resulting from atony and passive congestion of the female generative organs; uterine displacements, with symptoms above given; leucorrhœa; suppressed menses; pruritus. In acute nephritis following the exanthemata it has proved a most valuable remedy. Chlorosis in scrofulous patients; suppurative stage of tuberculosis; scrofulous affections in general.

FERRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Phosphate of Iron. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Ferrum phos. is the preparation of Iron selected by Schüssler for his group of tissue remedies. It appears to represent in many points the combined action of Iron and Phosphorus, and gives us a fever remedy that seems to occupy a place midway between Aconite and Gelsemium. Schüssler proposed to substitute Ferrum phos. for Aconite, and recommends its use in the first stage of all inflammations, before exudation has taken place (second stage, Kali chloratum). Clinical experience has already demonstrated the value of Schüssler's suggestion, in so far that it has led, not to the substitution of Ferrum phos. for Aconite, but to the establishment of the true sphere of action of Ferrum phos. in fevers and inflammations, though doubtless there is much yet to learn of its action. No doubt

the use of Iron and its salts in these conditions has heretofore been greatly neglected. The indications for Ferrum phos., so far as known, are:—First stage of inflammatory diseases before exudation has taken place; heat, with soft, full, quick pulse; thirst; sweat, which does not relieve the pains; if a mucous inflammation, the discharge is blood-streaked; especially useful for the results of taking cold, particularly from suppressed perspiration. Thus it may be useful in many conditions, especially inflammation of mucous tracts. Congestions and inflammations of the respiratory organs, especially with great oppression, and dyspnœa, dry hacking cough, expectoration streaked with blood; cough with tickling in trachea and bronchi, and with feeling of soreness in the lungs—laryngitis, bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy; croup. Also in acute coryza; catarrh of external ear with inflammatory symptoms and muco-purulent discharge; catarrh of eustachian tube; pharyngitis; tonsilitis; etc. Schüssler recommends the drug in a long list of inflammatory diseases, and others that cannot well be classed in that category. His observations still require verification. The drug has been successfully used in dyspepsia, and in the morning sickness of pregnancy, or during the menses. Hæmorrhoids, inflammatory with acute pain; also bleeding, the blood being bright red. Diarrhœa; cholera infantum; dysentery, with watery or blood-streaked stools, but without tenesmus; especially from taking cold, checked perspiration in hot weather. Cystitis, with fever; retention of urine in children, with fever. Measles, first stage. Ovaritis. Ovarian neuralgia. Dysmenorrhœa, with hot face and soft quick pulse, also with vomiting and indigestion. Rheumatism, articular, with fever; shooting pains, worse on motion.

FLUORICUM ACIDUM.

Hydrofluoric Acid. *Preparation.*—One part of pure fluoric acid is dissolved in ninety-nine parts of distilled water, and preserved in gutta-percha vials. This corresponds to the 2x dilution. The 3x dilution is made with distilled water. The 4 x dilution with dilute alcohol. Subsequent dilutions with alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the vegetative system (a tissue remedy), affecting powerfully mucous surfaces, glandular structures and bones, presenting conditions analogous to those resulting from perverted nutrition.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Uncommon buoyancy of mind; fears nothing and is self-satisfied. Disposition to anxious ideas, apprehensive.

Head.—Severe pressing pain in temples, from within outward. Dullness and pressure in occiput. Falling off of the hair. °Caries of the skull bones, especially temporal. Pain along the sutures.

Ears.—Intolerable itching in both ears.

Eyes.—Sensation as if the eyelids were open by force, and a fresh wind were blowing on them. Sensation of sand in the eyes (Caust., Hep. s., Sulph.).

Nose.—Fluent coryza. Red, swollen, inflamed nose.

Mouth.—Sensation of warmth in the teeth. Increased flow of saliva. Mouth and teeth coated with mucus in the morning. Rapid caries of teeth. Tongue deeply and widely fissured in all directions, with a large, deep phagedenic-looking ulcer in the center. Painful ulcer in right angle of jaw.

Face.—°Crusta lactea, dry, scaly, itching very much. °Tubercules in skin of forehead and face, suppurating; syphilis infantum.

Throat.—°Throat peculiarly sensitive to cold, slightest exposure resulting in inflammation, with increase of pain and impeded deglutition. Constriction in throat, with difficult deglutition; in the morning, hawking of phlegm, mixed with blood.

Stomach.—Hunger predominates; speedy satiety. Thirst; craves refreshing drinks. Frequent eructations. Nausea; with general heat. °Bilious vomiting after slight errors in diet, with increased alvine discharges, preceded by tormina. Fullness and pressure in epigastrium. Feeling of weight in stomach between meals.

Abdomen.—Frequent passage of flatus and belchings, which relieve. °Great tension and dropsical swelling of the abdomen.

Stool.—Constipation; stools frequent and hard (Bry.).

Urinary Organs.—Free discharge of light-colored urine, affording relief. Intolerable burning in the urethra during and after urination (Canth.).

Male Organs.—Increased sexual desire, with violent erections at night. Highly excessive enjoyment and pleasure during coition. Seminal discharge tardy but free, and without bad after-feelings.

Female Organs.—Menses too early; too copious; discharge thick, and coagulated. °Acrid leucorrhœa; itching. °Nipples itching, sore, cracked.

Upper Limbs.—Pain in right shoulder joint, extending toward fingers, with sensation as if air were passing down. Pain in left index finger; the whole finger is painful internally. Inflammation. Sensation of splinter under thumb-nail and in cellular tissue, when touched, pulsating pain in hand; worse in tip of thumb, which was sore to the touch; whole hand swollen and hot; suppuration; panaritium. °Brittleness of the nails.

Lower Limbs.—°Œdematous swelling up to the abdomen. Burning itching in soles; feet hot and burn. °Soreness between the toes. Soreness of corns. °Varicose veins.

Generalities.—Increased ability to exercise his muscles without fatigue. Lassitude. °Disposition to walk rapidly and keep in constant and energetic motion. Loss of strength. Old cicatrices become red around the edges, and itch violently.

Sleep.—Drowsy and sleepy in the early evening. Sleeplessness without inclination to sleep; a short sleep suffices and refreshes him. Dreams towards morning.

Fever.—General heat with nausea. Profuse, sour, offensive perspiration; in the afternoon.

Aggravation.—In morning, at rest; on rising; when standing; but better than when sitting.

Amelioration.—From motion; while walking.

Compare.—Ant. crud., Ars., Borax, Boracic ac., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Kali., Phos., Merc., Sil., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Fluoric acid is a valuable remedy in disorders resulting from perverted nutrition, reminding us in its clinical action of Silicea,

Calcarea, etc. It is useful in unhealthy, broken down constitutions, where there is a tendency to a destruction of tissue, especially in those who have ruined their systems by the use of intoxicating liquors, or who suffer from a syphilitico-mercurial dyscrasia. Useful in the complaints of old age, or in patients who are prematurely old from excesses and consequent perverted nutrition. In such we find a tendency to varicose veins and ulcers, bed-sores, syphilitic ulcers, exostoses, bone-pains, etc. Fluoric acid is invaluable in the treatment of diseases of the bones, particularly the long bones, especially caries, with a thin excoriating discharge; also caries of the temporal bone, especially of the mastoid process; also of the maxillary bones; bone fistulæ, particularly dental fistulæ, with persistent bloody, salt-tasting discharges, which render the mouth foul; lachrymal fistulæ; felons, especially bone felons, with violent throbbing pains, sometimes sensation of splinter under the nail. Brittleness of the nails, which crumble or have longitudinal furrows. In all bone affections and suppurative processes Fluoric acid may greatly resemble Silicea, except that in the former there is relief from cold, whereas in Silicea the patient cannot bear cold. Synovitis. Sometimes useful in ascites, in the broken down constitutions of drunkards; also with enlargement, induration and sometimes degeneration of the liver. Hydrothorax. Chronic nasal catarrh. Goitre. Syphilitic ulcerations of the throat; ozœna; otorrhœa. Alopecia areata. Nævi. Old cicatrices become red and itch violently. Lupus-like tubercules. It is said that in many diseases Fluoric acid is indicated by the clinical symptom: "it seems as if she could walk forever," there being a disposition to constant and rapid motion.

GAMBOGIA.

Synonyms.—Gummi Guttæ. Garcinia Hanburri. ***Natural order.***—Guttiferæ. *Common name.*—Gamboge. *Habitat.*—A small-sized tree found in Cochin China. *Preparation.*—Tincture by dissolving the gum in alcohol (1–9) corresponding to the 1x dilution.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon mucous membranes, especially of the intestinal canal, producing irritation, excessive secretion, and sometimes inflammation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Vertigo during rest or motion, in morning on rising.

Eyes.—Violent burning of the eyes and photophobia, in evening or afternoon, better from walking in the open air, but returning in the morning. Violent itching of the eyes in the evening. Nightly agglutination of the lids, burning in the morning. Itching at the inner canthi.

Nose.—Violent chronic sneezing. Dryness of the right nostril.

Mouth.—Sensation of coldness at the edge of the incisors.

Throat.—Violent stinging in right side of throat. Sore pain in throat felt on external touch. Roughness and burning in throat, causing constant hawking.

Stomach.—Aversion to food. Violent thirst in the evening. Nausea proceeding from the stomach. Emptiness in the stomach and abdomen. Frightful vomiting and purging, with fainting (Verat. alb.). Gnawing in the stomach (Ign., Lith.). Acute darting, stitching pains in the stomach (Bry.). Ulcerative pain in the stomach, passing off after eating.

Abdomen.—Inflation and tension of the abdomen, with pinching in the umbilical region. Rumbling in the bowels (Aloe, Lyc.). Pinching in the abdomen and groins.

Stool.—Frequent emission of flatulence, especially evening and night. Diarrhœa, with burning pain and tenesmus of the rectum; prolapsus ani, and constant pinching around the umbilicus, sometimes attended with discharge of mucus. Profuse watery diarrhœa, with colic and tenesmus. Fæcal diarrhœa, stools evacuated with great force. *Yellow and green diarrhœic stool, mixed with mucus, preceded by excessive cutting around the umbilicus.* Hard, insufficient stool, with strong urging, pressing and protrusion of the rectum (Nux v.).

Urinary Organs.—Infrequent urination.

Female Organs.—Leucorrhœa.

Respiratory Organs.—Pressure in the middle of the chest. Pain in the chest, as if every part of it were sore and raw (Rume.). Repeated, extremely painful stiches in the sternum.

Generalities.—Tearing in the shoulders. Burning sensation in various parts (Ars.). Increased heat, with anxiety (Acon.).

Sleep.—Sleepiness, great inclination to sleep. Anxious, vexatious dreams.

Aggravation.—In evening or night. Most symptoms come on while sitting, and go off during motion in the open air.

Compare.—Aloe, Ars., Bry., Coloc., Merc., Podo.

THERAPEUTICS.

Gamboge is used mostly in diarrhœa characterized by the forcible, gushing character of the stools (Aloe), of the nature above described, the stool affording great relief; also with violent vomiting and faintness. In children a violent itching of the eyes, associated with the diarrhœa, is often a leading indication. Has also been used in conjunctivitis and in dyspepsia.

GELSEMIUM.

Synonym.—Gelsemium Sempervirens. *Natural order.*—Loganiaceæ. *Common name.*—Yellow Jessamine. *Habitat.*—A climbing plant indigenous to the Southern States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the motor nervous system, causing a passive congestion of the brain and spinal cord, and as a result giving rise to convulsions and general prostration and paralysis of the whole muscular system, both voluntary and involuntary, finally paralyzing respiration. The circulation is increased, the mental powers become sluggish, the mucous membranes are irritated and inflamed, and conditions resembling remittent and catarrhal types of fever are manifest. The leading expression of Gelsemium is its low nervous condition, manifested by drowsiness, languor, disposition to be quiet, and erethism.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Incapacity to think or fix the attention (Æthus., Cimic., *Nux v., Phos. ac.*). Dullness of the mental faculties, (Ailanth., Bapt.); better from profuse micturition. Irritable, sensitive; desire to be let alone (Coloc.). Unconsciousness. Delirium in sleep; half waking, with incoherent talk. °Cataleptic inmobility, with dilated pupils, closed eyes, but conscious.

Head.—*Dizziness and blurred vision.* Light-headed and dizzy; increased by sudden movement of the head, and walking. *Heaviness of the head; relieved after profuse emission of watery urine.* Sensation of weight and pressure in the head. Fullness in the head, with heat in the face and chilliness. *Brain feels as if bruised* (Hell., Nux v.). Dull dragging pain in occiput, mastoid and upper cervical region, extending to shoulders. Pain in occiput at night, occasionally extending into frontal region. Sensation of a band around the head above the ears (Ant. tart., Carb. an., Chel., Coca, Merc., *Nit. ac.*). Fullness in head; heat of face; chilliness; pulsation of the carotids; thick speech; brain feels bruised; eyeballs sore when moving them (Bry., Cimic.). Pressure on vertex so great as to extend into shoulders; head feels very heavy.

Eyes.—*Drooping of the eyelids* (Caust., *Zinc.*); they are heavy; can hardly open them or keep them open (Coni., Natr. carb., Naja, Natr. ars.). Dilated pupils (Bell., Hyos., Op., Stram.). *Dimness of sight and vertigo. Smoky appearance before the eyes* (Cycl., Phos.), *with pain above them.* Confusion of sight; blindness; astigmatism. Sees double when inclining the head toward the shoulder; controlled by effort of will. Eyeballs oscillate laterally when using them.

Ears.—Sudden transient loss of hearing; rushing and roaring in the ears (Coccul., Cham., Led.). Catarrhal deafness, with pain from throat into middle ear.

Nose.—Irritation of the nasal passages; sneezing; tingling; coryza; (Acon., Merc. cor., Sang.). Fullness at root of nose, pains extend to neck and clavicles.

Face.—Heavy, besotted expression (Bapt.); flushed and hot to the touch (Bapt., Bell., Op.). Sensation of stiffness in the muscles of the face.

Mouth.—Tongue thickly coated; yellowish-white. *Numbness of the tongue; feels so thick he can hardly speak; partial paralysis* (Caust., Coni., Hyos.). Lips dry, coated with dark mucus. Mouth dry.

Throat.—Dysphagia; paralysis of the organs of deglutition; swallowing causes shooting into the ear. Spasmodic sensation and cramp-like pains in gullet. Painful sensation of a lump in the œsophagus. °Diphtheria; local tingling of the parts during the fever; incipient paralysis.

Stomach.—Feeling of emptiness and weakness in the stomach and bowels (Hydras., *Sep., Sulph.*). Oppression and fullness in stomach; worse from pressure of clothing.

Abdomen.—Sudden spasmodic pain in upper part of abdomen; leaving a sensation of contraction, and causing him to cry out. °Acute catarrhal enteritis during damp weather. °Tenderness in right iliac region during typhus. Sensation of soreness of the abdominal walls.

Stool.—°Diarrhœa after sudden emotions, grief, fright, bad news (Ign., Phos. ac., Op.); anticipation of any unusual ordeal. Urging to stool caused by exciting news, stool papescent, dark yellow. Stools yellow; fæcal; bilious cream-colored; clay-colored; green.

Urinary Organs.—*Copious discharge of clear, limpid urine* (Phos. ac.), *relieving the headache.* Incontinence from paralysis of the sphincter (Caust.); nervous children. Feeling as if something remained behind when urinating, stream intermittent. Tenesmus of the bladder (*Canth.,* Caps., *Merc. cor.*).

Male Organs.—Involuntary emissions of semen without an erection (Cinch., Phos. ac.); also during stool.

Female Organs.—*Severe, sharp, labor-like pains in uterine region, extending to back and hips* (Cimic., Sec. c.). °Spasmodic or neuralgic dysmenorrhœa (Cimic.). °Cramps in the abdomen and legs during pregnancy; diplopia; drowsiness (Nux m.); loss of muscular power; convulsions (Bell., Hyos.). °Inefficient labor-pains or none at all; os widely dilated; complete atony (Caul.). °False labor-pains; rigid os (Bell., Cimic.).

Heart and Pulse.—Irregular beating of the heart; palpitation. *Feeling as if the heart would stop beating if she did not*

move about. Pulse frequent, soft, weak, almost imperceptible (Acon.); slow, but arterial tension increased.

Neck and Back.—Myalgic pains in the neck, mostly in upper part of the sterno-cleido muscles, back of the parotid glands (Acon.). Pains from the spine to the head and shoulders. Congestion of spine; prostration; languor; muscles feel bruised, and do not obey the will. °Locomotor ataxia; paraplegia. Dull aching in lumbar and sacral regions; cannot walk; muscles will not obey.

Limbs.—Trembling in all the limbs (Coccul., Coni.). Deep-seated, dull aching in the muscles of the limbs and in the joints. Gradual loss of control. Neuralgic and rheumatic pains in the extremities (Bry., Cimic., Rhus tox.).

Lower Limbs.—*Fatigue of the lower limbs after slight exercise.* Loss of muscular power in the legs; they will not obey the will; staggering.

Generalities.—Excessive irritability of mind and body. *Trembling and weakness;* listless and languid; easily fatigued (Ferr.), especially in lower limbs. *Complete relaxation and prostration of the whole muscular system with entire motor paralysis.* °Takes cold at the slightest change of weather. °Neuralgia; acute, sudden, darting pains, shooting, tearing along the track of nerves; especially if aggravated by changes in the weather. °Congestions, arterial or venous, with sluggish circulation.

Sleep.—Restless sleep, worse towards morning; unpleasant dreams, after midnight. Sleeplessness from nervous irritation (Bell., Coff.). Languid and drowsy, but cannot compose the mind for sleep.

Fever.—Chilliness, languid aching in back and limbs, sense of fatigue, every afternoon 4 to 5 o'clock. Chills begin in the hands; chills running up the back, hands and feet cold. Febrile chilliness; cold extremities; heat of the head and face. °Fever heat, with drowsiness; languid, wants to lie still.

Aggravation.—From any movement or touch; from fluids, of which there is great dread.

Conditions.—In nervous persons; young people; children.

Compare.—Acon., Arg. nit., Bapt., Bell., Bry., Caust., Cimic., Coni., Cinch., Ign., Nux v., Op., Rhus tox., Stram., Verat. vir.

Antidotes.—Cinch., Coff., Salt.

THERAPEUTICS.

Gelsemium is one of the most valuable of our fever remedies, occupying a sphere distinctly its own, the indications for its use being plain and unmistakable. It may be indicated in the first stage of many forms of fever—catarrhal, eruptive, bilious, remittent, etc. (rarely inflammatory). In such cases it must be differentiated from Aconite by the absence of great restlessness; from Belladonna by the less violence, less cerebral congestion, flushed face, etc.; the Gels. patient, though nervous and irritable, being languid and listless and wishing to be let alone, with frequent but soft pulse, prostration, vertigo, and usually more or less languid aching in the back and limbs. Thus in Gels. fevers there is an asthenic tendency. It is often a valuable remedy in first stage of typhoid fever, and may be useful at any time in the course of the disease when so-called nervous symptoms predominate. It is especially valuable in malarial fevers, especially in those of recent origin, where the system is not thoroughly impressed by the poison; either remittent or intermittent; generally the rise in fever occurs toward evening with drowsiness, languor, dizziness, blindness, prostration, little or no thirst, slight sweat, which relieves. Eruptive fevers with Gels. symptoms and tendency to convulsions. Catarrhal fevers with febrile chilliness, cold extremities, heat of head and face, dull headache, suffused eyes, fullness at root of nose, stoppage, etc. A valuable remedy for nervous chills occurring from fright or emotion. A useful remedy for any complaint, especially diarrhœa, which results from bad or exciting news, from fright, or from the anticipation of some unusual ordeal. Gelsemium is invaluable in the treatment of many forms of nervous disease. It is especially useful in paralysis, particularly when affecting single groups of muscles, more especially about the eye, mouth, throat and larynx, also of the chest, extremities and sphincters. The most useful remedy in post-diphtheritic paralysis, the tongue, throat and larynx being chiefly involved. Paraplegía, not of organic origin. May be palliative in locomotor ataxia. Convulsions during eruptive diseases; during teething; from suppressed menses; hysterical; puerperal epilepsy. Deep-seated neuralgic pains, especially with other Gels. symptoms. Neuralgic headache beginning in upper cervical spine; vertebra prominens sensi-

tive; pains extend over head, causing a bursting pain in forehead and eyeballs; worse at 10 A.M., when lying; with nausea, vomiting, cold sweat, cold feet. Especially useful in occipital headaches, and when extending to eyes, teeth or shoulders, muscular soreness about the neck, blindness and dizziness. Menstrual headaches; also climacteric. Cerebro-spinal meningitis, stage of congestion, severe chill; dilated pupils; tenderness in occipital region, worse on motion. Congestion of the brain and spine. Orbital neuralgia, in distinct paroxysms with contractions and twitchings of the muscles on the affected side. Iritis. Choroiditis. Retinitis. Asthenopia from muscular weakness. Paralysis of the eyelids, also of muscles of the eyes. Double vision. Deafness from catarrh of the middle ear and eustachian tube; also deafness from quinine. Nasal catarrh, especially acute, with symptoms already given. Hay fever. Catarrhal conditions in general excited by warm, moist relaxing weather. In all catarrhal affections the discharges are of watery mucus, never purulent, generally excoriating. Disorders of dentition, with fever and other Gels. symptoms. Numbness and paralysis of the tongue. Catarrhal sore throat without exudation. Paralysis of pharyngeal muscles. Hiccough. Passive congestion of the liver, with dizziness, blurred vision, jaundice, etc. Diarrhœa from depressing emotions. Paralysis of the sphincter ani. Partial or complete paralysis of the bladder, in children or in old people. Dysuria from stricture. Urethritis. Seminal weakness, emissions without erections; sexual neurasthenia, after masturbation. Gelsemium is often a valuable medicine in the diseases peculiar to women; one of the first remedies in spasmodic or neuralgic dysmenorrhœa; ovarian neuralgia; ovaritis; congestion of the uterus. In all of these conditions, in addition to other indications for the drug, there are usually severe, sharp, labor-like pains shooting into the back, hips and down the legs. It is an excellent medicine for the lying-in room; false labor-pains; they shoot up instead of bearing down; there is an atonic condition, the os widely dilated, pains inefficient or entirely absent; rigid os; severe after-pains; puerperal convulsions, with twitchings and other Gels. symptoms. Often useful to control nervous agitation in confinement or abortion, especially nervous chills. Often useful in rheumatism, especially what is termed neuralgic rheuma-

tism, soreness of muscles as if bruised; sharp pains or dull aching trembling; loss of muscular power; gait staggering, a sort of paresis; especially useful in myalgic pains about the neck, mostly in upper part of sterno-cleido muscles, back of parotid glands. In affections of the lower air passages it is generally of little use, except occasionally in catarrhal conditions, or in paralytic or spasmodic states, such as aphonia, spasms of the glottis, spasmodic dyspnœa; threatening paralysis in old people. Nervous affections of the heart, palpitation, oppression, etc., brought on by depressing emotions, such as fright or grief.

GLONOINE.

Common name.—Nitro-Glycerine. *Preparation.* A tincture made by dissolving one part of Nitro-Glycerine in nine parts of alcohol, which corresponds to the 1x dilution. Subsequent dilutions with alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the medulla oblongata and the pneumogastric, and paralyzing the peripheral vaso-motor nerves, producing active (Amyl nitrite, passive) cerebral hyperæmia and palpitation of the heart, the former presenting symptoms closely resembling those resulting from exposure to the sun's rays, even to the intense degree of sunstroke, yet lacking the important symptoms of fever and inflammation which characterize cerebral disorders caused by Aconite and Belladonna. Its action is not so evanescent as that of Amyl nitrite. The chief characteristic of Glonoine is a pulsating, throbbing fullness (not pain) in the brain.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Falling down, with loss of consciousness and alternate palpitation of the heart and congestion of the head. Confusion of ideas (Bapt., Gels., Phos. ac.); cannot tell where he was; well-known streets seem strange; the way home too long; forgets on which side of the street he lives.

Head.—Vertigo; worse from stooping or moving the head (*Bry.*); worse in the open air; with nausea; with dim vision. Inclination to bend the head backwards, or to hold it with the hands. *Sensation as if the head were enormously large* (Arg. nit., Bovis., Cimic., Zing.). *Fullness in the head; distinct feeling of the pulse in the head* (*Bell.*); *throbbing without pain. Sensation as if the blood were mounting to the head* (*Bell.*); *as if hanging head downward.* Tensive pain over the eyes and nose, also behind the ears, followed by choking sensation about the throat. Skull seems too small, as if the brain were attempting to burst the skull (Cimic.); violent action of the heart, and a distinct pulsation over the whole body. Sensation of soreness through the whole head; *is afraid to shake the head, as it seems that it would make the head drop to pieces. Throbbing in the head; in forehead; in temples; in vertex; in occiput;* worse when moving (*Bry.*); better when sitting still and lying and from pressure (*Bell.*). Cracking sensation in the brain. *Shocks in the brain synchronous with the pulse. Undulating or wave-like motion in the brain* (*Cinch.*). *Throbbing in the temporal arteries, which were raised and felt like cords* (*Bell.*). Severe pain in the occiput; extending to the eyes and temples. Congestion in occiput, seems as if he would lose his reason. Headache deep in the brain; rising from below upward; extending to nose. Headache and pulse increase and diminish together. Headache with nausea; with dull heavy pain in stomach. Headache aggravated mornings and forenoons. *Shaking the head increases the headache;* also motion (*Bry.*). Headache worse from the heat of the sun (Bell., Natr. carb.); better in the open air and from pressure. °Headache, throbbing, etc., during or in place of menses (Cinch.).

Eyes.—Sparks and flashes before the eyes, (Bell., Cycl.); black spots on attempting to stoop. Objects dance with every pulsation. Pressing, protruding pains in eyes. Eyes injected, protruding, look wild (*Bell.*, Hyos.). Pupils dilated, eyes rolled upward (*Bell.*).

Ears.—Deafness, ears feel as if stopped up (Coni.). Ringing in the ears, audible pulse.

Face.—°Pale during heat, sunstroke, congestion, etc.; flushed

and hot with headache. Redness of the face, which comes and goes. Gnawing pain in the masseter muscles.

Mouth.—*Throbbing pain in all the teeth.*

Throat.—Itching of the soft palate and throat. Sensation as if the throat were swelling.

Stomach.—Increased desire to smoke. °Nausea and vomiting in congestion or during sunstroke. Eructations. Nausea. Faint feeling at pit of stomach, also with throbbing.

Abdomen.—Rumbling, with feeling as before diarrhœa.

Female Organs.—°Instead of menses congestion to head; face pale; worse in warm room; fainting; throbbing. °At climaxis, flushes of heat, pressure in head, nausea, loss of senses, vertigo, swelling of feet. °Eclampsia; unconscious; face bright-red; puffed; pulse full, hard; urine copious and albuminous.

Respiratory Organs.—Inclination to deep respiration. Constriction and oppression of the chest.

Heart and Pulse.—Violent action of the heart, distinct pulsation over the whole body. Excessive perceptible palpitation of the heart (*Spig.*). Pulse accelerated; rises and falls alternately; °low and feeble in sunstroke. Pulse rapid when walking; during headache; full pulse. Laborious action of the heart, oppression. Sharp pains in heart; on stooping; extending to between the shoulders. Purring noise in region of heart when lying, pulse intermittent.

Neck.—Tightness around the neck. Cramp in nape of neck. Hot sensations down back. Pain down entire spine.

Generalities.—Great weakness and prostration (Ars., *Bry., Cinch., Phos.*). *Painless throbbing in the whole body* (Ant. crud., Puls., Sil., Sep., Zinc.). Seeming plethora, rapid deviations in distributions of blood. Falling down unconscious, with convulsions and frothing at mouth, after alternations of palpitation and congestion to head.

Fever.—Warmth general; flushes of heat; waves of heat upward. Profuse sweat, mostly on face and chest.

Compare.—Acon., Amyl nit., Bell., Brom., Bry., Cactus, Coff., Natr. carb., Nux v., Stram.

Antidotes.—Acon., Camph., Coff., Nux v.

THERAPEUTICS.

Glonoine is a valuable remedy in cerebral congestions, especially when resulting from exposure to the rays of the sun, or from mental excitement, fright or fear. In such cases the face is pale; and, while there is a severe bursting or crushing pain, the chief characteristic is a throbbing or pulsation all through the head with every beat of the pulse, but which is not painful, and a sort of undulating or wave-like motion in the brain. Sometimes the attacks come on suddenly, the patient becomes dizzy and loses his way, perhaps falls down unconscious. These symptoms may be hemicrania, or threaten an attack of apoplexia, or, occurring from exposure to the sun's rays, if continued, result in sunstroke, in which Glonoine is a most efficient remedy if the symptoms correspond as they frequently do. (Compare Bell., Natr. c.). Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Cerebral congestions from suppressed menses. Hydrocephalus. The mental symptoms of Glonoine may result from mental shock, or from mechanical injuries, or their later consequences, or from exposure to the sun's rays, but they are usually associated with more or less of the cerebral symptoms mentioned. Also pains and other sensations long after injuries. Familiar things seeming strange, and the patient loses his way are very characteristic. Acute mania. Insanity. Useful in supra-orbital neuralgia, also in neuralgia of the face, extending through the head, with painless throbbing. According to Farrington, Glonoine is useful in retinal congestions, even apoplexia from exposure to a bright light. Sometimes in sea-sickness with characteristic cerebral symptoms. Glonoine is frequently a remedy for epileptiform convulsions, falling down unconscious with frothing at the mouth; puerperpal convulsions. Allen recommends Glonoine in Angina pectoris, where there is fluttering of the heart and violent beating, as if it would burst the chest open, with labored breathing, pains radiating in all directions, even into the arms, with loss of power in the arm.

GNAPHALIUM.

Synonym.—Gnaphalium Polycephalum. *Natural order.*—Compositæ. *Common names.*—Everlasting. Indian Posy. *Habitat.*—An indigenous, herbaceous annual plant. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, inducing neuralgic pains in both the face and lower extremities. Its chief symptom is "intense pain along the sciatic nerve; feeling of numbness occasionally taking place of sciatica, and then exercise on foot is excessively fatiguing." This symptom has led to the successful use of Gnaphalium in sciatica. The drug has also cured rheumatoid pain in the toe. It has been successfully used in dysmenorrhœa with scanty, chocolate-brown colored discharges, with distress in pelvic region, and pain or numbness in course of sciatic nerve; also with acne punctata, nodes under the skin, face mottled. Erythema around the anus and genitals.

Compare.—Cham., Coloc., Xanthox.

GRAPHITES.

Synonyms.—Plumbago. Carbo Mineralis. *Common name.*—Black Lead. *Preparation.*—Triturationes.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the skin, the lymphatics, the digestive system and the sexual organs. Its characteristic action being upon the skin, where it produces a moist, scabby eruption. (Dry and scaly, Lyc.; thick, hard scab. Mez.; scab easily torn off, leaving raw, bleeding surface, Hep.) It also acts upon the sexual system, more especially upon the ovaries and testes.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Sad and despondent* (Ign., Phos., Natr. mur.); *thinks of nothing but death* (Acon., Ars.). Much inclined to grief; sad and weeping (*Ign., Puls.*). *Apprehensive with inclination to weep* (*Natr. mur.*). Hesitates; unable to make up her mind about anything. Absent-minded; forgetful (Anac., Lach., Nux m.).

Head.—Feeling of intoxication in the morning on rising (Cinch., *Nux v.*). Vertigo during and after stooping (*Bell.*). Confusion and vertigo in the morning on awaking. Headache in the morning on awaking. *A pain as though the head were numb and pithy. Pain as if constricted, especially in the occiput;* extending to the nape, which pains as if broken on looking up. Violent headache, with eructations and nausea during the menses. Stitches in left temple. Pressive pain in the head. Pain in the occiput. Itching of the scalp. *Falling off of the hair* (Natr. mur., *Nitr. ac.*, Petrol., Phos., *Sulph.*). *Eczema capitis of entire scalp, forming massive dirty crusts, which mat the hair together* (Viola); *painful and sore to touch.* (Lyc., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Psor.). Itching of scalp.

Eyes.—Intolerance of light; with redness of the eyes and lachrymation (Acon., Bell., Euphr., *Merc., Sulph.*). Heat, burning, and biting in the eyes (Ars., Merc. cor.). Light dazzles the eyes (Acon., Bell., Merc.); sunlight causes lancinating pains. Lachrymation (Ars., Euphr., Merc. cor.). *Dry mucus in the lashes. Inflamed margins of lids* (Bad., Merc., cor., *Sulph.*); *also external canthi;* inverted; °also from wild hairs. Tiredness of the eyes (Ruta.). Things turn black before the eyes when stooping. Vision vanishes during menstruation. Ulcers or pustules on cornea. Thin, acrid discharge from the eyes, or pus-like discharge. In the lids; heaviness, dryness, pressure, heat (Acon.). Agglutination of the lids in the morning (*Alum., Lyc.*, Natr. mur., *Puls., Sulph., Zinc.*). Styes on lower lid, with drawing pain (*Lyc., Puls.*).

Ears.—Cracking in the ears when moving the jaws (Baryt.). Humming, roaring, cracking sounds in the ears (*Cinch.*). Loss of hearing, with dryness of the ears. Stitches in the ears (Coni., Kali carb., Puls.). Moisture in the ears. Dis-

charge from ears; bloody; thin, watery, offensive; gluey, sticky pus (Aur., Bovis., Hep. s.). *Moist and sore places behind both ears* (Calc. c., Hep. s., Petrol.); spread over cheeks and neck. Swelling of the glands beneath the ear. Sensation of a large body, large as an egg, behind the ear.

Nose.—*Sense of smell too acute* (Acon., Agar., Aur., *Bell.*, Colch., Hep. s., Lyc.); *cannot tolerate the smell of flowers. Nose sore and painful internally* (*Merc., Nitr. ac.*). Dry scabs in and on the nose, with sore, cracked and ulcerated nostrils (Alum., Ant. crud., Aur., *Kali bi., Nitr. ac., Puls.*). Bloody mucous discharge from the nose (Hep. s.). Purulent, offensive secretion (Thuja.); comedones (*Sulph.*). Dryness of the nose (Bell., *Kali bi.*); swelling of the nose.

Face.—Paleness of the face (Ars., Carb. v.). *Constant sensation as if a cobweb were on the face* (Alum., Baryt. c., Borax, Calad.). *Soreness and cracking of the lips and nostrils, as from cold* (Ant. crud., *Arum*). *Itching pimples on the face, moist after scratching* (Hep. s., Lyc.). Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of the face (*Rhus tox.*). *Moist eczema on the face, especially on chin and around the mouth* (Calc. phos., Lyc.). Swelling of submaxillary glands; painful to touch.

Mouth.—Lancinating toothache, especially after drinking anything cold (Ant. crud., Staph., Sulph.); worse at night with heat in face; also drawing pains. Swelling of the gums (*Arum*, Bell., *Merc.*). *Eruptions in corner of mouth* (Ant. crud., Lyc., Mang.). Excessive accumulation of saliva mornings. *Burning blisters on the lower side and tip of the tongue* (Merc., Nitr. ac.). Bitter taste in the mouth (Ars., *Bry., Puls.*), with sour eructations (*Cinch., Nux v., Sulph.*).

Throat.—Sensation, when swallowing, of a lump in the throat (*Bell., Lach.*); on empty swallowing, a constrictive retching from œsophagus up to larynx. Glands in side of throat down to shoulder are swollen and painful, on bending neck to one side or lying upon it, as if tense or stiff.

Stomach.—*Aversion to animal food* (Alum., Arn., Carb. v., Ptel., Puls.); to salt things; *sweet things are disgusting and nauseous. Frequent eructations*, tasting of the ingesta (Ant. crud., Carb. an., Calc. c., Phos., *Puls.*, Cinch.

Rancid heartburns. Hiccough after meals. Ineffectual eructations. Nausea, especially in the morning (Calc. c., Nux v.), with weakness and trembling; during menses. Nausea, with griping in stomach and constant spitting, as from abdomen; worse mornings and for several hours after eating, with contractive pain below umbilicus, and much mucus in throat. Vomiting of all food taken (Ipec.). Pain in stomach all day; better from lying and warmth of bed, returning on rising. Pain in pit of stomach all forenoon, better from eructations. Insipid, sickening sensation in stomach, with good appetite. *Constrictive, griping pain in stomach;* flatulence. °Periodical gastralgia, with vomiting of the food immediately after eating. °Chronic gastralgia, with thirst, especially after the abuse of alcoholic drinks. °Chronic catarrh of stomach, with frequent eructations.

Abdomen.—Burning in left hypochondrium. *Great distension of the abdomen;* hardness (*Ars., Baryt., Calc. c., Merc.*); rumbling. *Full abdomen, as from incarcerated flatus* (Carb. v.). Passage of much offensive flatus (*Aloe, Bry., Colch.*). Griping before emission of flatus. Cannot endure anything tight about the abdomen (Carb. v., Calc. c., Lach.) after eating. Glandular swelling in the groins (Calc. c., Merc.). Herpetic eruption in groins.

Stool and Anus.—Stool very thin, like a round worm; *dark-colored, half-digested, of an intolerable odor;* much white mucus with the stool; blood; *lumpy, united by mucous threads,* hard, with much urging and *sticking in the anus.* Mucus remaining in the anus after stool (Ant. crud.). *Itching in the anus* (Alum., Ars., *Cina, Cham., Sulph.*); *stitching, smarting, sore pain in the anus after wiping it.* Prolapsus of rectum with the varices, as if paralyzed. Hemorrhoids of the rectum with burning rhagades at the anus. Anal fissure; severe, sharp, cutting pain during stool, followed by constriction and aching for several hours.

Urinary Organs.—Urging to urinate, with scanty discharges (Acon., Apis, *Canth., Coloc.,* Digit.); with dribbling after. Frequent micturition (Apis, Arg. met., Cepa, Phos. ac.). Nocturnal enuresis (Arn., *Canth., Cupr.,* Puls.). Biting in

urethra after micturition. Thin stream, as if the urethra were contracted. *The urine becomes turbid* (*Chel.*, Cina, Digit.), *and deposits a white* (Calc., c., Canth., Coloc.) or reddish *sediment* (Bell., Carb. v., Kreos., Sep.); clear, but after four or five hours becoming covered with iridescent film.

Male Organs.—Dropsical swelling of prepuce and scrotum. Vesicles and blisters on prepuce. Immoderate sexual excitement (Agar., Baryt. c.); violent erections. No ejaculation follows coition. *Itching and moist eruption of scrotum* (*Hep. s.*, Rhus tox.).

Female Organs.—*Profuse leucorrhœa of very thin, white mucus,* with weakness in the back; profuse when walking. First menses delayed (*Puls.*). °Leucorrhœal discharge occurs in gushes day or night. *Menses too late;* too scanty; too pale (*Puls.*). Pain in epigastrium during menses, as if everything would be torn to pieces. Painful pressure toward the pudenda. Swelling and induration of left ovary with stony hardness; pain on touch, inspiration or hawking with stitches in ovary, general sweat and sleeplessness. *Itching of the pudenda* (Calad., Angust.) *before menstruation.* Painful sore nipples (Phyt.). °Morning sickness of pregnancy or during menses (Kali c., Nux m., Puls., Sep.). °Hard cicatrices remaining after mammary abscess.

Respiratory Organs.—Scraping in the throat. Tickling in larynx; worse evening in bed, causing hawking and short cough. Hoarseness every evening. Raw pain in chest, like raw flesh. Cough at night, caused by deep inspiration.

Neck and Back.—Glands on the side of neck down to shoulders swollen and painful, when bending the neck or lying, as if tense and stiff. Tearing, cutting pain in nape of neck. Stiffness in nape of neck. Bruised pain in loins.

Limbs.—Weakness; paralyzed sensation of all the limbs. Limbs "go to sleep."

Upper Limbs.—Violent sticking and tearing in left shoulder. *Skin of hands hard and cracked in places* (Hep. s.). Arthritic nodosities on the fingers. Rheumatic tearing in hands and fingers. Raw, moist places between the fingers. *The finger nails become thick.*

Lower Limbs.—*Excoriation between the legs;* between toes. *Smarting soreness between the nates* (Merc.). Herpes in the hollow of knees. Numbness and stiffness of the thighs. Restlessness in the legs, Bruised pain in knee at night. Cramp in the calves (Calc. c., Camph., Ferr., Nux v.). Heat and crawling in the heels, worse mornings in bed. Rheumatic tearing in the feet and toes. Thick and crippled toe nails (Ant. crud.).

Generalities.—*Weak, exhaustion of the whole body* (*Ars., Cinch., Phos.*). Great emaciation (Ars., *Iodi., Natr. m.*), especially of suffering parts (Led.). Sudden sinking of strength (*Ars.*, Camph., Sec. c.). Violent pulsation of blood in the whole body. Tremulous sensation through the whole body. °Burning pain in old cicatrix. Symptoms disappear when walking in the open air. Swelling and induration of the glands (Calc. carb., Baryt. c.).

Skin.—*Itching eruption, from which oozes a corrosive, watery, sticky fluid, in many parts of the body* (Clem., Petrol., Rhus tox.). Itching over various parts of the body (Rhus tox., Ruta, *Sulph.*). *Excoriation of skin, especially in children* (Hyos., Ign.). °Unhealthy skin; every injury tends to ulceration (Borax, *Hep. s., Sil., Sulph.*). °Old ulcers, with fœtid pus (Carb. v.), proud flesh, itching, stinging (*Sil.*). Skin dry, inclined to crack. °Old scars from ulcers.

Fever.—Chilliness in the morning, in bed. Sweats from slightest motion; very sour, offensive perspiration. Offensive foot sweat (Sil.).

Sleep.—Great agitation at night, with anxious, frightful dreams (Ars.). Sleepiness during the day; after mid-day meal.

Conditions.—Especially adapted to persons inclined to obesity, particularly females with disposition to delayed menstruation.

Compare.—Ars., *Calc. c.*, Carb. an., Carb. v., Hep. s., Kali bi., *Lyc.*, Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Petrol., Phos., *Puls.*, Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Acon., *Ars.*, Nux v., Vinum.

Graphites Antidotes.—Ars., Iodi., Rhus tox.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Graphites is in the treatment of skin diseases, especially moist eczematous eruptions, which may occur upon any part of the body, more especially the scalp, face and genitals; tinea capitis; herpes zoster; impetigo; ulcers; excoriations; has removed old cicatrices after ulcers and abscesses; skin, especially on back of hands, becomes dry, hard, thick and fissured; unhealthy skin, injuries tend to ulcerate (Hep. s.); sometimes useful in vesicular erysipelas. Rhus poisoning. A clinical indication for Graphites in skin disease is that the itching is generally worse from warmth. Graphites is a valuable remedy in the enlargement of the lymphatic glands of the neck and axillæ, and also of the inguinal and mesenteric glands. From this prominent action upon the skin and glands may be inferred the value of Graphites in scrofulous affections. It is especially useful in scrofulous ophthalmia, particularly when, with the inflammatory condition, there exist pustules or ulcers on the cornea and conjunctiva; thickening and inflammation of the margins of the lids, especially at the external canthi, which are covered with scurfs or scales; there is always great photophobia, agglutination of the lids, and dryness, burning and itching; styes; tumors; especially on margins of lids; entropion and ectropion. Purulent discharges from the ears, with humming and cracking in the ears, and moist eczema about and especially behind them. Nasal catarrh in scrofulous subjects; nose sore, cracked and painful, nostrils ulcerated, covered with dry scabs, purulent discharge. Frequently in scrofulous patients the nails become thick, hard and fissured, for which Graph. is the remedy. Inflammation of the roots of the nails, with tendency to exuberant granulations. Sore throat, with swollen painful glands, sensation of a lump in throat; worse on empty swallowing. Often a remedy for chronic catarrh of the stomach; chronic gastritis of drunkards; gastralgia, periodical coming on some hours after a meal, always immediately after eating; better from warm milk, worse from cold drinks; always more or less heartburn, rancid eructations and nausea, with the gastric troubles, very much resembling Pulsatilla. Complaints from fat food (Puls.). Useful in intestinal catarrh characterized by excessive mucous discharges; constipation, fæces lumpy and covered with mucus;

or containing shreds of mucus, especially with fissures, cracks and ulcers in the anus. Nocturnal enuresis in children who have eczema; urethritis, with burning and biting in urethra, and a gluey, sticky discharge. In the male genital system, in addition to the characteristic eczema of the organs, Graphites has been used in hydrocele, and also in impotence, want of sensation during coition, and no ejaculation. In its action on the female genitals Graphites again resembles Pulsatilla. It has been found useful in scanty and delayed menstruation, especially in scrofulous subjects who are inclined to obesity, and who have eczema; frequently with a profuse thin, white mucous leucorrhœa, occurring in gushes, which sometimes take the place of the menses. Nausea and weakness during menses. Membranous dysmenorrhœa. Enlargement and induration of left ovary, very hard and sensitive. It is claimed that Graphites has cured ovarian cysts. It is also recommended for follicular and cystic diseases following a laceration of the cervix. May be useful in local indurations about the cervix. Has cured cauliflower excrescences, with severe lancinating pains. Also useful in tumors of the mammæ. An invaluable remedy, both locally and internally, for sore nipples, cracked, bleeding and painful. Morning sickness of pregnancy. Farrington recommends Graphites for anteflexion and anteversion. It is sometimes a useful remedy in chlorosis with the characteristic menstruation and leucorrhœa just mentioned, and when pimples break out on the face. A useful remedy at the climacteric, especially in women who have grown fat rapidly. Has been termed the "Pulsatilla of the climacteric." An important differentiating symptom between Graph. and Puls. is that with the former constipation is the rule with nearly all menstrual troubles, while with Puls. the opposite is more often the case. Neither has Puls. the skin symptoms and other evidences of dyscrasia.

GRATIOLA.

Synonym.—Gratiola Officinalis. *Natural order.*—Scrophulariaceæ. *Common name.*—Hedge Hyssop. *Habitat.*—A plant growing in wet places in Central and Southern Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Affects especially the mucous lining of the digestive tract, acting as an emetic and cathartic, and causing inflammation, which also involves the pelvic viscera, especially the urinary organs.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Determination of blood to the head, with heat and somnolence (Op.). Sense of coldness on vertex changing to heat. Pain in the occiput on early waking, relieved by rising or lying prone.

Face.—Tensive feeling in face, as if swollen. Every morning swelling of the upper lip (Bell., Calc. c.), disappearing after a few hours.

Mouth.—Teeth ache from cold things or from cold air (*Coccus*, Staph.).

Stomach.—Aversion to food; eructations. *Vomiting of bilious matter* (Iris, Nux v., Podo.); *of yellow bitter, sour water, without exertion.* Nausea with coldness in stomach and feeling as if full of water (Colch., Sulph. ac.). Pain in stomach, with nausea and general discomfort. Great distension of stomach after meals (Cinch., Lyc.). Pressure at pit of stomach, as from a stone; worse after eating (*Ars., Bry., Nux v., Puls.,* Sulph.).

Abdomen.—Much rumbling and gurgling in the abdomen (Aloe, Lyc.). Uneasiness and griping pains in abdomen.

Stool and Anus.—Constriction of and itching at anus. *Diarrhœa consisting only of yellow-greenish water,* followed by burning in the anus. *Diarrhœa consisting of green frothy water, forcibly evacuated* (*Crot. tig., Natr. carb.,* Thuja); *without any pain; also yellow watery fæces;* thin fluid, bright yellow fæces, followed by chilliness; thin, watery fæces, with soreness in anus. Great rectal and anal irritation, with passage of fœtid mucus.

Urinary Organs.—Burning in urethra during and after urination (*Can. sat., Canth.,* Merc. cor.). The urine is scanty and reddish, and becomes turbid on standing.

Compare.—Crot. tig., Colch., Iris, Magn. c., Natr. carb., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Thuja, Verat. alb.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been used but little in homœopathic therapeutics, mostly in the treatment of diarrhœa, such as its pathogenesis would indicate, especially with cold feeling in the abdomen.

GUAIACUM.

Synonym.—Guaiacum Officinale. *Natural order.*—Zygophylleæ. *Common names.*—Lignum Vitæ. Guaiaca. *Habitat.*—An evergreen tree, growing in the West Indies, and on the Northern coast of South America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the gum, which corresponds to the 1x dilution.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Guaiacum increases the perspiration, the secretion of urine and the menstrual flow, and acts upon fibrous tissues, producing rheumatic and arthritic pains.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Weakness of memory and excessive forgetfulness, especially of names.

Head.—Rheumatic pains in one side of the head, extending to the face.

Eyes.—*Sensation of swelling and protrusion of the eyes; the lids seem too short to cover them.*

Ears.—Violent otalgia, with aching and tearing in left ear.

Respiratory Organs.—Pleuritic stitches; left side; worse from breathing deeply.

Stomach.—Empty eructations.

Stool.—Constipation, stool hard and crumbling.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent urging to urinate, with copious discharge.

Female Organs.—°Subacute and chronic ovaritis, especially in rheumatic women.

Neck and Back.—Frequent stitches on left side of nape, extending from the scapula to the occiput. Rheumatic stiffness of the whole left side of the back, from the nape down

to the sacrum, with intolerable pain on slightest motion or turning the part, not noticed on touch or during rest.

Limbs.—Tearing and stinging in the limbs, worse from the least motion. Arthritic lancinations, followed by contractions of the limbs. Itching, pressing and crawling pains in the thighs when seated. Pain as from fatigue, and weakness in the arms and thighs, with dread of motion.

Generalities.—Feeling of heat in the painful limbs, in °rheumatism. Emaciation. Rheumatic swelling of joints; painful, can bear no heat. Excretions all intolerably offensive.

Sleep.—Great desire to sleep in the afternoon. Frequent awaking from sleep, as if falling.

Aggravation.—From motion; while sitting; in morning, after rising, or in evening before lying down.

Compare.—Caust., Graph., Iod., Kali iod., Merc., Mez., Nux v., Phyt., Rhod., Rhus tox., Sil., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Is used chiefly in rheumatic and arthritic affections, especially after the abuse of Mercury; arthritic contractions; syphilides. Growing pains in children. Neuralgia of the face; neuralgic toothache. Tonsilitis. Ovaritis in rheumatic women with irregular menstruation and dysmenorrhœa. Pruritic stitches in apex of left lung, especially in phthisis. Is said to relieve extremely offensive expectoration in phthisis.

HAMAMELIS.

Synonym.—Hamamelis Virginica. *Natural order.*—Hamamelaceæ. *Common name.*—Witch Hazel. *Habitat.*—A shrub growing in damp woods in the United States and Canada. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh bark of the twigs and roots.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts pre-eminently upon the venous system of blood vessels, giving rise to varicosis, venous congestions, hæmorrhages, and even structural lesions, its most important local action being upon the rectum and the generative organs. Dr. Hale says

that Hamamelis "may be called the Aconite of the veins, acting upon those vessels as Aconite acts upon the arteries. Its primary action appears to cause a spasm of the vaso-motor nerves which supply the veins (if a drug is capable of causing spasms of those nerves, and not at the same time of the arteries). It also acts as an irritant to those vessels to such an extent as to cause a condition favorable to, if not actually ending in inflammation of their coats. The secondary action leads to the other extreme, and we have paresis of those nerves, and thence paralysis of the coats of the veins, leading to varicosis, venous congestions, hæmorrhages, and even structural lesions." The provings of Hamamelis do not entirely warrant these conclusions; but there is no question as to the clinical virtue of the drug in these conditions, which Dr. Allen presumes to be due to the gallic acid contained in the bark. The chief characteristic of Hamamelis is a passive, venous hæmorrhage from any part.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Stupor; headache; crowding fullness in the head and neck, also in forehead.

Eyes.—°Ecchymoses from bruises. °Traumatic inflammation of the iris, with hæmorrhages. °Intra-ocular hæmorrhages (Arn.).

Nose.—*Epistaxis, with a feeling of tightness of the bridge of the nose, and crowding pressure in forehead between the eyes* (Acon., Dulc.). °*The nosebleed clears the head and affords great relief.* °*Profuse epistaxis* (Acon., Bell., Cinch.); *flow passive, venous;* indiopathic or vicarious (Bry., Puls., Sep.).

Mouth.—Gums swollen; bleed easily (*Merc., Nitr. ac.*). °Passive, venous hæmorrhage after extraction of teeth (Ars.).

Throat.—Tonsils and fauces congested; veins enlarged, varicose.

Stomach.—°Hæmatemesis of black blood; tremulous, weak, cold, quick pulse, profuse sweats (Ars.).

Stool and Anus.—°Painful and bleeding hemorrhoids (Nitr. ac., Phyt.). Itching in anus. °Discharge of large quantities of dark blood from the bowels (Euc.).

Urinary Organs.—Irritation of the urethra, followed by a

discharge and ardor urinæ. °Haematuria (*Ars.*, Canth., Colch., *Phos.*) from passive congestion of the kidneys.

Male Organs.—Severe neuralgic pains in the testicles. *Pain running down the spermatic* (Berb.) *cords into the testes* (Merc.); orchitis (*Puls.*); intense soreness and swelling. Varicocele. Circocele.

Female Organs.—*Active uterine hæmorrhage, blood bright-red* (Acon., *Bell.*, Erig., Mille.), not coaguable. Metrorrhagia, passive flow, venous blood. °Vaginismus (*Plumb.*), intense soreness; prurigo of vulva (Canth.). °Vicarious menstruation (Bry., Puls.). °Ovarian soreness and painfulness (Apis, Bell., Cimic.). °Phlegmasia alba dolens.

Respiratory Organs.—Hæmoptysis (Acon., Cinch., Ferr., Mille., Sab., Sulph. ac.), tickling cough, with taste of blood or of sulphur.

Limbs.—°Varicose veins (*Puls.*, Zinc.) and ulcers, with stinging or pricking. °Phlebitis of the vessels of the extremities. Great lassitude and weariness in the limbs and elsewhere. °Chilblains always bluish.

Compare.—Arn., Carb. v., Cinch., Ferr., Puls., Rhod., Sulph. ac., Tril.

Antidotes.—Puls.

THERAPEUTICS.

The great sphere of usefulness of Hamamelis is in the treatment of passive venous hæmorrhages from any part, the varieties of which have been sufficiently detailed in the preceding list of symptoms. An invaluable remedy for varicose veins, and, in watery extract, an excellent local application in varicose ulcers. Phlebitis. An excellent remedy in phlegmasia alba dolens. Probably the most generally effective remedy both externally and internally for bleeding hemorrhoids. Useful in many troubles of the sexual system of both sexes. In the male: varicocele; orchitis; neuralgia of the testicles. In the female: varices of the labia; vaginismus; subacute ovaritis; vicarious menstruation; metrorrhagia; dysmenorrhœa; chronic metritis. Has been employed in low forms of fever with hæmorrhagic tendency. Also hæmorrhagic measles, hæmorrhagic small-pox and purpura. Hamamelis, in watery extract already mentioned, is a highly popular and safe domestic remedy, being applied, both

locally and internally, for nearly all ills to which flesh is heir. It is a valuable remedy after injuries, for hæmorrhages, and ecchymoses; it also relieves the soreness of muscles, heals cuts and ragged wounds, preventing suppuration, and may be applied to almost any part for the relief of pain and soreness, sometimes proving superior to Arnica or any other remedy for such purposes.

HELLEBORUS.

Synonym.—Helleborus Niger. *Natural order.*—Ranunculaceæ. *Common names.*—Black Hellebore. Christmas Rose. *Habitat.*—A plant indigenous to the mountainous regions of southern and temperate Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the kidneys, producing scanty urine, and upon the serous membranes, giving rise to dropsical effusions of the brain, thorax, peritoneum and cellular tissue. The digestive tract is involved in a high degree of irritation, which may end in inflammation, especially of the stomach and intestines. Through the pneumo-gastric nerve the respiration is retarded, and cardiac paralysis is produced, while from the action upon the cerebro-spinal system, both cerebral and general paralysis may result. The chief therapeutic use of Hellebore is in the treatment of hydrocephalus when the stage of serous effusion has commenced.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Stupefaction, with slow answers; insensibility. Excessive anxiety and anguish. Silent melancholia (Ign.) °Homesickness (Caps.). °Must strongly concentrate the mind on what he is doing, or the muscles do not act properly.

Head.—Dullness and heaviness of the head. Confusion. Heat deep within the head. Congestion of the brain. Sensation of soreness of the head, as if bruised (Cupr.), especially in

back part of the head, with stupefaction, worse on stooping. Pain in the occiput. °Stupefied; head hot, heavy (*Op.*); *boring head in the pillows* (*Apis*); rolls head day and night, with moaning. °Dropsy of brain; post-scarlatinal.

Eyes.—Photophobia without inflammation. Pupils dilated (*Ailanth., Bell., Hyos.,* Stram.); insensible to the light (Cic., Op., Hyos.). Eyeballs turned upward; squinting.

Ears.—Roaring and ringing in the ears.

Face.—Face pale; œdematous; distorted; sunken; red.

Nose.—Nostrils look as if smoked, sooty, dry and dirty. Frequently rubs the nose.

Mouth.—Tongue very dry, numb, swollen. °Apthæ in the mouth (*Borax, Merc.,* Hep.). °Lower jaw hangs down (Mur. ac.). °Constant chewing motion of the jaws; grinds the teeth (Cic.). Mouth dry, also the palate, with cutting and scraping in the palate on moving the mouth to swallow.

Stomach.—Nausea and vomiting (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*) of food; of greenish black substances. Thirst. Fullness and distension of pit of stomach. °Greedily swallows the cold water; bites the spoon, but remains unconscious.

Abdomen.—Excessive distension of the abdomen (Cham.). Gurgling, as if the bowels were full of water (*Crot. tig.*). Griping, pinching colic (Bell., *Coloc.*); weakness, features sunken, face cold, pale, covered with clammy sweat; pulse thready.

Stool.—Consisting solely of *clear, tenacious, colorless mucus* (*Colch.,* Rhus tox.). White gelatinous stool like frog spawn; tenesmus. Constipation.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent urging *with scanty discharge* Acon., Apis, *Canth., Coloc.,* Digit.). Urine scanty, dark (Colch.); °like coffee grounds; profuse. °Bladder overdistended; retention of urine from atony of muscular coats.

Respiratory Organs.—Chest constricted; gasps for breath, with open mouth; propped up in bed; °hydrothorax (*Ars.*). Sudden cough, constant hacking.

Pulse.—Rapid; small and tremulous; slow (Digit.); °intermittent in hydrocephalus.

Lower Limbs.—Needle-like stitches in left hip. Legs œdematous.

Sleep.—Soporous sleep, with shrieks and starts. Dreams confused, unremembered; anxious.

Generalities.—Convulsive twitching of muscles (Agar., Cic., Cupr.). °Slides down in bed (Mur. ac.). Convulsions; with extreme coldness. Great weakness (*Ars.*, Ferr., Phos.). °Lies on back with limbs drawn up. *Sudden dropsical swellings.*

Fever.—Coldness over the whole body, with cold hands and feet (Camph.). Shaking chill; goose-flesh; pain in joints and limbs. Burning heat, with internal chilliness and aversion to drink; can drink but little at a time; evening in bed. Sweat; cold clammy; toward morning; temperature unchanged.

Conditions.—Often indicated in weakly, scrofulous children. In dentition (brain symptoms).

Compare.—Apis, Apoc., Ars., *Bell.*, Bry., Canth., Colch., Cupr., Digit., Hyos., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Op., Phos., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Stram., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Camph., Cinch.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Hellebore is in hydrocephalus during the stage of effusion, the patient always being in a state of stupefaction or insensibility, from which it is extremely difficult to arouse him; head rolling from side to side, and boring into pillows; sudden screams; pupils insensible to light; constant chewing motion of the jaws, grinding the teeth, automatic motion of one arm and foot, sometimes suppressed urine and violent convulsions, face distorted; albuminuria; during dentition or from repressed eruptions. Concussion of the brain after Arn. had failed. May be a valuable remedy in dropsical effusions of any part, especially of the chest or abdomen, the patient always presenting the characteristic stupefaction and mental torpor. Dropsy from kidney disease or following eruptive diseases; post-scarlatinal nephritis. A characteristic condition of Helleb. is the loss of control of the mind over the body; the patient must strongly concentrate the mind on what he is doing, or the muscles do not act properly. Useful in melan-

cholia; silent, stupid or unintelligible muttering. Has been used in typhoid fever with the characteristic mental condition, feeble pulse, coldness of the body and cold sweat. Diarrhœa, with jelly-like mucous stools, sometimes profuse and watery during dentition, or with dropsical affections.

HELONIAS.

Synonym.—Helonias Dioica. *Natural order.*—Melanthaceæ. *Common names.*—Unicorn Plant. Devil's Bit. Blazing Star. *Habitat.*—A plant growing in low grounds throughout the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the vegetative sphere Helonias acts on the blood-making processes, inducing a debilitated condition and a disorganizing effect; hence its applicability in anæmia and chlorosis. Its local action is especially centered upon the kidneys and uterus, producing irritation and consequent stimulation, followed secondarily by an atonic condition.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Always better when doing something, when the mind is engaged. Desire to be let alone; conversation unpleasant; depressed mood.

Head.—°Headaches associated with uterine derangements.

Urinary Organs.—°Pain in the kidneys, with albuminous urine. Burning in the kidneys. °Burning and scalding when urinating. °Involuntary discharge of urine, after the bladder seemed to be emptied. Urine profuse and light-colored.

Female Organs.—°Loss of sexual desire and power, with or without sterility. °Profound melancholia, deep and defined depression, with a sensation of weight and soreness in the womb; "a consciousness of a womb." °Dragging, aching and weakness in sacral region, with prolapsus; also at climaxis with marked debility. °Prolapsus with ulceration,

and a constant dark fœtid bloody discharge; after parturition. °Pain in back with irritation of the vagina. °Excessive uterine hæmorrhage (Acon., Ham., Sab.). °Leucorrhœa with atony and anæmia. °Intense pruritus, parts hot, red and swollen; exfoliation of epidermis. °Apthous inflammation of the vulva and vagina; curdy secretion. °Threatened abortion from atonic conditions. °Nipples sensitive, painful; breasts swollen.

Back.—Burning and heat in the dorsal region, mostly between the lower half of the scapulæ. Burning and tired aching feeling in lumbar and sacral regions.

Generalities.—Unusual languor and prostration.

Compare.—Aletris, Cimicif., Cinch., Ferr., Lil. tig., Phos. ac., Sepia, Tereb.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been found especially useful in diseases, particulary in women, resulting from atony and general mal-nutrition. These have already been mentioned in detail, and need not be repeated. Sometimes also useful in debility following exhausting diseases; anæmia; chlorosis. Diabetes insipidus. Diabetes mellitus, with emaciation, restlessness, thirst, melancholia. Acute and chronic nephritis; Bright's disease; albuminuria during pregnancy; dropsy from albuminuria. In nearly all conditions calling for Helonias there will be present great fatigue and prostration, with a burning or a tired, dragging, aching feeling in the lumbar and sacral regions.

HEPAR SULPHUR.

Synonym.—Hepar Sulfuris Calcareum. *Preparation.*—An impure Calcium Sulphide, prepared according to Hahnemann's directions, from which triturations are made.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the lymphatic glandular system, the skin and the respiratory mucous membrane; in the glands, producing enlargement and suppuration; in the skin, ulcers, ec-

zematous eruptions, unhealthy skin, etc.; on the respiratory mucous membrane, catarrhal conditions, mostly of a croupous character. Dr. Allen says that Hepar "simulates Mercury in its action on the glandular system, especially on the liver and kidneys; Sulphur, in its action on the skin and mucous membrane of the intestinal tract; Calcarea, in affecting the respiratory tract, and all of the foregoing in its general action on the connective tissue." The most essential feature of Hepar Sulph. is its tendency to promote suppuration.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Over-sensitiveness and irritability, with quick, hasty speech; sadness and bitter crying. Great weakness of memory (Anac., Kreos., Lach., Natr. mur., Nux m.).

Head.—Vertigo when closing the eyes at siesta. Sticking headache; waking at night, with confusion, as if the head would burst. Tensive headache above the nose (Ign., Kali bi.). *Constant pressive pain in one-half of the brain, as from a plug or a nail.* Aching in the forehead like a boil. Pressive pain externally in right side of occiput, gradually extending to the nape of the neck, throat and shoulder blades. °Boils on the head and neck, very sore on contact. °Humid eruptions, feeling sore; of fœtid odor; itching violently on rising in the morning; burning and sore on scratching (Graph., Merc., Nitr. ac., Sulph.). °Nodosities on the head, sore to the touch. Falling off of the hair (*Graph.*, Lyc., Nit. ac., Phos.).

Eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes and lids, sore to the touch; lachrymation. Eyes ache from bright daylight, when moving them. Pressure in the eyes, as from sand (Ars., Caust., *Sulph.*). Agglutination of the lids at night (*Graph., Lyc., Merc., Puls.*); secretion of hardened mucus. Spasmodically closed eyelids (*Merc.*) in the morning. Smarting pain in external canthus. Pressing pain in eyeballs; they feel bruised when touched. Ulcers and specks on the cornea (Merc., Nitr. ac., Sil.). Dimness of sight by candle-light. Blindness before the eyes on rising up after sitting bent over.

Ears.—Itching in the ears (Baryt. c., Sulph., Sil.). Discharge of fœtid pus from the ears (Aur., Bovis., Graph., Merc.). °Scurfs on and behind the ears (Psor.).

Nose.—Sense of smell extremely sensitive (Agar., *Bell.*, Coff. c., Colch., Lyc., *Graph.*); lost. Catarrh, with inflammatory swelling of the nose, which pains like a boil (Bell.). Discharge of bloody, offensive mucus from the nose (Graph., Thuja). Bones of the nose painful to the touch (Alum., Aur., Bry., Merc., Nitr. ac.).

Face.—Yellow color of the face (*Chel.*, Natr. mur., Sep.). Heat and redness of the face. Erysipelatous swelling of the cheeks (Bell., Graph., Lach., *Rhus tox.*). Bones of the face painful to touch (Carb. v., Kali bi.). Boils on lips, chin and neck, very painful to touch. *Great swelling of the upper lip* (*Apis, Bell.*, Calc. c.), very painful to touch.

Mouth.—Toothache after drinking cold things, or opening the mouth; worse from biting teeth together. Offensive odor from the mouth (Arn., Iodi., Kreos., *Nitr. ac.*, Nux v.). Apthous ulcers on the gums and in the mouth (*Borax*, Hell., Iodi.), with base resembling lard (*Merc.*). Bitter taste in the mouth (Ars., *Bry., Nux v., Puls.*). Bitterness in back of throat, with natural taste of food.

Throat.—Pressive and constrictive sensation in throat. Smarting rawness and scraping in the throat. *Stitches in the throat extending to the ear* (Bell., Kali bi.); *worse on swallowing* (Bry.); on turning the head. Fear of constriction, suffocation. *Sensation as if a fish bone* (Kali carb.) *or a splinter were sticking in the throat* (Alum., *Arg. nit., Nitr. ac.*). Sensation of a plug or internal swelling in throat when swallowing (Baryt. c., Kali bi.).

Stomach.—*Great desire for vinegar* (Abies can., Sep.) *and sour pungent things* (Acon., Ant. tart., Cinch., Phos., Ptel., Verat. alb.). Disgust for food, especially fat (Ptel., *Puls.*). Eructations after eating. Stomach painful on walking, as if it hung loose. Nausea and vomiting every morning; of bile. Distension of pit of stomach; has to loosen the clothing (Lach., Lyc.). Gnawing in stomach as from acids, which also rises up into the throat. Pressure in the stomach after eating a little. Hunger in the forenoon (Sulph.).

Abdomen.—Contractive, clawing pains in the abdomen around the navel, in paroxysms (*Coloc.*), with nausea and heat of the cheeks. *Abdomen distended and tense* (Ant. crud.,

Cham., Cinch.). Rumbling in the abdomen (Agar., *Aloe, Lyc., Sulph.*). Stitches in the hepatic region. Swelling and suppuration of the inguinal glands; buboes.

Stool and Anus.—*Fæces not hard, but expelled with great difficulty* (Carb. v., Cinch.). Stools sour smelling (Podo., Rumex); greenish; *clay-colored* (*Bell.*, Calc. c., Dolich., Podo., Myrica). Protrusion of hemorrhoids. Burning in rectum.

Urinary Organs.—Inflammation and redness of the orifice of the urethra (Can. sat.). *Weakness of the bladder;* enuresis (Caust., Sep.). *Micturition impeded; has to wait awhile before urine passes; flow intermittent* (*Coni.*, Clem.); *cannot empty the bladder thoroughly; urine drops down vertically without force.* Urine dark-red and hot; milky; turbid; bloody; acrid, burning, corroding the prepuce; pale and clear; on standing becomes turbid and thick, and deposits a white sediment (Calc. c., Colch., *Graph.*).

Male Organs.—Chancre-like ulcers on the prepuce (Merc., *Nitr. ac.*, Phyt.). *Excoriation and humid soreness on genitals, and in fold between scrotum and thighs* (*Graph.*, Rhus tox.). Discharge of prostatic fluid after micturition or hard stool.

Female Organs.—°Ulcers of uterus or mammæ; stinging, burning edges; smelling like old cheese. °Leucorrhœa with decayed odor. Discharge of blood between the menses.

Respiratory Organs.—*Dyspnœa;* weakness of larynx and chest; cannot speak aloud (Puls., *Spong., Stan.*). Hoarse, dry cough (*Bell.*, Nux v.). Deep, rough, barking cough (Spong.). Cough caused by being uncovered, or *any portion of body becoming cold* (Rhus tox.); eating or drinking anything cold; tightness of breath; tickling in throat (*Phos., Rumex, Sang., Sep.*); cold air; crying; talking (Cinch., Nux v., Phos.). Cough which provokes vomiting (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*). Paroxysms of dry cough in evening. °Croup with loose, rattling cough. °Croup after dry, cold wind (*Acon.*, Spong.), with swelling below the larynx, and great sensitiveness to cold air or water. Tenacious mucus in chest. Soreness in chest. Weakness of chest; cannot talk from weakness.

Limbs.—Drawing pains in all the limbs.

Upper Limbs.—Suppuration of the axillary glands (Sil.). Pain as from a bruise in bones of the arm. Skin of the hands cracked, rough and dry (Ars., *Graph.*).

Lower Limbs.—Hip-joint feels sore, as if sprained, when walking (Arn.). Pain in nates and posterior part of thighs when sitting. Bruised pain in thighs; in knee. Swelling of knee, ankles and feet (Apis, Ars., Digit.). Cracks in the feet. Stitches in great toe.

Generalities.—*Fainting from slight pains* (Nux m.). General exhaustion. *Sensitiveness to the open air* (Aur., Coccul., Sep., Sil.), with chilliness and frequent nausea. Glands inflamed, swell and suppurate (Graph., Merc.). Caries of bone (Kali bi., Mez., Staph.). Rheumatic swelling with heat, redness and sensation as if sprained. General aggravation from dry, cold winds.

Skin.—*Unhealthy, suppurating skin; even slight injuries maturate and suppurate* (Borax, Cham., Graph., *Sil.*). Eruptions very sensitive, sore to the touch. Eczema, spreading by means of new pimples appearing just above the old parts. *Ulcers very sensitive to contact, easily bleeding* (*Asaf., Merc., Mez., Sulph.*); *burning or stinging edges; discharge corroding, smelling like old cheese; little pimples surrounding the principal ulceration.*

Sleep.—Great sleepiness towards evening. Excess of thoughts prevents sleep after midnight. Anxious dreams of fires, etc.

Fever.—Chilliness in the open air. Pains aggravated during the febrile chill at night. Fever accompanying catarrhal conditions. *Sweats easily, by even slight motion* (*Calc. c., Phos.*, Sep., Sil.). Profuse, sour smelling offensive sweat (Arn., Ars., *Carb. an.*, Sil.). Night sweats (Calc. c., *Cinch., Phos.*, Phos. ac., Sil.). *Constant offensive exhalations from the body.*

Conditions.—°Ailments after west or northwest winds.

Compare.—Ant. tart., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. c., Iodi., Kali bi., Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls., Sep., Sil., Spong., Sulph.; after Hepar may be indicated: Bell., Nitr. ac., Spong. and Sil.; while these may precede it; Bell., Lach., Sil., Spong. and Zinc.

Antidotes.—Vinegar, Bell., Cham., Sil.

Hepar Sulphur Antidotes.—Mercurial and other metallic preparations; Iodine, and particularly the Iodide of Potash.

THERAPEUTICS.

Undoubtedly the most generally acknowledged therapeutic value of Hepar is in its power to promote suppuration, whether in abscesses, glands or elsewhere. For this purpose it has long been used in homœopathic practice, and has since been adopted by all schools of medicine. In all inflammations with threatened suppuration after Bell. has failed to bring about resolution, and Merc. to cause absorption, or when no remedies have been employed, Hepar may be given in a high potency and prevent suppuration, but its chief use is in those cases where suppuration is inevitable, and it is desirable to hasten the process, under which circumstances the drug should always be given in a low potency. In all inflammations, whether suppurative or otherwise, in which Hepar is indicated there is always extreme sensitiveness of the affected part to the touch, and usually sharp , splinter-like pains. As this suppurative power of Hepar is universal, affecting all tissues and parts of the body, it is unnecessary to recapitulate the various localities or name the individual suppurative diseases in which it is useful. In a line with this suppurative action of Hepar comes its usefulness in cases where from impurity of the blood the skin becomes unhealthy, and every cut or hurt suppurates. It is also useful in moist eruptions, especially eczema, which are sore, have fœtid discharges, and bleed easily. Ulcers, sensitive to touch, fœtid discharges, easily bleeding, etc. Skin diseases and suppurative processes resulting from the abuse of Mercury. Secondary syphilis. Probably the most important clinical use of Hepar is in croupous inflammations, especially of the respiratory tract. In laryngitis, and bronchitis, with loose rattling cough. In croup with great hoarseness, whistling breathing, and hard barking cough, accompanied by a rattling of mucus, the latter differentiating from Spongia, and the absence of a dry, hot skin, from Aconite, the Hepar patient being usually moist. Follows Spongia well. The respiratory troubles of Hepar usually arise from exposure to dry, cold west or northwest winds. A very characteristic general symptom of Hepar, and which is quite promi-

nent in respiratory diseases, is a great sensitiveness to the slightest cold air, which, with a tendency to easy and profuse sweating, indicates the drug in many diseases. Often indicated and very valuable in pneumonia, especially chronic with profuse purulent expectoration. Late stage of pleuritis. Pulmonary phthisis; abscess of the lungs. Hepar is useful in a variety of eye diseases, especially of a scrofulous nature, and when there is a suppurative tendency, with general Hepar symptoms. Conjunctivitis with profuse muco-purulent discharge. Blepharitis. Inflammations of margins of lids and the meibomian glands. Ulcers of the cornea. Kerato-iritis. Otitis, with discharge of fœtid, bloody pus; especially after Mercury. Nasal catarrh, with offensive bloody discharge. Ozœna, bones of nose very sensitive; inflamed and swollen nostrils. Aphthous ulcers on mouth and jaws. Unhealthy gums, bleed easily. Tonsilitis in suppurative stage, with characteristic splinter-like sticking pains, and other Hepar symptoms. Atonic dyspepsia, especially after Mercury, with desire for sour pungent things, etc. Chronic intestinal catarrh, with inactivity of rectum, soft stools requiring great effort (Alumina); stools sour and usually of a greenish color. Liver troubles, with clay-colored stools. Atony of the bladder, micturition slow, cannot empty the bladder thoroughly; enuresis. In the genital system Hepar is seldom useful except when its characteristic eruptions or suppurative processes are present, such as have already been mentioned. Often a valuable remedy in marasmus of children with the characteristic diarrhœa above mentioned, weak digestion, sensitive to cold air, etc. Very useful in catarrhal fevers, without high temperature, and with sensitiveness to slightest cold, easy and profuse sweating, etc.

HYDRASTIS.

Synonym.—Hydrastis Canadensis. *Natural order.*—Ranunculaceæ. *Common names.*—Golden Seal. Orange Root. Yellow Root. *Habitat.*—A small herbaceous, perennial plant, growing in rich woods, especially in the northern and western portions of the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The chief action of Hydrastis is upon mucous membranes, more especially those of the outlets of the body, as the eyes, nose, mouth, throat, rectum, vagina, uterine cervix and urinary organs. The natural secretion is at first increased; then it becomes abnormal in quantity and quality. At first clear, white, tenacious and transparent, it becomes yellow, thick green and even bloody, capable of being drawn out in long strings (*Kali bi.*). This primary mucous flux may pass on to erosion, mucopurulent discharge and ulceration. It probably causes this condition by inducing a primary capillary hyperæmia; next a passive stasis, together with a stimulation of the mucous glands. Finally, from exhaustion or atrophy, the sources of the secretion are cut off, and the mucous membrane becomes dry, glazed, ulcerated and its functions destroyed. (*E. M. Hale.*) In the treatment of such catarrhal conditions and their consequences, Hydrastis has proved of great service, chiefly as a topical application, though it may also be used internally, but with less prompt results. Hydrastis also acts upon the glandular system and upon the skin in a much similar manner, first inducing increased hyperæmia and augmented activity, followed by torpor and depression, with the usual symptoms of a retrograde metamorphosis, the whole condition being analogous to the catarrhal process, and involving the same pathological features. It thus becomes homœopathic to erythema, moist eruptions, eczema and ulcerations on the one hand, and on the other to atony and debility, either of local organs or of the general system, the liver and digestive tract being most involved, causing hepatitis, jaundice, catarrhal dyspepsia and constipation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Dull, heavy, frontal headache; catarrhal (Euphr., Puls., Sang.). Dull frontal headache, with dull pain in hypogastrium and small of back.

Eyes.—°Ophthalmia; catarrhal; scrofulous; thick, mucous discharge (Merc.) °Profuse secretion of tears; smarting and burning of eyes and lids (Ars., Euphr., Merc. cor.). °Blepharitis.

Ears.—°Otorrhœa; thick mucous discharges (*Puls.*). °Catar-

rhal inflammation of middle ear, and deafness after scarlet fever.

Nose.—Constant discharge of thick, yellow mucus; frontal headache. Secretion runs from posterior nares, thick and tenacious (Kali bi., Natr. ars.). °Hypertrophic catarrh, with yellow, greenish, offensive discharge. *Coryza*, watery, excoriating; burning, smarting and rawness in the nose (*Cepa*, Hyos., Merc. cor.); discharge scanty in the room, profuse out of doors; rawness in throat and chest. Sneezing, with fullness over the eyes (Acon., Sang.); dull frontal headache. °*Ozæna*, with ulceration; bloody, purulent discharge (Merc., Nitr. ac.). Air feels cold in the nose (Ant. crud., Psor., Osm.).

Face.—Pale with worn, weary expression.

Mouth.—*Stomatitis* (Mur. ac.); °in nursing women and weakly children; especially after Mercury or Chlorate of Potash. Excessive secretion of thick, tenacious mucus.

Throat.—Hawking of yellow, tenacious mucus, from posterior nares and fauces (*Kali bi.*); rawness of the fauces; ulcers in the throat, especially after Mercury. Roughness in throat in morning on waking, worse from swallowing, with soreness.

Stomach.—*Faint, sinking,* gone feeling at the stomach (Bapt., Cimic., *Ign.*, Phos., Sulph., *Sep.*); and palpitation of the heart, preceded by dull aching pains. °Atonic dyspepsia, with acidity, especially in old people. °Chronic gastric catarrh; ulceration.

Abdomen.—Severe cutting in the hypogastrium, extending to the testicles; occurring after stool, with faint feeling. Sharp pain in the cœcal region. Intermittent acute pain in region of liver, extending to scapula. Sharp pain in the region of the spleen, with dull pain and burning in the stomach and bowels. Griping pains with the stools (Bry., Merc., Coloc., Chel.). °Gastro-duodenal catarrh. Flatulent colic, with faitness.

Stool.—Profuse, light-colored, acrid stools. °Intestinal catarrh, followed by ulceration; profuse mucous stools. °*Constipation, with hæmorrhoids* (*Nux v., Sulph.*).

Urinary Organs.—Urine smells decomposed. °Catarrh of bladder, with thick, ropy, mucous sediment in the urine.

Male Organs.—°*Gonorrhœa,* second stage, *thick yellow discharge* (Agn., Petros., Puls.); gleet (Sulph., Petros.). °Debility following spermatorrhœa (Phos. ac.).

Female Organs.—°*Leucorrhœa, tenacious, ropy, thick, yellow.* °*Ulceration of the os, cervix and vagina.* (*Arg. nit.*). °Pruritus vulvæ, with profuse leucorrhœa; sexual excitement.

Respiratory Organs.—°Laryngeal and bronchial catarrh. Dry, harsh, rattling cough. Rawness, soreness and burning in the chest. Pain under left scapula (right, Chel.).

Heart.—Palpitation of the heart; in morning.

Back.—Tired aching pain in the small of back (*Sep.*).

Limbs.—Limbs tired and ache, with catarrh. Irritable, indolent, or scrofuluous ulcers on the legs.

Generalities.—*Faintness, goneness; great weakness and prostration; secretions from mucous membranes increased, tenacious, ropy* (*Kali bi.*); *erosions* (Kreos.).

Fever.—°Gastric, bilious, or typhoid forms of fever, with gastric disturbances; jaundice, and a great debility following (*Cinch.*). °Profuse perspiration; unhealthy odor.

Compare.—Ars., Amm. mur., Ant. crud., Borax, Chel., Coni., Kali bi., Merc. cor., Phyt., *Puls.,* Sep., Stram., Sulph.

Antidote.—Sulph.

Hydrastis Antidotes.—Merc., Kali chlor.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Hydrastis is in the treatment of catarrhal diseases of various parts, usually characterized by a profuse thick yellow discharge. The various catarrhs in which the drug is useful have already been sufficiently detailed. In pharyngeal catarrh, tonsilitis, etc., Hydrastis is extensively used, espe cially locally, without any special indications, but is probably most useful when there is hypertrophy of the mucous membranes. Sometimes useful both locally and internally for follicular pharyngitis. Often used locally in diphtheria and in malignant ulcerations. It is a valuable local agent in gonorrhœa, as above described, and is especially useful in leucorrhœa, particularly with ulceration of the os, cervix or vagina; also in cancer of the uterus, and fungoid growths, with profuse offensive discharges. For local use the non-alcoholic fluid prepara-

tion is the best. Hydrastis is often useful in chronic inflammation of the liver, with soreness, pain, yellow skin, light-colored stools, constipation. Also in jaundice; gall-stone colic with jaundice. Ulceration of the rectum; ulcers and fissures in anus; prolapsus of rectum; especially in children. Chronic constipation; after purgatives; with hæmorrhoids; during pregnancy; after parturition. Often useful in skin diseases. Has cured malignant ulcers, lupus and epithelioma. Varicose ulcers. Eczema; erythema; infantile intertrigo. Bed sores. Chronic ulcers. Variola, in all stages, with faintness and prostration. Sometimes indicated in gastric, bilious and typhoid fevers. Also retarded convalescence from typhoid fevers, with loss of appetite, constipation, etc.

HYDROCOTYLE.

Synonym.—Hydrocotyle Asiatica. *Natural order.*—Umbelliferæ. *Common name.*—Water Pennywort. *Habitat.*—A perennial creeping plant, indigenous to tropical regions. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Is especially noted for its action upon the skin, which is peculiar, and has led to its successful use in leprosy, lupus and other grave disorders of a like character.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Gayety; gloomy thoughts.
Head.—Vertigo, congestion and heaviness.
Stomach.—Loathing of food.
Abdomen.—Flatus. Borborygimi in different parts. °Cirrhosis of the liver.
Female Organs.—Heat in the bottom of the vagina; pricking and itching at the orifice. °Pruritus.
Generalities.—Depression, heaviness, and a dull feeling throughout the system generally. General weariness. Bruised feeling in all the muscles.

Skin.—Erysipelatous redness. Spots almost completely circular, with slightly raised scaly edges. Yellowish spots on both legs. Papular eruption on the face. Pustules on the chest. Pricking in different parts. Intolerable itching in several places. Profuse sweat.

Compare.—Ars., Sil., Lyc.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been used successfully in the treatment of leprosy, elephantiasis, lepra tuberculosis, lupus exudens; chronic eczema, impetignoides; acne rosaceæ; psoriasis; lymphatic tumors. Excessive thickening and exfoliation of the epidermis is the chief indication for the use of this drug.

HYOSCYAMUS.

Synonym.—Hyoscyamus Niger. *Natural order.*—Solanaceæ. *Common name.*—Henbane. *Habitat.*—A plant, native of Europe, where it grows on roadsides, amid rubbish, etc. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the cerebro-spinal system, affecting particularly the sensorium and the muscular system, in the former producing perversion of the perceptive and intellectual faculties—illusions and hallucinations, and also causing a distinct mania partaking of the quarrelsome or obscene character. While in its action upon the cerebral functions Hyoscyamus has much in common with Belladonna and Stramonium, there is yet an essential difference, in that it does not produce the cerebral hyperæmia so characteristic of the former, nor the intensely high degree of maniacal excitement caused by Stramonium. Its functional excitement is moderate, and the circulatory disturbance never goes on to inflammation. Hence its cerebral manifestations partake more of the purely nervous excitability, and resemble more particularly the type of cerebral disorder occurring in typhoid conditions, typhus fever and delirium tremens. On the muscular system, through the motor nerves, it acts with great power, producing paralysis, spas-

medic affections of single parts, and convulsions, but more especially paralysis of the involuntary system. The most essential feature of the drug is an increased sensorial activity and nervous excitement.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Complete loss of consciousness* (Ailanth., Bell.). *When spoken to answers properly, but immediately stupor and delirium return* (Arn., Bapt.). *Delirium and restlessness; would not stay in bed* (Agar., Ailanth., Bell.). *Illusions and hallucinations* (Anac., Coccul., *Stram.*). Delirium; talks of business (Bry.); complains of imaginary wrongs; fears being poisoned or sold; constant muttering, unintelligible chattering, or talking (Stram.), or meddling with the hands. Suspicious. Delirious, without apparent heat; the face is pale and limbs are cold, though the temperature is high. *Lascivious mania, uncovers the whole body especially sexual parts; sings amorous and obscene songs. Mania, with ridiculous gestures and ludicrous actions.* Mania, rage; scolds, swears, tries to injure others, strikes, bites, wants to kill (*Stram.*). *Foolish laughter, animated and hurried talk* (Lach., Merc., Stram.). *Picking at the bed clothes* (Bell., Stram.). °Delirium tremens, with clonic spasms; aversion to light and company (*Carb. an.*, Ign., Natr. c.; reverse Stram.). °Fright followed by convulsions, startings, etc. (Gels., Op., Stram.); jealousy (Lach.). °Disappointed or unfortunate love (Aur., Ign., Phos. ac.); jealousy, rage, incoherent speech, convulsions.

Head.—Confusion and vertigo, as from intoxication, (*Coccul.*, Nux m., *Nux v.*, *Op.*, Led.). Pressing, stupefying pain in the forehead. The brain feels as if it were loose (Nux m.). Stupor (Op.); shakes the head to and fro (Hell., Stram.); swashing sensation in the brain (Nux m.). Undulating sensation in the brain (*Cinch.*, *Glon.*). °Rolls head, stertor, hiccough; concussion of the brain.

Eyes.—Eyes look wild, red and sparkling (*Bell.*, *Canth.*, *Stram.*); squinting (Apis). Stupid, staring look. Conjunctiva injected. *Pupils dilated* (*Ailanth.*, *Bell.*) and insensible (Cic., Op., *Stram.*, Hell.). Obscuration of sight; near-

sighted. Dimness of vision, as if a veil were before the eyes (Caust., Cycl., Kreos., Phos., *Puls., Sulph.*). Illusions of vision; objects look red as fire, or *too large* (*Nux m.*); objects appear smaller (*Plat.*).

Nose.—Loss of smell. Sudden jerks at root of nose. Pressing pinching at root of nose and malar bones.

Face.—Face flushed, dark-red, bloated (Bapt.); pale; red and hot; distorted (Bell.). Lockjaw, with consciousness (Absinth., Cic., Ign.). Foam at mouth (Cic.).

Mouth.—Toothache in sensitive, nervous people; throbbing, drawing, tearing pains in morning; worse from cold air (Sulph.). Paralysis of the tongue (Dulc., Caust., Gels.). Speech difficult, confused (Caust., Coni., Gels.). Dryness of the mouth, tongue, lips and fauces (Acon., *Ars.*, Ailanth., *Bry., Nux m., Puls.*). Offensive odor from the mouth.

Throat.—*Constriction of the throat, with inability to swallow, especially fluids* (*Bell., Plumb.*, Stram.). An attempt to swallow renews the spasm.

Stomach.—Great thirst; drinks but little at a time (*Ars.*). Great dread of liquids (Bell.). Hiccough after a meal (Bry., Ign., Paris). Retching and vomiting (Ars., Ant. tart., Ipec.). Pit of stomach tender to touch (*Kali carb.*, Natr. carb.).

Abdomen.—Sticking in the umbilical region during inspiration. Pain in muscles of abdomen as if sprained or bruised. Painful soreness of the abdominal walls (*Bry.*). Abdomen distended and painful to touch (Acon., *Bell.*). *Cutting low down in the abdomen.*

Stool and Anus.—Paralysis of rectum; of sphincter ani. *Involuntary stools* (*Arn., Ars.*, Carb. v., *Phos.*, Rhus tox.), *at night; while urinating* (Ailanth., Mur. ac.). Watery, painless diarrhœa (Ars., Cinch., Podo.). Frequent desire for stool, with small discharges.

Urinary Organs.—Paralysis of the bladder (Arn., Bell., *Caust.*, Cupr.). Micturition of frequent, scanty (Acon., Apis, Digit., Hell.), difficult, involuntary (Ars., Bell., Cic., Stram.); has no will to urinate. Retention of urine (Acon., *Bell.*, Canth., *Nux v.*).

Male Organs.—Sexual desire, excessive; lascivious; exposes his person.

Female Organs.—Lascivious; uncovers sexual parts. Labor-

like pains in uterus, with pulling in loins and small of back. °Hysterical pain or spasms preceding the menses. °During the menses, convulsive trembling of the hands and feet, headache, nausea and profuse perspiration. °Profuse flow of the menses. °Spasms during pregnancy; puerperal convulsions (*Bell.*). °Suppression of lochia (Acon., Cimic.); °of milk (Acon., Agar., Puls., Rhus tox.). °Children at breast have singultus.

Respiratory Organs.—*Dry, spasmodic cough at night; worse on lying down* (*Coni., Sep.,* Sil., *Sulph.*); *has to sit up; when it disappears* (*Puls.*). Dry, tickling, hacking cough, which seems to come from the air passages. Much mucus in larynx and air passages; makes the voice husky. Spasms of chest, arrest of breathing; must lean forward. Stitches in sides of chest.

Pulse.—Accelerated, full, hard and strong; rapid, intermittent; slow and small; weak and irregular; weak, scarcely perceptible.

Neck and Back.—Spinal meningitis, with convulsions, jerks of muscles; neck turned obliquely.

Limbs.—Trembling of the limbs (Coccul., Coni., Gels.). Frequent twitching of the hands and feet (Bell.); toes spasmodically contracted, on walking or on ascending.

Generalities.—Muscular twitching. Subsultus tendinum (Kali iod., *Stram.*). Convulsive jerks of single muscles or sets of muscles; long-lasting spasms (Ign.). *Convulsions;* the spasms flex the limbs, and the bent body is tossed upward. Body rigid, as in tetanus (Ipec.). Epileptiform convulsions (Ars., *Bell.,* Cupr.); falls suddenly to the ground with shrieks and convulsions, ending with sopor and snoring (Op.), body cold and stiff. Uncommon sinking of strength (Ars., Cinch., Phos., Sec.). Veins expanded or puffed up; full pulse. °Paralysis after spasms, or after diphtheria. Aggravation in the evening; after eating.

Sleep.—*Sleeplessness from excessive nervous excitement* (Cimic., *Coff.,* Op.). Restless sleep; *startings from fright* (Agar., Ars., *Bell.*, Bry., Stram.). Deep sleep, with convulsions. Wake up with a cry.

Conditions.—Useful with nervous, excitable persons; with drunkards; with old men and children.

Compare.—*Bell.*, Bry., Cupr., Ign., Gels., Lyc., Op., Puls., *Stram.*

Antidotes.—Vinegar, *Bell.*, Camph., Citric ac., Cinch., *Stram.*

Hyoscyamus Antidotes.—Bell., Plumb., Stram., Ether.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief therapeutic value of Hyoscyamus is in the treatment of acute mania, and delirium occurring in the course of acute diseases, especially fevers; puerperal mania; delirium tremens. The mania and delirium of Hyos. are of a peculiar character, and have been sufficiently portrayed in the foregoing general analysis and mental symptoms. The excessive nervous excitement of the drug is characteristic, and may lead to its use in a variety of ailments where that condition is present, reminding us of Kali brom., but much more often useful from a homœopathic standpoint. Paralysis agitans. Ailments from jealousy, unhappy love, fright and mental emotions; mania; convulsions, etc. Often useful in convulsions; opisthotonos; coldness and rigidity of body; consciousness retained. Epileptiform convulsions. Puerperal convulsions. Tetanus; trismus. Hydrophobia. Chorea, with incoherent muscular movements and twitchings, great nervousness. Spinal meningitis with convulsions. Especially useful in spasmodic affections of pregnant or parturient women and in children. An excellent remedy for involuntary urination from paralysis of the neck of the bladder, especially in mania and fevers; also involuntary stool. Diarrhœa of lying-in women. Retention of urine, especially after parturition. Menorrhagia. Nymphomania. Often useful in nervous coughs; spasmodic night cough; worse when lying down, better when sitting up; from nervous causes; irritable epiglottis; elongated uvula. Irritable cough from eating, drinking, talking or singing. Whooping cough. Insomnia from great nervous excitement (Coff.). Sleeplessness of children, with twitching, startings, waking from fright. A useful remedy in nervous forms of adynamic fevers, typhus, typhoid, scarlatina, etc.; great nervousness, carphologia; low, muttering delirium; sleeplessness; involuntary evacuations, dry tongue, etc. Hiccough.

HYPERICUM.

Synonym.—Hypericum Perforatum. *Natural order.*—Hypericaceæ. *Common name.*—St. John's Wort. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant abundant in Europe and America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the whole fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the cerebro-spinal nervous system Hypericum causes vascular erethism, cerebral and spinal hyperæmia, and produces an irritated and highly sensitive condition of those parts freely supplied with nerves. Hence its use in mechanical injuries of the spinal cord and the nerves at their peripheral extremities, especially when accompanied by excruciating pains.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Weakness of memory. °Great nervous depression following wounds.

Head.—Confusion, vertigo and heaviness. Tearing stitches in the brain. Throbbing in the vertex, and a feeling of heat in the head afternoons. Headache, extending into zygoma, or cheek. °Headache, with sore eyes, after a fall.

Face.—Hot and bloated.

Mouth.—Tongue coated white (Ant. crud., Bry., Nux v.), or yellow, with great thirst.

Stomach.—Great thirst (Acon.). Nausea and inclination to vomit (Ant. tart., Ipec.).

Abdomen.—Tympanitic distension of the abdomen.

Respiratory Organs.—Frequent dry hacking cough; short barking cough. Tightness in the chest (Phos.).

Neck and Back.—°After a fall, slightest motion of arms or neck extorts cries. °Consequence of spinal concussion. °Violent pains and inability to walk or stoop, after a fall on the coccyx.

Limbs.—°Cannot walk from affection of the spine. Feeling of weakness and trembling of all the limbs. Numbness and crawling in the limbs, hands and feet. Hands and feet feel fuzzy, with crawling feeling in morning.

Compare.—Acon., Arn., Calend., Ruta.

THERAPEUTICS.

Hypericum is a valuable remedy both locally and internally for the bad effects from falls, or blows upon the head, or concussion of the spine, even convulsions. After a fall, slightest motion of arms or neck extorts cries. Injuries to parts rich in sentient nerves, especially fingers, toes and matrices of nails. Lacerated wounds, when intolerable excruciating pain shows that the nerves are severely injured. A valuable remedy to relieve the pain following surgical operations, especially amputations. Punctured wounds. Crushed wounds. Gunshot wounds. Prevents lockjaw from wounds in soles of feet and in hands. Tetanus from same causes. Also a valuable remedy in spinal affections, whether from injury or other causes, with extreme sensitiveness of the cervical vertebra to touch; patient screams if approached; terrible pain. Has cured subacute and chronic neuritis. Spasmodic asthma with sensitiveness of spine. Rheumatism, especially of cervical muscles, great pain and sensitiveness of affected part. Bunions. Consequences of a shock or fright. The drug is generally indicated by the excessive pain and soreness in the affected part, attacks being usually brought on by change of weather.

IGNATIA.

Synonym.—Strychnos Ignatia. *Natural order.*—Loganiaceæ. *Common name.*—St. Ignatius Bean. *Habitat.*—A large shrub or small tree, climbing in habit, found growing in the Philippine Islands and Cochin China. *Preparation.*—Tincture or trituration from the powdered seeds.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the medulla oblongata and the spinal nervous system, giving rise primarily to tetanic convulsions and dyspnœa, which may end in death. Secondarily, the entire nervous system becomes morbidly excited and sensitive, so that we find an intense acuteness of the nerves of sensation and of special sense, and an increased susceptibility to external impressions, both mental and physical. The co-ordination of

functions is perverted. We may also find convulsive twitchings and spasms, or these alternating with torpor and depression. The leading expression of Ignatia is a finely sensitive mood, with tendency to sadness and silent grief, and continually brooding over imaginary troubles.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Desire for solitude (*Carb. an.*, Hyos., Rhus tox.). *Changeable disposition; jesting and laughing, changing to sadness, with shedding of tears* (*Acon.*, Aur., *Nux m.*, Phos.). Anxiety as if he had committed some great crime (Coccul., Verat. alb.). *Finely sensitive mood; delicate conscientiousness* (Sil.). *Slight blame or contradiction irritates and excites him to anger* (Aur., *Bry.*, Ferr., *Nux v.*). Fearful, timid (Acon., Aur., Bell., Cinch., Phos.). *Inconstant, impatient, irresolute* (Baryt. c.). Taciturn, sad, melancholy (Nux m., Puls.). Howls, cries, and is beside himself on account of trifles. Unreasonable complaint about noise, indifference to everything. Boldness. Busy and restless; after exerting brain, worse mornings, unable to do anything as rapidly as he wishes, whereupon anxious behavior, mistakes in writing and talking and awkward motions. Weakness of memory (Anac.). °Anger, followed by quiet grief or sorrow. °*Full of suppressed grief* (Cimic.); seems weighed down by it; broods over imaginary troubles (Naja). °Great grief after losing persons or objects that were very dear. °Children get sick from being reprimanded or scolded and sent to bed.

Head.—Heaviness of the head. Vertigo. Headache, like a pressure with something hard on the surface of the brain. Headache, as if bruised or beaten in the morning on awakening (Nux v.); on rising changes to toothache, as if crushed or shattered, then to bruised, beaten pain in small of back; worse when thinking about it (*Cham.*). Jerking headache on ascending steps; aggravated by opening the eyes. Throbbing headache, with every beat of arteries, worse on stooping. Pressing headache in right half of forehead, involving the right eye, as if ball would be pressed out. Pressing pains in forehead and root of nose (Kali bi., Hep. s.); must send the head forward followed by inclina-

tion to vomit. *Pain as if a nail were driven out through the side of the head* (Agar., Anac., Ars., Coff. c.); *relieved when lying on the painful side.* Pain in right side of occiput. °Headache from coffee, *tobacco* or alcohol; aggravated in mornings; from moving the eyes; from stooping; from noise; better from changing position; when lying on painful side.

Eyes.—Photophobia (Acon., *Bell., Merc., Sulph.*). Flickering zigzags before the eyes (Cycl., Lyc.). Pressure in the eyes; as from sand (Ars., *Caust.,* Ign., Phyt., *Sulph.*). Burning and watering of the eyes (Ars., Euphr.). Convulsive movements of eyes and lids (Agar.).

Ears.—Itching in the ears. Ringing.

Nose.—Fluent coryza. Dry catarrh.

Face.—Convulsive twitchings of muscles of face (Agar., Ant. tart., Cic., Stram.). Lips dry, cracked and bleeding. Inside of lower lip painful, as if raw.

Mouth.—Twitchings of corners of mouth (Op.). Stitches in palate extending to inner ear. Spasmodic closure of the jaws (Cic., Hyos., Laur., *Nux v.,* Œnan.). Accumulation of acid saliva; of mucus. While chewing or talking bites inside of cheeks easily (Nitr. ac.). *Sour taste in the mouth* (Calc. c., Cinch., Nitr. ac., *Nux v.,* Sep.).

Throat.—Sensation of a lump in the throat; *more when not swallowing.* Constriction in middle of œsophagus, worse when not swallowing. *Sore throat; sticking and stitches only between the acts of swallowing; better from swallowing solid food.* Crawling in throat. Pain in the submaxillary glands.

Stomach.—Aversion to tobacco-smoking; to warm food and milk; to spirituous liquors. Eructations of bitter fluid; of food. Hiccough; after eating (Bry., Hyos., Paris) and drinking; from smoking. Nausea from smoking. *Sensation of emptiness in the stomach* (Cimic., Hydras., Petrol., *Sep.,* Sulph.). *Sensation of weakness and sinking in pit of stomach* (Hydras., Sep.). Pressure in pit of stomach and in region of spleen.

Abdomen.—Drawing and pinching in the umbilical region. Fullness and tension in hypochondria. Throbbing in the abdomen. Rumbling in the abdomen. Difficult expulsion

of offensive flatus. Colic pains, first griping, then stitches in one or the other side of abdomen. Intermittent pain in region of spleen and pit of stomach.

Stool and Anus.—*Prolapsus of the rectum, from moderate exertion at stool* (Podo.). *Contractive sore pain in the rectum, as from blind piles;* for one or two hours after stool. *Sharp, pressive pain in the rectum. Sharp stitches from the anus deep into the rectum.* Itching and crawling in the rectum, as from thread worms. *Constrictive sore pain in anus after stool* (Natr. mur.). *Fruitless efforts and urging to stool.* Stools large and soft, but passed with difficulty (Carb. v., Cinch.); frequent; thin involuntary, with flatus. Painless contraction in anus. Blind hæmorrhoids, with pressure and soreness in anus and rectum; painful sitting and standing, *less painful when walking.*

Urinary Organs.—*Frequent discharge of much watery urine* (Phos. ac.).

Male Organs.—Erection during stool. Soreness and ulcerative pain, combined with itching at the margin of the prepuce. Itching about genitals, in bed; worse on scratching. Complete loss of sexual desire.

Female Organs.—Menses too early. Menstrual blood black, or putrid odor, in clots (Amm. carb., *Croc., Cycl.,* Plat.). Violent labor-like pains; followed by purulent corrosive leucorrhœa.

Respiratory Organs.—Constrictive sensation in larynx and trachea (Ars., Ipec.). Inability to talk loud. Snoring inspiration during sleep. *Desire to take a deep breath* (*Lach.*). *Frequent sighing* (Agar., Calc. phos., Sec.). Dry spasmodic cough (Dros., Hyos.). Provocation in larynx to hacking cough, in evening after lying down, better from suppressing cough. Hollow spasmodic cough, especially in evening, caused by a sensation as from fumes of sulphur (Ars., Cinch., Lyc.), or from dust in pit of throat. *The longer the cough continues, the more the irritation to cough increases.* Every time he stands still during a walk he coughs. Sleepy after each coughing spell (Ant. tart.). Spasmodic constriction of the chest (*Asaf., Laur.*). Inspiration impeded as from a load in chest, expiration just so much easier. Stitches in left chest.

Heart.—Palpitation of the heart (Acon., Ars., Asaf.).

Neck and Back.—Stiffness of the nape of the neck (Agar., Kali c., Lach., Rhus tox.). Pain in the sacrum, also when lying on the back; mornings.

Limbs.—*Single jerks of the limbs on falling asleep.* Pain as if sprained or dislocated, in the shoulder, hip and knee joints. Convulsive jerking of the arms and legs (Stram.). Crawling, asleep sensation in the limbs.

Upper Limbs.—Quivering jerks in deltoid muscle. Pain in the joints of the arms, when bending them backward, as after violent exertion, or as if bruised. Sensation of a mouse crawling under the skin in the arm, in evening after lying down.

Lower Limbs.—Tearing pain in tendo Achillis and calf, as though parts would be cut off; worse when standing, walking or exerting the muscles.

Generalities.—Jerkings and twitchings in various parts of the muscles, here and there (Calc. c., Hyos., *Stram.*). Convulsions alternating with oppressed breathing. °Convulsive twitchings, especially after fright or grief (Gels., Op.). °Convulsions during dentition; after punishment; from fright or grief (Gels., Op.). °Paralysis after great mental emotion, or night watching. Over-sensitiveness to pain (Aur., Coff. c., *Cham.*, Sep.). Pressing pains from in to out as from a hard pointed body. Frequently changing position at night in bed (Rhus tox.). Hysterical debility and fainting fits (Nux m.). Great weakness and exhaustion (*Ars., Cinch.*, Ferr., *Phos.*, Sec.). Pain in small, circumscribed spots.

Sleep.—Excessively frequent spasmodic yawning. Restless sleep, very light sleep, hears everything. Dreams of one and the same object the whole night through.

Skin.—Itching relieved by gentle scratching. Excoriation of the skin (*Graph.*, Hydras., Lyc.).

Fever.—*Shaking chill, with redness of the face.* Chill, especially in posterior portion of the body; *relieved by external warmth* (Ars., Kali c.). During the chill, thirsty; desires external warmth; during the heat no thirst, external warmth intolerable. *Heat of the whole body in the afternoon, without thirst* (*Puls.*). *External heat and*

redness, without internal heat. Hot knees with cold nose. One-sided burning heat of the face. Very little sweat, or only on the face.

Aggravation.—In morning; immediately after waking; in the evening after lying down; from slight touch; from *smoking tobacco;* from coffee.

Amelioration.—When lying on the back or on the painful side, or from change of position; from hard pressure.

Conditions.—Especially suitable to nervous, hysterical females of mild but easily excited nature; to nervous children.

Compare.—Ars., *Cham.,* Coccul., Coff. c., Gels., Hyos., Ipec., Lach., Lyc., Nux m., *Nux v.,* Puls., Silic., Staph., Stram. Incompatible: Coffee, Tobacco.

Antidotes.—Arn., Camph., Cham., Coccul, *Coff. c., Nux v., Puls.* To large doses: Coff.

Ignatia Antidotes.—Zinc., effects of Coffee, Cham., Puls.; also Brandy and Tobacco.

THERAPEUTICS.

The mental symptoms of Ignatia are extremely important, and indicate the use of the drug in a great majority of instances, especially in diseases of spinal origin, in which class of cases it is most frequently useful. Ignatia closely resembles Nux vom. in its action, yet at the same time presents wide dissimilarities, and the two should be carefully differentiated. Doubtless Ignatia should be often prescribed where Nux vom. is given. The mental sphere of Ignatia is one of melancholy and silent grief, brooding over her sorrows in secret, while in Nux vom. there is always a vein of irascibility and anger, which is plainly manifested on slight provocation. Puls. has sadness and melancholy, but the patient is tearful, and makes known her sorrows. Ignatia is also characterized by a singularly contradictory action in its symptoms, both mental and physical, which is found in no other remedy—the alternate laughing and crying; during fever no thirst and wants to be covered; during chill thirsty, does not want to be covered; sore throat, pain worse when not swallowing; toothache worse when not chewing; irritation to cough worse from coughing, etc. Bearing in mind these peculiarities of the drug, in which also the emotional always predominates, we find it useful

in ailments from mortification, bad news, grief or suppressed mental sufferings; bad consequences of disappointed love (Hyos., Phos. ac.); melancholy, hysteria, convulsions, cramps, spasms, neuralgias, nervous headache. In all phases of hysteria it is invaluable, being one of the most often indicated remedies; the patient has globus hystericus, oppressed breathing with deep sighing, face flushing at every emotion, and the mental symptoms already mentioned. Hysterical spasms. Hysterical paralysis. Hysterical aphonia. Spasms in children from fright or fear, from punishment, from worms, from teething, convulsive twitchings. Chorea from same causes. Spasms of nervous, hysterical women during parturition. Epilepsy originally caused by fright. Nervous spasms of the glottis. Often useful in nervous headaches, especially with pain as if a nail were driven out through the side of the head, better by lying on the painful side. Neuralgia, especially facial, from fright or emotions. Sciatica, with coldness; has to get up and walk about, and characteristic mental symptoms. Sore throat—tonsilitis, diphtheria, etc., pain better during the act of swallowing. Frequently useful in dyspepsia of nervous origin, with eructation and hiccough after eating, desire for indigestible food, weak, empty, sinking feeling in stomach, better from eating; also with mental symptoms. Gastralgia. Prolapsus ani. Fissures in anus. Hæmorrhoids. With anal and rectal troubles, deep sharp stabbing pains are present. Constant itching and crawling in rectum causing great nervousness. Diarrhœa from fright or emotion; fruitless efforts and urging to stool. Alternate diarrhœa and constipation. Menorrhagia, blood black and clotted. Suppression of menses from grief or fright, with characteristic mental symptoms. Dysmenorrhœa. Ovarian neuralgia. Purulent corrosive leucorrhœa, preceded by labor-like pains. Premature labor pains from grief or fright. Morning sickness of pregnancy with empty sinking feeling at stomach, better after eating. Nervous cough; better from suppressing the cough. Sympathetic cough, especially from uterine or ovarian irritation. Sometimes useful in intermittent fever, with the contradictory symptoms above mentioned, and especially when mental symptoms of the drug are present. Nervous types of fevers.

IODIUM.

Common name.—Iodine. *Preparation.*—One part by weight of resublimed Iodine, dissolved in ninety-nine parts by weight of Alcohol, makes the 2x dilution; subsequent dilutions made with Alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Iodine has a wide range of action, affecting almost every organ and tissue of the body, but more especially the lymphatic glands and the mucous tissues, having a depressing and atonizing influence, impairing their reproductive energies and producing functional embarrassment, atrophy, and even total destruction of the part with general emaciation. So, also, in some instances of glandular action, notably upon the thyroid, do we find the loss of reproductive and functional power resulting in cellular hypertrophy, the gland assuming the proportions of a morbid growth, due to the same causes as will at other times produce atrophy. The glandular action of Iodine is especially centered upon the thyroid, the mesenteric, the mammæ, ovaries and testicles. On the mucous membranes a catarrhal inflammation is produced, especially of the eyes and nose, and which may involve the entire respiratory tract. The lungs may also become involved in the inflammatory action, as well as other parenchymatous organs. The chief feature of the drug is emaciation, both local and general, which accompanies nearly all Iodine conditions.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Sadness; melancholy mood (Natr. mur., Puls.). Excessive nervous excitability (Cinch., *Coff.*).

Head.—Vertigo; throbbing in the head and all over the body (Puls., Sep.); tremor at the heart, fainting; worse immediately after rising from a seat or bed (Bry.), or by sitting or lying down after slight exercise. Confusion in head, with aversion to earnest work. Headache, as from a band around the head (Gels., Merc., Puls., Spig., Sulph.). Pain in a small spot above root of nose. Pain above the eyes

towards evening, worse from noise and talk. Sharp pain in upper part of left side of forehead. Pain in occiput before 11 A.M.; better from rest, worse from motion of body, changing at 4 P.M. to confusion of head.

Eyes.—Dirty yellowish color of the sclerotica (Cinch., Camph., *Chel.*, Plumb.). Protrusion of the balls. Inflamed eyes from taking cold. Pain as from excoriation in the eyes. Œdematous swelling of the lids.

Ears.—Difficult hearing.

Nose.—Dry coryza, worse evenings, becoming fluent in the open air. Fluent coryza with much sneezing; sudden, violent with lachrymation, pain in eyes; then violent cough and nausea, *difficult almost wheezing respiration,* feeling as if larynx were constricted externally. Blowing of much yellow mucus from the nose (Puls.).

Face.—Face pale, yellowish (Arg. nit., Hep., Sulph., Sep.), or greenish. Sallow, distressed countenance. Bluish lips, with swelling of the superficial veins. Swelling of the submaxillary glands (Aur., Baryt. c., Coccul., Sil.).

Mouth.—Bleeding of the gums (Carb. v., Merc., Nitr. ac.). Softening of the gums. Teeth covered with much mucus in the morning; yellow and easily blunted by vegetable acids. Apthæ in the mouth (*Borax,* Hell., *Merc.*). Offensive odor from the mouth (Arn.). *Salivation* (*Merc.*). Also after Mercury (*Cinch., Nitr. ac.*). Tongue loaded with thick coating.

Throat.—Constriction in the throat, impeding deglutition (Bell., Hyos., Stram.). Ulcers in throat, with swelling of glands of neck. Inflammation and ulceration of the œsophagus.

Stomach.—*Ravenous hunger;* cannot be satisfied (Bry.). Appetite diminished; lost. Nausea; vomiting renewed by eating. Thirst. Heartburn after indigestible food.

Abdomen.—Pain between pit of stomach and umbilicus. Inflammation of the liver, with pain, hardness and swelling. Pressure in right hypochondrium; with pain on touch. Left hypochondrium hard and painful to pressure. Swelling and distension of the abdomen (Ant. crud., *Graph.,* Hep. s.). Incarcerated flatulence (Carb. v., Lyc.). Swelling of the inguinal glands (Calc. c., Clem., Merc.).

Stool and Anus.—Burning in anus in evening (Sulph.). °Diarrhœa, alternating with constipation (*Ant. crud.*, Cimic., Nux v.). Stools watery; foaming, whitish mucus; soft, frequent.

Urinary Organs.—Copious and frequent micturition (Apis, Arg. nit., Arg. met., Cepa). Involuntary.

Male Organs.—Swelling and induration of the testicles (Acon., Arg. nit., Coni.).

Female Organs.—°Induration and swelling of uterus and ovaries (Coni.). °A wedge-like pain from right ovary to uterus. The mammæ dwindle away and become flabby; atrophy (Coni.). °Uterine hæmorrhage renewed after every stool. °Leucorrhœa acrid, corroding the limbs; worse at time of menses.

Respiratory Organs.—*Hoarseness* (*Acon., Hep. s., Phos.*). Pain in the larynx with desire to cough; frequent pain and stitches in larynx and sublingual glands. Smarting in region of trachea, with frequent lancinations. *Croupy cough.* Tightness of respiration, difficult, especially inspiration. °Membranous croup (Brom., Kali bi.), with wheezing and sawing respiration; dry barking cough (Spong.); child grasps throat with the hand (Acon.). °Œdema glottidis (may be used by inhalation). Dry cough, with stitches and burning in chest. Cough, with expectoration of large quantities of mucus, frequently blood-streaked. Sensation of weakness in chest (Stan.). Constriction of the chest. Sharp, quick piercing pains. °Tendency to bronchial and pulmonary congestion and hæmorrhages. °Hepatization; worse upper part of right lung; sometimes rapid; tightness across chest.

Heart and Pulse.—*Violent palpitation;* worse from the least exertion. Constant, heavy oppressive pain in region of heart (*Cact., Lil. tig.*), with sharp, quick, piercing, movable pains. Great præcordial anxiety, obliging him to constantly change his position (Acon., Ars., Rhus tox.). Pulse rapid, small, weak, with tumultuous, irregular, at times intermittent action of heart.

Neck.—°Goitre, with marked hardness. Swelling and induration of the cervical glands (*Baryt. c.*, Calc. c., Kreos.).

Limbs.—°Subsultus tendinum of both hands and feet. Trem-

bling of the limbs. Tearing pain in left elbow (Ars., Ferr.). Œdematous swelling of feet. Acrid, corrosive foot sweat.

Generalities.—*Emaciation* (*Natr. mur., Phos.*); ending in marasmus; of glandular tissues (mammæ, testicles, thyroid gland, etc.). Great debility and prostration (*Ars., Bry., Ferr., Phos.*). Twitching of muscles (Agar., Cic., Ign., *Stram.*). Swelling and induration of glands (Baryt. c., Calc. c., Graph., Natr. carb.). Profuse night sweats (*Cinch., Phos.*, Phos. ac *Sil.*). °Chronic arthritic affections, with violent nightly pains in the joints; no swelling. Rapid failing of strength. Œdematous swelling of the whole body. °Plastic exudations. °Marked fever; restlessness; thirst; throbbing headache; circumscribed red cheeks (Sang.); apathetic.

Skin.—Dirty-yellow, clammy, moist skin (Ferr., Merc.). Rough, dry skin.

Conditions.—Especially suitable to persons, particularly children, with dark hair and eyes. To scrofulous persons, old people.

Compare.—Acon., Ars., Brom., Caust., Coni., Digit., Hep. s., Kali bi., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Spong., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Ant. tart., Ars., *Bell.*, Camph., Chin. sulph., Cinch., Coff., *Hep. s.*, Op., Phos., Spong., Sulph. To large doses: Starch or wheat flour in water.

Iodine Antidotes.—Effect of Ars., Arg. nit., Calc. c., Merc.

THERAPEUTICS.

Iodine is especially useful in scrofulous affections, where rapid emaciation, notwithstanding a ravenous hunger, is characteristic, the patient being hungry all the time, and eating immoderately, yet continually, and sometimes very rapidly, losing flesh. Marasmus. Wasting disease in scrofulous subjects. Atrophy of glands. Enlargement and induration of glands; usually painless. According to Ferrington, "there is a characteristic of Iodine which is universal, and that characteristic is torpidity and sluggishness. The very indolence of the disease is suggestive of Iodine." This is especially true of the glandular enlargements. Most prominently useful in goitre (Spongia) given internally; its external application will often dissipate the goitre, but may be followed by serious pulmonary

complications. Enlargement of the parotids; mammæ; testicles, etc. Hydrocele. Enlargement of lymphatic glands. Tabes mesenterica. Often indicated in chronic enlargement and induration of the tonsils. Also in ulceration of the throat with swollen glands, either from syphilis or Mercury. Iritis, especially of syphilitic origin. Chronic catarrh of the middle ear, also of the Eustachian tube, with deafness, roaring in ears, etc. Acute coryza, especially scrofulous subjects, with sneezing, hot mucous discharge, headache at root of nose and over nose, fever, etc. Inflammation of the spleen with salivation. Acute and chronic inflammation of the liver, cirrhosis; jaundice, hard, painful swelling. Acute and chronic disease of the pancreas, with salivation; fatty diarrhœa; watery, foaming stools; or constipation. Diabetes with characteristic hunger and emaciation, yellow skin, etc. Has been found useful in some female diseases in scrofulous subjects, especially when associated with atrophy of the mammary glands. (See Clinical Symptoms already given.) Many cases of ovarian cysts reported cured by Iodine. Cancer of the uterus with profuse hæmorrhages, and other characteristic Iodine conditions. Iodine is often a valuable remedy in scrofulous ulcers, especially with swollen glands; the ulcers have spongy edges, and discharge a bloody, ichorous or even purulent matter. Iodine is an extremely valuable remedy in croupous inflammation of the larynx and trachea, either acute or chronic. Great hoarseness and hard croupy cough, difficult inspiration, etc. Allen says (*Hand Book of Materia Medica,* p. 570): "A large number of cases of membranous croup have been cured by the lower dilutions; our experience is that it is indicated in cases in the early stage, with more or less fever, with dry skin and a very dry cough, great difficulty in respiration; it follows closely after Acon.; if Acon. has been given and the patient is not improving, or if Acon. has relieved only the restlessness and extreme anxiety, but not the cough, the patient is still dry and hot and the cough is still croupy, then give Iod. It is, however, rarely useful after febrile excitement has disappeared, or if the patient perspires freely (this stage, together with the attacks of suffocative cough, indicate Brom. instead of Iod.)." (See Respiratory Symptoms.) Whooping cough. A valuable remedy in pneumonia when, after Acon., exudation has occurred, the anxiety and

stitching pain being relieved, but a high fever remaining. Especially when the apex of the lung is involved, and when occurring in scrofulous subjects. Laryngeal and pulmonary phthisis, with characteristic symptoms. Sometimes indicated in cardiac disease, with great præcordial anxiety, palpitation, sharp pain, and general Iodine conditions; valvular insufficiency with dilitation; pericarditis, especially when complicating pneumonia, with Iodine indications. Hypertrophy of the heart. Iodine has been found useful in certain forms of articular rheumatism, especially when occurring in scrofulous subjects, or resulting from syphilis or Mercury. The symptoms are usually worse at night, and the patient presents the general Iodine conditions already mentioned. Rheumatism of the heart. Synovitis, subacute, with fistulous openings with bloody ichorous discharges. Scrofulous affections of joints. Gonorrhœal rheumatism. Mollites ossium.

IPECACUANHA.

Synonym.—Cephælis Ipecacuanha. *Natural order.*—Rubiaceæ. *Common name.*—Ipecac. *Habitat.*—A small shrub abounding in moist shady woods in Brazil. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the ramifications of the pneumogastric nerve, producing spasmodic irritation, mostly in the chest and stomach, giving rise in the former to asthma, and in the latter to nausea and vomiting. It also irritates the mucous membrane of the respiratory and digestive tracts, causing catarrhal conditions of these parts, pulmonary congestion, and even hepatization; it also produces emphysema, and through the same sources of irritation has the power of producing hæmorrhage from mucous surfaces. The principal feature of Ipecac is a persistent nausea and vomiting, which is its chief indication in all diseases.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Peevish; irritable (Bry., Cham.); impatient, cries constantly. Morose, scornful mood. °Ailments from anger, mortification or vexation, with indignation.

Head.—Headache, as if bruised, all through bones of head and down into root of tongue, with nausea. Semi-lateral headache, with nausea and vomiting. Sneezing; violent; in paroxysms; discharge of thin mucus.

Nose.—Coryza, with stoppage of the nose and nausea. Epistaxis of bright blood (Dulc.).

Eyes.—Dilated pupils. Hardened mucus in the external canthi.

Face.—Pale and puffed or sunken; with blue rings around the eyes (Cinch., *Sec.*, Sulph.). °Periodical infra and supra-orbital neuralgia, with photophobia, lachrymation and smarting eyelids; malarial.

Mouth.—*Profuse accumulation of saliva* (Cinch., *Merc.*). *Constantly obliged to swallow saliva.*

Stomach—Aversion to food (Ant. crud., *Coccul.*). Eructations with rumbling in the abdomen. *Empty eructations* (Phos., Merc.); with *nausea. Distressing nausea and inclination to vomit, with almost all complaints. Nausea as from the stomach. Vomiting,* thirst, sweat, and bad breath. *Vomiting,* with distended abdomen; after vomiting inclined to sleep. *Vomiting,* worse from stooping. °Gastric catarrh from indigestible food or from ice cold things. Distressing feeling, as though the stomach were hanging down relaxed (Tabac.).

Abdomen.—Pinching pain in both hypochondria, and in region of pit of stomach (Bell.). Griping as from a hand, each finger seemingly sharply pressing into the intestines; better during rest, much worse by motion (Bell.). °With every movement a cutting pain almost constantly running from left to right.

Stool.—Diarrhœa; stools as if fermented, green as grass (Agar.), with nausea and colic. *Frequent stools of greenish mucus* (Apis, *Arg. nit.*, Ars., *Bell., Puls.*). Bloody stools (Euc.). °Autumnal diarrhœa; much griping about the navel.

Urinary Organs.—Red, scanty urine.

Female Organs.—Hæmorrhage from the uterus (Acon., Erig., *Ham.*, Mille., *Sec.*); blood bright-red, profuse, clotted; nausea; breathing heavy, oppressed; stitches from navel to uterus. Dragging towards the uterus and anus. Menstruation too early and too profuse; blood bright-red, with colic and nausea.

Respiratory Organs.—*Rattling noises in the air passages during respiration* (*Ant. tart., Phos., Stan.*). *Dyspnœa; attended with wheezing and great weight and anxiety; about the præcordia;* with constriction across chest, violent and convulsive cough. Violent constriction of the throat and chest, with shortness of breath and *wheezing* respiration; gasps for air at the open window; face pale; worse from least motion; threatened suffocation; asthma (Ars.). Severe and convulsive paroxysms of asthma. Oppression of the chest in the forenoon, with shortness of breath, as from inhaling dust. Cough caused by tickling from upper portions of larynx to lowest extremity of bronchi. *Cough causing inclination to vomit, without nausea. Suffocating cough, whereby the child becomes quite stiff, and blue in the face* (Coral. rub.). °*Whooping cough, with nosebleed, bleeding from the mouth, vomiting, loses breath, turns pale or blue, and becomes rigid.* Cough with expectoration of blood. °Hæmoptysis; from the slightest exertion.

Limbs.—°Coldness of one hand while the other is hot. Pain as if bruised in all the bones. Pain in all joints, as if limbs were asleep.

Generalities.—Great weakness (Ars., Camph., Phos.). *Body rigid, stretched out stiff* (Hyos.); followed by spasmodic jerking of the arms. °Hæmorrhages bright-red. Miliary rash on skin. Epileptiform spasms; opisthotonos. °Dropsy of internal parts. °Chlorosis, menses scanty; skin and mucous surfaces pale, anæmic.

Fever.—°Backache, short chill, long fever; heat usually with thirst; raging headache, nausea and cough, sweat last. External coldness; internal heat; followed by sweat. Shivering at 4 P.M.; then chilliness without thirst. °Intermittent fever when gastric symptoms predominate; also after abuse of Quinine; in beginning of irregular cases, especially

if there is much nausea; also, like Natr. mur., chill, fever and sweat, with frontal headache.

Compare.—*Ant. tart., Ars.,* Bell., Bry., Calc. c., Cact., Cham., Cinch., Cupr., Eupat., Ferr., Lob., Mag. c., Nux. v., Puls., Phos., Sulph., Tabac., Verat. alb.

Antidotes.—Arn., *Ars., Cinch.,* Nux v., Tabac.

Ipecac Antidotes.—Alum., Ant. crud., Arn., Ars., Cinch., Cupr. (vapors), Dulc., Ferr., Op., Tabac.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief indication for the use of Ipecac is nausea and vomiting, whether resulting from simple irritation of the stomach from deranged digestion, gastric catarrh or reflex disturbances, or associated with other diseases, especially of the respiratory tract, or hæmorrhages from various parts. Nausea and vomiting are present in nearly all complaints where Ipecac is to be employed. There is also aversion to all food, and usually a perfectly clean tongue. In gastric catarrh the tongue may be coated white. Especially useful in gastric catarrh from indulgence in rich foods, pastry, pork, etc. (Puls.) or from candy or ice cream (Ars.). Hæmatemesis, pale face, feeble pulse, great sense of nausea. Often indicated in diarrhœa and dysentery, with symptoms already mentioned, especially with frothy, green stools, nausea and colic. Cholera infantum. Ipecac is especially valuable in respiratory diseases. Coryza with much sneezing. Epistaxis of bright-red blood. Spasms of the glottis. Asthma, with constriction of the chest. Wheezing respiration, worse from the least motion, rattling of mucus when breathing and coughing, but none is expectorated. Only second to Ant. tart. in the capillary bronchitis of children, the symptoms being quite similar as to rattling of mucus in chest, etc., but there is less prostration and collapse; the cough is usually spasmodic, recurring in paroxysms, and followed by vomiting. Also useful in bronchitis of adults with similar symptoms. Whooping cough, spasmodic, with hæmorrhage from nose and mouth, vomiting, loss of breath, face pale or blue, body becomes rigid. Extremely valuable in hæmoptysis, blood bright-red and frothy, worse from the least exertion. Ipecac is one of our most valuable remedies in uterine hæmorrhage, blood bright-red; faintness; oppressed breathing and per-

sistent nausea. Menorrhagia. Morning sickness of pregnancy. Hæmaturia, with nausea, oppressed breathing and cutting pains. Sometimes useful in neuralgia of the head, face, eyeballs, periodical, with photophobia and copious lachrymation; malarial; pustular conjunctivitis of scrofulous children. Often valuable in intermittent fever with the symptoms already given (see Fever). Very similar to Eupat. perf., though it has more nausea and no bone pains. Allen says "the paroxysms of Eupat. are only partially developed, while those of Ipec. are, as a rule, perfectly developed.

IRIS VERSICOLOR.

Synonym.—Iris Hexagona. *Natural order.*—Iridaceæ. *Common names.*—Blue Flag. Fleur-de-luce. *Habitat.*—An indigenous plant found in low wet places, in meadows and on borders of swamps. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the glandular system, and the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane, causing abnormal activity, increasing the secretions, and rendering them acrid. It stimulates the liver, causing an increasing flow of bile. Increases the flow of urine. It is supposed to have a specific and powerful action upon the pancreas. On the skin it produces vesicular and pustular eruptions. The chief characteristic of Iris is a headache resulting from gastro-hepatic derangement, resembling the well-known "sick headache."

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Despondent, low spirited, easily vexed (Puls.).

Head.—Dull throbbing or shooting in right side of forehead, with nausea; worse toward evening; from rest, from cold air or coughing; better from moderate motion. Dull, heavy frontal headache, with nausea (Verat. vir.), with dullness of eyes and pain over left superciliary ridge. Aching in forehead and vertex as if the top of the head would come off. Shooting in the temples, mostly the right,

with constrictive feeling of the scalp. Pustular eruptions on the scalp (*Graph., Sulph.*).

Nose.—Constant sneezing (Acon., Gels., Sang.).

Face. Neuralgia, involving supra and infra-orbital, superior maxillary (Cinch., *Spig.*) and inferior dental nerves; begins after breakfast every morning, with a stupid, stunning headache, and lasts several hours. Pustular eruptions on the face, around nose, lips and cheeks, secreting a sanious, irritating matter (*Graph.*).

Mouth.—*Mouth and tongue feel as though they had been scalded* (Æsc., Apis, Physos., Plat., Puls., Sep.). Ulcers on mucous membranes of cheeks (*Nitr. ac.*). *Profuse flow of saliva* (Cinch., Iodi., Kali iod., Merc., Nitr. ac.); ropy, drops from mouth when talking.

Stomach.—Loss of appetite (Ars., *Cinch.*, Natr. mur.). Eructations of tasteless gas; frequently empty. Nausea and vomiting of an extremely sour fluid. Vomiting of food; of bile (Grat., Nux v., Podo.); °of sour milk in children (*Æthus.*). Great burning distress in the epigastrium (Æsc., Ars., Canth., Phos., Verat. alb.).

Abdomen.—Sharp, griping pains in the bowels (Bry., Merc., Chel., Hydras.). Pain in the abdomen relieved by discharge of flatus (Coloc.). °Colicky pains, obliging him to bend forward for relief (Aloe, Caust., *Coloc.*).

Stool and Anus.—Stool thin, watery; soft yellow, with rumbling, but no pain; mushy, painless; blood and mucus, with straining. *Frequent watery stools with burning in anus;* disposition to strain and bear down. *Great burning in anus* (*Ars.*, Canth.), *as if on fire, after stool. Anus sore* in morning, as if points were sticking into it. Distress in anus as if prolapsed. Constipation.

Upper Limbs.—Sharp, tensive pain in right shoulder, worse on motion, particularly on raising the arm. Severe shooting pains about the phalangeal and metacarpo-phalangeal articulations.

Lower Limbs.—Sciatica; painful drawing and lameness, as if left hip were wrenched, extending to popliteal space. Coxalgia in left hip.

Skin.—Pustular eruptions, especially on scalp and face (Crot. tig., Kreos., *Graph.*).

Fever.—Heat followed by chill, with cold hands and feet. Sweat over whole body, particularly in groin.
Compare.—Aloe, Ant. crud., Ars., Bry., Colch., Iodi., Ipec., Merc., Puls., Podo., Phytol., Verat. alb., Sang., Sulph.
Antidote.—Nux v.

THERAPEUTICS.

A valuable remedy in gastric and bilious derangements, especially where there results a dull, frontal headache and nausea. Probably more useful than any other drug for ordinary sick-headache. Neuralgia and bilious headaches, beginning over one eye, with blurred vision, vomiting; constipation. Sometimes also nausea, profuse salivation with the headaches. Nausea from deranged digestion or biliousness, also during pregnancy. Bilious diarrhœa. Bilious colic. Hepatic derangements with vomiting of bile, soreness over liver, yellow eyes and skin, headache, etc. Constipation with headache, nausea and other symptoms. Sciatica, especially on left side, worse from motion. Eczema; crust a lactea; herpes zoster; impetigo of the head and other skin troubles, especially when associated with characteristic gastric derangements.

JABORANDI.

Synonym.—Pilocarpus Pinnatifolius. *Natural order.*—Rutaceæ. *Common name.*—Jaborandi. *Habitat.*—A shrub growing in Brazil. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried leaves and stems.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the salivary and perspiratory glands, producing irritation and excessive secretion. Under its influence the face soon becomes red, the saliva begins to flow, and profuse perspiration sets in, lasting for hours, though their maximum intensity is less than an hour. At the same time the lachrymal secretion is increased and there is a copious discharge from the Schneiderian membrane; also increased secretion of mucus from the pharynx, trachea and bronchi. The

pupils are contracted, and there is spasm of the accommodation. After the perspiration and salivation have ceased the parts become very dry, especially the mouth and pharynx, and there is great thirst. The circulation is increased, but the arterial tension and temperature are lowered.

Compare.—Agar., Atrop., Amyl. nit., Physos.

THERAPEUTICS.

Jaborandi has been used to check excessive perspiration either during convalescence from acute diseases, or in the course of chronic diseases, as in phthisis. Pytalism, especially during pregnancy. Has been used in dropsical effusion of pleura and lungs; also in cardiac and renal dropsy and in diabetes insipidus. Flushings at the climacteric period, with profuse perspiration, cold extremities, nausea and vomiting. Has been successfully used in mumps, especially with metastasis to the testicles. The chief use of the drug, however, is in disturbances of vision which are given by Allen (*op. cit.*, p. 577) as follows:—"Asthenopia of hypermetropia. Spasms of ciliary muscles in hypermetropia. It has relieved the asthenopia of cataracts. Convergent strabismus. Especially useful after operations for strabismus."

KALI BICHROMICUM.

Common name.—Bichromate of Potash. *Preparation.*—Triturations are usually employed.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts prominently upon the mucous membranes, especially of the respiratory and alimentary tracts, and to a less extent of the uterus, producing catarrhal inflammations, characterized by an excessive secretion of mucus, which is viscid and tough in its character. This action at times goes on to erosion and ulceration; or, in the respiratory tract, to the formation of false membranes. The drug also acts to a considerable extent upon the glandular system, especially the liver and kidneys, producing sympathetic disturbances in the former, and

acute inflammation of the kidneys with albuminuria, and upon the skin and fibrous tissues and periosteum, its action in general representing congestion, disorganization and even destruction of the parts.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Vertigo, with nausea and inclination to vomit, when rising from a seat (Bry., Sulph.). Confusion and heaviness in the head. In morning, on awaking (*Natr. mur.*), pain in the forehead and vertex; later extends to the back of the head. Violent shooting pain from root of nose along left orbital arch to extreme angle of eye, with dim sight, like a scale on the eye; begins in morning, increases until noon, and ceases towards evening. Frontal headache, usually over one eye (Sang.). Bones of the head feel sore (Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac.).

Eyes.—Inflammation, with yellow discharge, and agglutination in the morning (Merc., *Puls., Sulph.*). In the eyes, itching heat; burning; pressure (Acon., Ars., Merc., Sulph.). Photophobia with lachrymation and burning (Ars.); worse evening and night, with pain as from sand in the eyes. Margins of lids very red, raw feeling, roughness of margins, so that winking causes rubbing of the balls; dryness; burning pain; itching. Redness of conjunctiva, with lachrymation. Pustules on conjunctiva; on cornea (Merc., Nitr. ac., Sil.). °Long-lasting, dense opacities of the cornea.

Ears.—Violent stitches in the left ear (Ars., *Sulph.*), extending into roof of mouth, side of head and neck; glands swollen; neck painful to touch (Hep. s., Merc.).

Nose.—*Ulceration of the septum narium* (Alum., *Aur.*, Nitr. ac.); *purulent inflammation of the whole nasal mucous membrane* (Graph., Merc., Nitr. ac., Sil.). *Formation of hard plugs in the nostrils.* Tough, stringy discharge from the nose (Kali iod.). Coryza fluent, excoriating nose and lips (Ars., Cepa); discharge of mucus streaked with light-colored blood. Shooting from root of nose along frontal sinuses. *Great dryness of the nose* (Bell., Graph.), *with feeling of pressure in nasal bones;* also extending along frontal sinuses with soreness and burning. Sensation as if the nose were swollen and stiff; must blow out a thick sub-

stance, but no discharge; feels as if a heavy weight were hanging from it. *Pressure or pressive pain at root of nose* (Acon., Merc., Iod., Natr. ars.). On blowing nose, violent stitches in right side of nose, as though two loose bones were rubbed against each other. Soreness in the nose; scabs on septum (Alum., Ant crud., Aur., Graph., Nitr. ac.).

Face.—Pale, yellowish complexion; acne. Bones of face sensitive, painful, as if bruised (Hep. s., Nitr. ac.). Ulcers on the lips, with indurated edges and smarting.

Mouth.—*Tongue smooth, red and cracked* (*Bell., Rhus tox.*); dry and red (Bapt.); coated thick, whitish yellow (Podo., Merc., Nux v.). Painful ulcers on the tongue; apthæ. *Dryness in the mouth* (Ailanth., Ant. crud., *Ars., Bry., Nux m.*, Hyos.). Viscid, sticky saliva in mouth and upper part of throat (Merc. cor.).

Throat.—*Hawking of much thick, tenacious mucus in the morning* (Alum., Amm. carb.); *and gelatinous. Deep excavated sore, with a reddish areola, and containing a yellow, tenacious matter at the root of the uvula.* Uvula and tonsils red, swollen, painful (*Bell.*), and finally ulcerated (Apis, Merc.), surrounding tissues dark, livid and swollen (*Ailanth., Bapt.*). Œdematous uvula. Dryness in fauces in morning on waking with painful swallowing. Sensation of a hair in the fauces (on tongue, Natr. mur.). Sensation of a plug in the throat; not relieved by swallowing (Baryt. c., Bell., Hep. s.). Sharp, shooting pains in the left tonsil, extending toward the ear (Agar., Bell., Cepa, Hep. s.); relieved by swallowing.

Stomach.—*Complete loss of appetite* (Alum., Ars., *Cinch.*, Natr. mur., *Sulph.*). Great thirst, especially for acid drinks (*Cinch., Hep. s.*); longing for beer. Sudden nausea; with hot eructations and sweetish flat salivation. *Vomiting* of a thin, pinkish, glairy fluid; sour; undigested; bile. Heartburn; in evening after tea; after dinner; in night. *Burning pain* in pit of stomach extending into throat and mouth. Pressure and heaviness in the stomach immediately after eating (*Bry., Nux v., Puls.*). Indigestion; °stomach diseased by meat. Pains, uneasiness in stomach, alternate with pains in limbs. °Gastric symptoms supersede the rheumatic.

Abdomen.—Stitches in right hypochondrium (Bry., Kali c.); in region of spleen (Bry., Kali c.); through abdomen, extending to spinal column. Distension of the abdomen.

Stool and Anus.—Burning pain in anus; after stool; in forenoon with pressure. Sensation of a plug in anus in afternoon when sitting. Fullness of hæmorrhoidal vessels. Diarrhœa; profuse; liquid; involuntary; of mucus and blood. Dysentery; stool consisting of *brown, frothy water* (*Ars., Rumex*), or bloody, with painful pressure, urging and tenesmus. Periodical dysentery every year. Constipation; stool scanty and lumpy, followed by burning and pressure in the anus.

Urinary Organs.—When urinating burning in bulbus urethræ; in glands of urethra; in fossa navicularis. Some time in passing urine. Frequent micturition, with burning after urinating. Scanty red urine, with pain across the back. Scanty urine, with copious whitish or mucous deposit.

Male Organs.—°Absence of sexual desire. °Chancres ulcerating deeply. °Stitches in prostate when walking; must stand still; prostatic fluid escapes at stool. °Gleet, with stringy or jelly-like profuse discharge.

Female Organs.—°Menses too early, with giddiness, nausea and headache. °Leucorrhœa, yellow, ropy (*Hydras.*); pain and weakness across the small of back, and dull, heavy pains in hypogastrium.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and accumulation of large quantities of mucus in the larynx (*Rumex,* Samb.), in the morning. Tickling in larynx causing hawking, coughing and clearing the throat; tickling extending into mouth and ears. *Rough, hoarse voice* (*Carb. v.*). "Stuffing" cough, with pain in the chest and expectoration of yellow or yellowish green tough matter. *Expectoration of very tough mucus* (*Phos.*), *so viscid that it drew in strings down to the feet.* °Cough hoarse, metallic; false membrane formed, difficult to detach (Brom., Iod.), with expectoration of stringy mucus; coughs up casts of elastic fibrinous nature; loud mucous rales; wheezing, rattling in sleep. Dry hacking cough; in the evening; with hoarseness; with stitches in the chest; dyspnœa; wheezing and panting; with tightness at bifurcation of bronchia; as if mucous membranes were

thickened. Stitches in sides of chest; in region of left nipple. Cough caused by tickling in larynx; by irritation in trachea; by tickling at bifurcation of bronchi. °Cough worse undressing; morning on waking; *after eating;* deep inspiration; °better after getting warm in bed; when exercising.

Back.—Pain in small of back, especially in the morning. Pain in coccyx while sitting.

Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in limbs.

Upper Limbs.—Bones of hands as if bruised, when pressed; ulcers on fingers, with caries. Psoriasis diffusa of hands, degenerating into impetigo.

Lower Limbs.—Pain in course of left sciatic nerve, from behind great trochanter to calf; pressure on nerve causes shooting along whole leg. Tearing in right tibia. Soreness in heels when walking. Ulcers on previously inflamed feet.

Generalities.—Great prostration (*Ars., Cinch., Phos.*). Pains in small spots, which can be covered by point of finger. Drawing, tearing pains fly rapidly from one place to another (Benz. ac., Led., *Puls.*); better on moving the affected parts. Bones feel bruised; caries (Asaf., Hep. s., Mez., Phos. ac.). Drawing in various parts; in sheaths of muscles; near bones, as if in periosteum; in neck, back and limbs; in morning on waking, better on rising. Weakness and discomfort; mornings. General sick feeling; afternoons. Indisposition, better in the open air, with nausea. Most symptoms aggravated in the morning. °Diphtheritic formations on mucous membranes. Plastic exudations of ropy, stringy mucus.

Skin.—Papular eruptions, especially on forearms. Ulceration deep, as if cut out with a punch; edges regular. Ulcers especially painful in cold weather.

Conditions.—Especially useful in fat, light-haired persons; fat, chubby children.

Compare.—Ars., Ant. crud., Brom., Hep. s., Iod., Kali iod., Lach., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Phytol., Puls., Sil., Spong.

Antidotes.—Ars., Lach., Puls.

THERAPEUTICS.

Kali bich. is an invaluable remedy in the treatment of catarrhal conditions of any part, especially when characterized by a discharge of tenacious stringy mucus. An excellent remedy in catarrhal conjunctivitis with symptoms already described, the inflammation being rather indolent in character. Small deep ulcers in cornea, with tendency to perforation. Subacute scrofulous inflammation of the cornea and iris. Acute iritis, later stages, especially syphilitic. Inflammation and ulceration of the middle ear, involving the tympanum, sharp, stitching pains shooting into the nape and neck; glands swollen. A most valuable remedy in nasal catarrh, either acute or chronic, with characteristic discharge; nose obstructed; heavy pressive pain at root of nose, or shooting pains from root of nose along frontal sinuses; ulceration; sometimes hard plugs form in nostrils, and when detached leave an eroded or ulcerated surface; dropping of mucus from the posterior nares (Hydr.). Equally valuable in catarrhal inflammation of the throat and fauces; accumulation of much thick, tenacious mucus, difficult to detach; posterior wall of pharynx dry, dark and livid. Ulcers in pharynx, small and deep, with fœtid cheesy exudation. Also inflammation of uvula and tonsils, finally ulcerating. Follicular pharyngitis. Follicular tonsilitis. Diphtheria, membrane tenacious, thick and yellow, like wash-leather. In all throat troubles a shooting pain from the throat to the ear is characteristic. Syphilitic ulceration of fauces, surrounding parts of a coppery-red color. Gastric catarrh, vomiting a thin glairy mucus. Dyspepsia; especially in drunkards; from malt liquors. Acid dyspepsia. Gastric symptoms supersede rheumatism. Gastric and rheumatic symptoms alternate. Round perforating ulcer of the stomach. Gastro-intestinal catarrh with stringy mucous discharges; sour or bilious vomiting. Duodenal catarrh, symptoms agreeing. Dysentery occurring periodically every year, in the spring or early summer; tongue dry, red and cracked; with characteristic stools and other symptoms already given. Urethritis with symptoms noted under "Urinary Organs." Nephritis. Venereal ulcers or chancres, deep, with offensive cheesy exudation. Leucorrhœa, yellow, ropy, can be drawn out in strings. Pruritus vulva. Kali bich. is especially useful in catarrhal affections of

the lower air passages. Subacute or chronic laryngeal catarrh, with hoarseness and profuse accumulation of tenacious mucus. A most valuable remedy in membranous croup, especially in the later stages; hoarse metallic cough, labored breathing, tenacious expectoration, causing gagging and efforts to vomit, little or no fever. Subacute or chronic bronchitis with cough and other symptoms already noted under their proper heads. Asthma dependent on bronchiectasis, with characteristic exudation. Asthma, worse from 3 to 4 A.M., liable to recur in winter weather, or in chilly weather during summer. Neuralgia of the coccyx, worse when sitting. Sciatica, left side. Syphilitic periostitis. Syphilitic ulceration of the tongue. Apthæ. The ulceration of Kali bich. is very characteristic, being deep as if cut out with a punch, edges regular (superficial and widespread, Merc.). Has been found useful in lupus. Papular eruptions. Measles with characteristic catarrhal symptoms of eyes and respiratory organs already mentioned. Sometimes useful in rheumatism, especially of fingers and wrists, occurring in cool weather during spring or summer. Ailments from vapors of Arsenic; from Merc., especially the Iodide of Mercury.

KALI BROMATUM.

Common name.—Bromide of Potash. *Preparation.*—One part of Bromide of Potash is dissolved in ninety-nine parts of distilled water to make the 2x dilution. Dilute alcohol is used for the 3x and alcohol for subsequent dilutions. Triturations are also used.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The physiological action of this drug is not fully determined, yet it is quite probable that its chief action is upon the nervous system, affecting most prominently those portions of the spinal cord which receive and transmit reflex impulses, causing diminished reflex excitability of the nerve centers. It next acts upon the peripheral ends of the efferent nerves, causing paralysis and finally affects the cerebrum, causing

dilated pupils, intoxication, weakness of mind, hallucinations, etc. The heart is directly paralyzed under its influence, while through spasms of the vaso-motor system it causes contraction of the blood vessels, followed by dilitation. It thus causes primarily a depressed circulation in the cranium and throughout the body, lessening the blood supply, and thus causing, in connection with the action upon the nervous system, functional paralysis of nearly all the organs and tissues of the body. The subsequent dilatation gives rise secondarily to congestion, exciting the depressed nerve centers to a morbidly increased action, both sensory and motor, giving rise to hyperæsthesia and convulsions, thus, according to Dr. Hale, becoming "homœopathic to all the morbid conditions and symptoms in which it has been found useful by the allopathic school." Upon the skin the action is quite characteristic. Aside from the peripheral anæsthesia before mentioned, it causes acne-like eruptions, especially upon the face, neck and shoulders, small boils, papules, pustules, and corroding ulcers.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—°Night terrors in children with shrieks in sleep, trembling, etc. °Delirium, with delusions; thinks he is pursued, will be poisoned (Hyos.); is selected for Divine vengeance; that her child is dead, etc.; fits of uncontrollable weeping. °Delirium tremens; flushed face; horrid illusions (Bell.). Melancholia, with delusions. Inability to express one's self. Memory impaired; single words are forgotten or syllables are dropped; amnesic aphasia. Writing almost unintelligible from omission of words or parts of words; words repeated or misplaced.

Head.—°Brain irritated, face flushed, pupils dilated, eyes sunken; rolls head; awakes now and then, screaming; extremities cold; cholera infantum. °Active congestion; inflammation before effusion has occurred (Acon., Bell.).

Eyes.—Vision dim; pupils dilated; squinting (*Hyos.*). Gaze fixed; eyes sunken; lusterless.

Face.—Face pale, but otherwise appeared as one drunk, with hallucinations, etc.

Mouth.—Tongue red, dry, enlarged; red, later dry and brown;

white, involving edges as well as dorsum. Difficult speech; action of tongue disordered (Gels.); stammering. Breath fœtid, with white tongue.

Throat.—Anæsthesia of mouth, throat and pharynx; °chronic alcoholism.

Stomach.—Thirst intense, with dry mouth. Sick and giddy; repeated retching and vomiting.

Stool.—Discharges watery; °cholera infantum, especially with cerebral irritation and collapse. Flatulent colic °in children and hysterical women (*Asaf.*).

Urinary Organs.—Diabetes, urine loaded with sugar. Urine copious, pale, watery. Profuse, with abundance of phosphates. °Dribbling of urine at beginning of stool. °Incontinence of urine. Thin, yellowish urine.

Male Organs.—Desire lessened even to impotence (Agn.). °Seminal emissions, with depressed spirits, dull thought, backache, staggering gait; great weakness (Phos. ac.).

Female Organs.—°Painful flushings and congestion to head during climaxis (Sang.). °Ovarian neuralgia from ungratified sexual desire; nervous unrest (Cimic.). °Pruritus of vulva from ovarian or uterine irritation (Calad.). °Subinvolution and fibroids have been cured.

Respiratory Organs.—Paroxysmal, dry cough, at intervals of two or three hours; difficult respiration; followed by vomiting of mucus or of food; worse at night and when lying down; like whooping cough.

Heart and Pulse.—Heart lacks energy; sounds even distant and feeble; slow, fluttering. Pulse accelerated, later becomes slower; slow, small, weak.

Generalities.—Nervous, busy, must occupy one's self; often in nervous women. Incoördination of muscles; nervous weakness; even paralysis of motion and numbness. Unsteady gait, reeling as if drunk, with rolling and staggering; as one walks with locomotor ataxia (Alum.). Weakness of extensors of legs and feet. Temperature lowered, with coldness of extremities; hands and wrists icy-cold and wet; cerebral irritation, °in cholera infantum.

Sleep.—Sleeplessness, °especially in anæmic patients, or nervous persons who are exhausted but irritated (Coff. c.).

Skin.—Acne of face, shoulders and chest in young, fleshy people

of gross habits (Carb. an.). Large, indolent, painful pustules; boils (Hep. s.).

Conditions.—Especially adapted to large fleshy people, particularly children.

Compare.—Acon., Ambra gris., Bell., Camph., Gels., Hyos., Nux v., Zinc.

THERAPEUTICS.

The clinical range of Kali brom. has already been pretty well outlined in the foregoing symptoms, which need not be repeated. It may be indicated in acute mania; melancholia; brain fag, with numb feeling in head, as if he would lose his reason; cerebral irritation; cerebral anæmia; congestive headaches; migraine; delirium tremens; puerperal mania; insomnia; epileptiform convulsions (only palliative in true epilepsy), nervous excitement; irritation and congestion of cerebral meninges; ataxia; anæsthesia, especially of throat from alcoholism; paralysis; tetanus; spermatorrhœa, impotence and other troubles, especially mental from sexual excesses; hypertrophied organs, including fibroids and subinvolution; ovarian and par-ovarian cysts; dyspepsia of drunkards; hiccough; cholera infantum; diabetes; paralysis of sphincters; pruritus; nymphomania; reflex cough in pregnant women; ovarian neuralgia, whooping cough; spasmodic croup recurring every night; acne; pustular eruptions; ulcerations.

KALI CARBONICUM.

Synonym.—Potassium Carbonate. *Common name.*—Carbonate of Potash. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the respiratory mucous membrane, the digestive tract, and upon the ovario-uterine system. The condition produced is one of excessive irritation, giving rise to a condition bordering on inflammation, yet hardly reaching that point. The membranes, under its influence, become extremely dry, and as a result we have sharp stitching pains, which is its great characteristic.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Very easily frightened (Nitr. ac.). Irascible, passionate humor (*Bry., Cham., Nux v.*). Anxiety with fear (Acon., Gels., Op.); about her disease. Peevish and irritable (Bry., *Cham.*, Cina, Hep. s.).

Head.—Vertigo when rapidly turning the head or body (Coni.). Constant sensation of something loose in the head, turning and twisting towards forehead. Pressive headache. Headache mornings on waking (Natr. mur., Nux v.); from walking in the open air. Pressure and drawing tearing in the forehead, extending into the eyes and root of the nose. One-sided headache; paroxysmal, in evening, with nausea. Stitches in the temples; worse stooping, moving head, eyes or jaw; better raising the head, and from heat. °Headache and vertigo from motion of a carriage (Coccul.). Dryness and falling out of the hair (Lach., *Nitr. ac., Sep.*, Phos.).

Eyes.—Burning and stitches in the eyes; smarting. *Swelling between the eyebrows and lids, like a sack* (upper lid, Apis). Lids swollen and inflamed; agglutinated, especially mornings (*Lyc., Merc., Puls., Sulph.*). Tearing in right orbit and eye at night. Pain in the eyes while reading (*Ruta*). Soreness of external canthus, with burning pain. Photophobia, lachrymation (Acon., Bell., *Merc., Sulph.*). Weakness of vision; fog before the eyes (Bell., Cycl., *Merc.*, Puls., *Sulph.*). Bright spots and sparks before the eyes (Bell., *Cycl., Merc., Phos., Sulph.*).

Ears.—Stitches in the ear (Coni., Graph., Nitr. ac.); tickling, itching. Inflammation and swelling of the parotids (Merc. bin.). Roaring, whizzing, cracking noises in the ear (Borax, Cinch., Graph.).

Nose.—Nose swollen and red (Bell., Nitr. ac., Rhus tox.); nostrils sore and scurfy (Merc., Nitr. ac., Kali bi., Sep.). Stoppage of the nose; dry coryza. Frequent bleeding of the nose (Acon., Bell., Bry.) mornings. Fluent coryza. Burning. Blowing offensive matter from the nose. Ulcerative pain in right nostril.

Face.—Pale, sickly color of the face; face bloated (Ars.). Haggard exhausted look. Lifeless expression. Tearing stitches in the cheek. Scurf on the upper lip.

Mouth.—*Toothache only when eating;* throbbing; worse

when touched by anything cold or warm. Tearing lancinating toothache, with pain in facial bones. Much saliva constantly in the mouth. Burning and soreness on tip of tongue (Calc. c., Carb. v.). Mouth and tongue covered with painful, burning vesicles (Lyc., Mur. ac., Natr. mur.). Offensive odor from the mouth every morning, like old cheese. Dryness in the mouth in the evening, without thirst. Foul, slimy taste in the mouth (Arn., Merc., Nux v.).

Throat.—*Much tenacious mucus in back part of throat* (Hydras, Kali bi.); *mornings; which can neither be completely swallowed nor hawked up. Sticking pain in the pharynx, as if there were a fish bone in it* (*Hep. s.*), on becoming cold. Scraping, dryness and roughness in throat. Crawling in the throat, causing hemming and coughing. *Difficult swallowing;* the food descends the œsophagus very slowly, with gagging and vomiting. Swelling of the cervical glands.

Stomach.—Sour eructations (Alum., *Carb. v., Nux v.,* Phos., *Sulph.*); regurgitation of food and water. Eructations; in morning; of water after midnight. *Nausea* after a meal; on *every inward emotion;* °during pregnancy (Nux m., Puls., Sep.); with faintness. Vomiting of food and acids. *A constant feeling as if the stomach were full of water.* Pit of stomach swollen, tense, *sensitive to the touch* (Hyos., Natr. carb.); violent throbbing; cutting (*Bell.*). Heavy pressure in the stomach after eating (*Bry., Nux v., Puls.*). Burning acidity rising from stomach, with spasmodic constriction.

Abdomen.—Heat and burning pain, or stitches, in hepatic region (Acon., Ars., *Bry.,* Cinch., Merc., Nux v., Sep.); sore pain on touch. Pain in liver when walking, changing to heaviness; drawing soreness. Violent cutting pains all over the abdomen as if everything would be torn to pieces. *Fullness, heat and great distension in the abdomen immediately after eating a little* (Cinch., *Lyc., Nux v.*). Feeling of coldness, as if a cold fluid passed through the intestines; during menses. Stitches in the lower abdomen. Heaviness and tension in abdomen; when sitting and walking. Discharge of much flatulence; increased flatulence.

Stool and Anus.—Burning or biting, sore sensation in and around anus after stool. Large painful hæmorrhoids (Mur. ac.), with stitches and burning; protrude during stool; much bleeding. In the anus, stitches; cutting; soreness; itching (Sulph.); burning. Burning and griping in rectum. Ineffectual urging to stool (Amm. mur., Coni., Nux v.); rectum feels too weak to expel it. Stool insufficient, soft, bloody; like sheep's dung (*Alum., Plumb.*, Op., Sep.); only with much exertion. Constipation during menstruation.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent urination, *especially at night* (Ambr., Coni., Digit., Phos. ac.), with much pressure and scanty emission; has to wait long for the urine to pass. Burning in the urethra while urinating, urine flows slowly. Discharge of a few drops after urinating; urine fiery, hot, scanty; pale greenish; turbid.

Male Organs.—Sexual desire excessive or deficient. Great weakness after pollutions or coitions (Agar., Calc. c., Cinch., Phos. ac., Staph.).

Female Organs.—Menses too arly, too profuse, and long lasting (*Bell.*, Calc. c., *Nux v.*, Phos., *Sabin.*). °Suppression of the menses, with dropsical effusion. Great soreness about the genitals before, during and after menstruation. *During menses cutting in abdomen; aching and pressure in small of back* (Cimic., *Puls.*) as if everything would press out of the genitals; *itching, nettle rash* (Dulc.); constipation. °Yellow corrosive leucorrhœa (Ars.); backache. Tearing stitches in the mammæ (Bry.).

Respiratory Organs.—Easy choking when eating. Shortness of breath in the morning. Arrest of breath awakens at night. Complete hoarseness and loss of voice (*Carb. v., Caust.*, Hep. s., Phos.). Raw pain in larynx on coughing. *Cough worse from 3 to 4 A.M.* (Amm. carb., Dros.). Cough evening after lying down; paroxysmal from tickling in the throat; spasmodic, with gagging and vomiting; suffocative dryness of the larynx. Dry cough from tickling in the troat. Dry cough, waking at night, with acute pain in chest on coughing, little cough during the day. °Purulent expectoration with the cough (Cinch., Dulc., Lyc., Phos., *Sil.*). Expectorations of small round lumps from the throat. Weakness of the chest from rapid walking; also

tightness and oppression. Tension across the chest on expiration, while walking. *Cutting pain in the chest in the evening, after lying down; extending into left hypochondrium. Stitches in the chest on inspiration* (Bad., *Bry., Phos.*). Sore pain in chest from talking, breathing, lifting (Rhus tox.). Pressure in the chest.

Heart.—Frequent and violent palpitation (Acon., *Ars., Spig., Sulph.*); on least exertion. Intermission of the beats of the heart (Digit., *Natr. mur.*).

Neck and Back.—Stiffness of the nape of the neck (Ign., Lach., Rhus tox.); in morning in bed. Swelling of glands. °Backache while walking; feels as if she must give up and lie down; after confinement, abortion, metrorrhagia, etc. Backache as if bruised or broken (*Bell.*, Natr. mur., Nux v.) during rest. Stitches and tearing in right scapula on breathing, mornings. Stitches and pain in region of kidneys. Drawing pain in small of back. Hard pressure in small of back. Tearing in lumbar muscles, impeding respiration.

Limbs.—Uneasiness in limbs, in evenings, in bed. Heaviness of the limbs; scarcely able to lift the feet. Extremities inclined to fall asleep. Stitches in joints and tendons. Drawing, tearing pains in limbs. Limbs pain when he rests them upon any object.

Upper Limbs.—Weakness and loss of power in both arms. Tearing in the left shoulder joint. Swelling of the axillary glands. Drawing, tearing in both elbows. Pulsative pain in left upper arm by pauses. Hands and fingers go to sleep. Tearing between thumb and index finger. Perspiration in axillæ.

Lower Limbs.—Falling asleep and numbness. Tearing in and on nates not far from hip-joint; also suppurative pain, from sitting and in thighs. Paralytic drawing pains in thigh. Uneasiness of legs in the evening. Cramp in right thigh and calf at night. Jerking in the muscles of thighs. Tearing pain in knees, and over the leg and feet. Tearing on inside of foot and on sole; in toes. Heaviness of feet, walking is irksome. Tips of toes very painful on walking.

Generalities.—Frequent exhaustion and weariness. Sensitiveness on touch and motion. *Very much inclined to take*

cold (Calc. c., Natr. mur., Phos., *Sil.*); *symptoms of taking cold from every draught of air.* Rheumatic pains in back, chest, shoulders and arms, worse on moving them. Twitching of the muscles (Agar., Ign., Iodi., *Stram.*). *Sticking, stitching pains* (*Bry.*). Night sweats (*Cinch.*, Iodi., *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*, Sil.). Anæmia, with great debility; skin watery, milky white; muscles weakened, especially the heart; hence weak pulse is a general characteristic. *Dread of open air;* aggravation of symptoms in open air. Hectic fever. Feeling of emptiness in whole body, as if it were hollow. Bruised pain in all muscles. Heavines and weariness; in the morning on waking. Weary and faint as soon as he moves a little. *Pains recur at 2 or 3 A.M.; also aggravation of cough at that hour.* Burning at various places under the skin.

Sleep.—Drowsiness and yawning (*Nux m.*). Attacks of sleepiness while eating; after eating (Nux v.). Restless sleep; anxious dreams; talking in sleep; starting. *Wakes in the morning about 1 or 2 o'clock, and cannot sleep again.*

Conditions.—Especially suited for old people, and for fat people with lax fibre; dark hair; after loss of fluids or vitality, especially in anæmic persons.

Compare.—Ars., Acon., Bell., Bry., Carb. v., Cham., Cinch., Coni., Gels., Kali bi., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Phos., Puls., Rhus tox., Sep., Stram., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Camph., Coff. c., *Nitr. sp. d.*

THERAPEUTICS.

Kali carb., like all the Potash salts, enfeebles the system and produces anæmia; hence it is often the remedy in anæmia with general debility, especially after sexual excesses, protracted diseases, parturition and abortion (Cinch.), if the general symptoms of the drug before mentioned are present; skin milky-white; muscles weakened, especially the heart, hence weak pulse; backache; vertigo; roaring in ears; excess of urates in urine, showing great waste of tissue, very sensitive to cold air; worse early in the morning; tendency to cough and stitching pains. A valuable remedy in catarrhal conditions, especially when characterized by dryness of the membranes, scanty tenacious expectoration and stitching pains. Muscular

asthenopia. Catarrhal and other affections of the eyes with symptoms already enumerated. Chronic inflammation of middle ear, with stitching pains. Chronic nasal catarrh, nose dry and obstructed, better in open air, worse in warm room. Stitching toothache, especially when eating, or when tooth is touched by anything cold or warm. Pharyngeal catarrh (see throat symptoms). Gastralgia. Gastric catarrh. Dyspepsia. Gastric disorders from drinking ice-water. Chronic hepatitis. Flatulent indigestion. Hæmorrhoids. Chronic diarrhœa. Constipation. Loss of power in bladder, almost paralysis, urine passes slowly and requires great exertion and pressure. Nephritis. Has been found useful in amenorrhœa, dysmenorrhœa and menorrhagia, with presence of the characteristic conditions of the drug. Threatening abortion with sharp, cutting pains. Puerperal metritis, sharp cutting pains. Kali carb. is invaluable in the treatment of catarrhal conditions of the lower air passages and pulmonary affections in general where the characteristic symptoms of the drug are present, as is frequently the case. With all these conditions there is associated sharp, stitching pains in the chest and cough, worse from 3 to 4 A.M., if the drug is well indicated. Cough usually dry with scanty expectoration. Chronic laryngeal catarrh. Asthma. Bronchitis. Capillary bronchitis. Pneumonia. Chronic pneumonia of apex, with tendency to tuberculosis, hacking cough; short breath; weakness of chest; stitching pains; sensitive to cold air; dropsical swelling under the eyebrows; scanty, tenacious expectoration, difficult to dislodge, slips back into pharynx; often invaluable in tuberculosis, with purulent expectoration and other symptoms just described. Whooping cough, paroxysms at 3 or 4 A.M., stitching pains, dry, hacking cough, etc. Hydrothorax. Anasarca and ascites, especially in old people. Muscular rheumatism. Especially useful in lumbago (see symptoms of "Back"). Sciatica, with lancinating tearing pains. Hip disease, with violent stitching pains and other Kali symptoms. Endocarditis and pericarditis where stitching pains are the chief characteristic, especially late in the disease. Erysipelas from wounds; in old people; with swelling under eyebrows, etc. Sometimes indicated in paralytic condition. Spinal irritation, with backache, better when lying down; reflex from uterine disturbances.

KALI CHLORICUM.

Synonym.—Potassium Chlorate.* *Common name.*—Chlorate of Potash. *Preparation.*—A solution of one part to ninety-nine of distilled water corresponds to the .2x dilution. The .3x dilution is prepared with dilute alcohol. Subsequent dilutions with alcohol. Triturations are also employed.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts as a violent irritant upon the mucous membranes, especially of the gastro-intestinal tract, where it causes acute ulcerative stomatitis, the whole mucous surface becoming red and tumid, while in the cheeks, lips, etc., it produces numerous gray-based ulcers. It also acts upon the salivary glands, causing a profuse secretion of acrid saliva. It may also cause ulceration of the stomach and bowels, and dysentery with gangrenous tendencies, and accompanied with profound prostration. It also acts upon the kidneys, causing at first diuresis and afterwards suppression of urine and violent nephritis. Like all the Potash salts, though in a greater degree, it depresses the heart's action even to paralysis, and rapidly diminishes the bodily temperature.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Alternate states of cheerfulness and ill-humor.

Head.—Confusion in head and vertigo. Tension in forehead with sneezing and coryza. °Crusta lactea, sore or scalded head of children.

Eyes.—Luminous appearance before eyes when coughing or sneezing. Congestion to the eyes, they feel irritated; redness in evening with pain. °Conjunctivitis and Keratitis (scrofulous) with a formation of phlyctenulæ, but only superficial.

Nose.—Violent coryza, sneezing and profuse secretion of mucus. Bleeding of nose; at night; from right nostril.

*Also includes symptoms, especially clinical, of Kali muriaticum or Chloride of potassium, the action being very similar. They are so included by Hering (see *Guiding Symptoms*, Vol. VI, p. 444), and by Schussler in his tissue remedies, and are at least sufficiently similar for clinical purposes.

Face.—Pale, bluish. Livid. Suffering expression. Tensive drawing in left cheek near orbital margin. °Lightning-like neuralgic pains in face, left side, worse from talking, eating or slightest touch, followed by numbness.

Mouth.—Symmetrical ulcers on sides of tongue. *Ulcerative and folliculur stomatitis, mucous surfaces red and tumid, and gray-based ulcers in cheeks, lips, etc.* Salivation; acrid.

Throat.—Scraping. Rawness. Dryness. Swallowing difficult. Catarrh of mucous membranes of fauces, tonsils and pharynx, with white exudation. *Croupous diphtheritic exudations.* Submaxillary glands swollen, throat red and œdematous.

Stomach.—Nausea and vomiting. Acute gastritis. Gastralgia. Cutting pains in stomach.

Stool.—Diarrhœa. Dysentery; much blood passing with the slime. Hard stool, at last mixed with mucus and blood.

Urinary Organs.—Nephritis. Frequent urging. Could only pass a few drops of bloody urine. Hæmaturia. Urine scanty, black and albuminous. °Albuminuria during gestation.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness. Irritation to cough in larynx. Violent cough with catarrh. Tightness and constriction of chest; as from sulphur fumes.

Heart.—Præcordial anxiety. Perceptible but not accelerated beating of heart, with coldness in cardiac region. Palpitation, with constriction of the chest. Pulse: rapid; compressible; slow, small, weak; diminished in fullness and force.

Skin.—Cyanosis, worse on lips and extremities. Pustules. Pimples. Vesicles, with itching.

Compare.—Bell., Borax, Calc. c., Canth., Hydras., Merc. iod., Nitr. ac., Phytol.

THERAPEUTICS.

Kali chlor. is especially useful in apthæ and stomatitis; ulcerative, mercurial or scrofulous; follicular; gangrenous; in children or nursing women; fœtor oris; salivation. Extremely useful in gangrene of the mouth in children, both internally and locally. Follicular ulceration of the mouth and tongue; fol-

licular pharyngitis; and has been used successfully, both internally and as a gargle, in the treatment of true diphtheria; but according to Allen, on account of its action upon the kidneys, Kali chlor. is a "dangerous drug in diphtheria, and cases have been killed by its unwise administration." Epithelioma of the mouth and face. Scorbutis, especially after Mercury; offensive smell. Conjunctivitis and Keratitis. Gastritis. Dysentery with cutting as from knives; frequent stools; tenesmus; evacuations of only a little clear blood; great prostration. Chordee. Catarrhal conditions in general. Eczema. Vesicular and pustular eruptions.

KALI IODATUM.

Synonym.—Kali Hyriodicum. *Common name.*—Iodide of Potash. *Preparation.*—A solution of one part to ninety-nine of distilled water corresponds to the .2x dilution. The .3x dilution is prepared with dilute alchol. Subsequent dilutions with alcohol. Also triturations.,

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the mucous tissues and the glands, its action closely resembling that of Mercury, and involving the same character of disorganization of fluids and destruction of tissues. The action upon the lymphatic and glandular system is also very similar to that of Iodine, producing hypertrophy and loss of function. It causes catarrhal inflammation, with free secretion, little fever. Also causes salivation, diuresis and nephritis in a manner resembling Iodine. It produces thickening of the periosteum, and for this reason is often beneficial in syphilitic nodes.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Sadness and anxiety (Ign., Natr. mur., Puls.).

Head.—Pain in the upper part of the head, as if it would be forced asunder (Bry., Cinch., Natr. mur., Sep., Sil.); with external heat in vertex. Stitches in forehead on stooping. Tearing in right side of forehead in evening, better from pressure. Aching in sinuses and right ethmoid cells. Pain

in sides of head, as if screwed in (Merc., Nitr. ac.). Tearing or jerking stitches above the left eye. The scalp feels as if ulcerated when scratching (Merc.).

Eyes.—Sunken eyes, surrounded by blue rings (Cinch.). Injection and tumefaction of the conjunctiva (*Arg. nit.*). Chemosis. Burning in eyes; they secrete a purulent mucus. Œdema of the eyelids (*Apis,* Kali c., Rhus tox.). Vision dim and foggy (Kali c., Lach., *Merc., Puls.*). °Iritis syphilitica after abuse of Mercury; aqueous, cloudy; ciliary injection bright, angry-looking; pains worse at night. °Iridochoroiditis, especially syphilitic. °Pustules on cornea; no photophobia, pain or redness.

Nose.—Acute coryza; loss of smell; great redness of mucous membrane of eyes, nose, throat and palate, with profuse lachrymation (*Cepa, Euphr.*); with frequent irritation to cough, and swelling of upper lids. Violent sneezing, and running of acrid water from nose (Cepa, Merc. cor.); of clear water. *Accumulation of very tenacious mucus in nostrils* (Kali bi.). *Discharge from the nose of greenish-black or yellow matter, of a foul, sickening smell; of decomposed greenish-red blood. Sensation of fullness and tightness at root of nose* (Acon., Kali bi.). *Throbbing and burning pains in nasal and frontal bones, with swelling.* Gnawing sensation in nasal bones, with lancinating, boring pains extended to forehead.

Face.—Face pale, colorless. °Swelling of face and tongue, especially after Mercury.

Mouth.—Burning of tip of tongue (Calc. c., Carb. an., Kali c.); vesicles on tip of tongue (*Natr. mur.*). Dryness of the mouth (Ars., *Bry., Nux m., Puls.*). Swelling of the gums, especially around the decayed teeth. Very offensive odor from the mouth (Arn., Hep. s., Iod., *Nitr. ac.*). Copious salivation (*Iod., Iris, Nitr. ac.*). Swelling and suppuration of submaxillary glands (Hep. s., Sil.).

Throat.—Itching and dryness of throat; with catarrhal symptoms. Sensitive swelling of thyroid gland. Swallowing painful and difficult, with redness and swelling of soft palate and tonsils. Uvula swollen and elongated; mucous membranes œdematous.

Stomach.—Excessive thirst (Acon., Ars., Bry., Bell.). Nausea

and vomiting (Ipec., Ant. tart., Lob.). Violent vomiting, with excessive accumulation of saliva.

Abdomen.—Sudden painful bloating of the abdomen, as if it would burst, disappearing after emission of flatus (*Carb. v.*).

Stool.—Scanty, hard, difficult. °Light-green and yellow watery stools.

Male Organs.—°Extensive swelling and inflammation of the penis.

Female Organs.—Frequent urging to urinate when the menses appear. Thin, watery, acrid leucorrhœa. Atrophy of the mammæ (*Iod.*).

Respiratory Organs.—°*Raw pain in larynx as from granulations.* Dry cough; mornings; evenings; with soreness of larynx. Short hacking cough from rawness in throat. Respiration difficult; on waking, in night, with loss of voice. Dyspnœa on ascending stairs, with pain in region of heart. Short breath. Oppression. Uneasiness. Pain as if cut to pieces in the evening. Pain in left chest as if sore externally, worse on touch. Deep hollow cough, with whitish and *greenish* expectoration, and tearing pain starting from ensiform cartilage. Stitches through the sternum to the back, or deep in the chest (Kali c.), while walking. °Phthisis pituitosa, with purulent sputum; exhausting night sweats and loose stools. °Œdema pulmonum, with pneumonia; or secondary to Morbus Brightii; sputum like soapsuds, green.

Heart.—Palpitation worse while walking; cervical glands swollen.

Neck and Back.—Pain in small of back as if screwed in a vise; after moving.

Limbs.—Tearing, darting, or gnawing pains; periosteum involved; worse at night; °after Mercury or syphilis; °rheumatism or gout.

Skin.—Itching herpes on face. Small boils or pustules, worse on face, shoulders, back and chest.

Generalities.—Great general debility. Emaciation. Subsultus tendinum, or contraction of muscles and tendons. (Hyos., *Stram.*). Enlarged or atrophied glands (Calc. c., Graph., Hep. s.). Œdematous infiltration of tissues (Apis, Apoc., Ars.). Swelling of bones (Asaf., Hep. s.).

Sleep.—Restless sleep; sleeplessness.
Aggravation.—*At night;* in cold air; at rest; better from motion.
Conditions.—After abuse of Mercury.
Compare.—Aur., Euph., Kali bi., Hep. s., Iodi., Merc., Mez.
Antidote.—Hep. s.
Kali Iodatum Antidote.—Mercury.

THERAPEUTICS.

This drug is chiefly used in mercurial, syphilitic and scrofulous diseases. It is homœopathic to some conditions arising from the syphilitic poison, but its indiscriminate use in massive doses for secondary syphilis is not homœopathic. It is especially useful in secondary syphilis after the abuse of Mercury, or when combined with scrofula. It is said to be the best known antidote for all the bad effects of Mercury, though doubtless Nitric acid is equally valuable. Buboes. Chancres with edges, thin, corrosive, or curdy pus; deep eating ulcers; worse at night. Affections of glands; of bones. Chronic rheumatism; synovitis; roseola; rupia; purpura hæmorrhagica. Sciatica, worse at night. Syphilitic eye inflammations, iritis; choroiditis, etc. A valuable remedy in catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract. Nasal catarrh, involving the frontal sinuses and ethmoid cells, with symptoms already given. Violent acrid coryza. Ulceration of nostrils. Syphilitic ozœna. Violent epistaxis after Mercury. Often valuable in hay fever. Asthma, especially in young people, with rheumatic symptoms about chest. Catarrh of the larynx, with raw, sore pain as if granulated. Pneumonia, especially chronic and with pleuritic exudations. Phthisis. Œdema pulmonum. Hydrothorax. Bright's disease; granulated kidney. Nephritis.

KALI NITRICUM.

Synonym.—Potassium Nitrate. *Common names.*—Saltpetre. Nitrum. Nitre. *Preparation.*—The .1x and .2x dilutions are made with distilled water, the .3x with dilute alcohol, and subsequent dilutions with alcohol. Also triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Kali Nitricum acts directly upon the spinal system, paralyzing the spinal cord and the heart, arresting the action of the latter in its diastole. It also produces an antiplastic and spoliative effect upon the blood. It acts upon the kidneys, and upon the respiratory and alimentary mucous tracts as a decided irritant, in the former producing excessive action, diuresis, the solid constituents being also increased, and in the latter irritation, leading to congestion and inflammation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Difficult thinking in the morning. Anxiety; ennui, melancholia, weeping mood (Natr. mur., Nux m., *Ign.*, *Puls.*)

Head.—Confusion of the head; vertigo. Dullness, stupefaction and heaviness of the head. Violent pressive headache, especially in forehead. Constrictive pain in back of head; parts feel as if stiff; forcing to bend head backward; better after tying up the hair. Hot spots on the head. Headache on vertex, like pulling of the hairs. Sensitiveness of the scalp to touch (Carb. v., Cinch., Merc., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac.). Small, scurfy spots on head; itching.

Eyes.—Transient blindness. Rings of varigated colors before the eyes. Burning in eyes, lachrymation, and aversion to light, especially in morning; after washing in cold water.

Ears.—Deafness; rushing, ringing and roaring in the ears (Cinch., Merc., Sil., Sulph.). Stitches in ear worse at night, and when lying on the affected side. Tensive pain behind the ear.

Nose.—Loss of smell, with coryza; sneezing; mucus passes through posterior nares into fauces. Sore pain in upper part of right nostril. Nosebleed; dryness and stoppage of nose. Nostril swollen and painful to pressure. Bones of nose sore to touch. Swollen feeling in right nostril.

Face.—Pale, sickly expression; sunken; nose cold (Ars., Camph., Verat. alb.). Acute tearing pains in cheeks (*Cinch., Chin. s., Spig.*).

Mouth.—Gums red, swollen; bleed easily (Merc., Nitr. ac.). Throbbing, tearing toothache; worse from cold things

(Ant. crud., Calc. c., Staph.). Disagreeable, disgusting taste. Sour taste in throat, in morning, on rising. Dryness of mouth and tongue (*Ars., Bry., Nux m.*). Tongue burns at tip, as if cut; burning pimples. Tongue coated with white mucus. Offensive odor from the mouth (*Ars.*, Hep. s., Merc., Iodi., *Nitr. ac.*).

Throat.—Burning in throat; cutting pains, with impeded deglutition. Hawking of sweetish, tough mucus from throat. Rawness and scraping in throat (Amm. carb., Caust.). Sore throat; uvula and tonsils red (Bell.).

Stomach.—Violent hunger, or loss of appetite. Violent thirst °Cannot drink for want of breath, drinks in sips. Nausea; qualmishness; violent vomiting of mucus, with blood. *Faint-like weakness at pit of stomach* (*Cimic., Ign., Petrol., Puls.*). Cold feeling or burning in stomach; inflammation. Sharp, sticking pains; hinder breathing. Pressure and gnawing in pit of stomach.

Abdomen.—Violent colic, worse on right side; griping and cutting about the umbilicus (*Coloc.*). Abdomen distended with much rumbling (*Carb. v., Cinch., Lyc., Sulph.*); emission of offensive flatus.

Stool.—Watery, thin, fæcal; soft with colic. Bloody; with tenesmus. Stool containing membranous portions of intestines mixed with blood. With great pressure. °Diarrhœa from eating veal. Constipation.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent urination, and discharge of much pale urine, with reddish clouds. Mucous sediment, salts increased; sp. gr. 1030-1040. Dysuria; frequent desire, with burning, only a few drops at first; °after irritating medicines; °gonorrhœal extensions.

Male Organs.—Violent erections, with increased desire.

Female Organs.—Menses suppressed; too early and profuse. Menstrual blood black as ink (*Croc., Cycl., Sabin.*); pains in abdomen, small of back and thighs (*Cimic., Puls.*).

Respiratory Organs.—Aphonia; roughness and scraping in larynx with hoarseness. °*Cannot drink for want of breath; has to take drink in little sips;* little children take hold of the cup with both hands, and take greedily one sip after another. Constriction of lungs in morning in bed. Burning in forepart of chest. Burning in morning ex-

tending into throat, expectoration is loosened. °Paroxysms of difficult and rapid breathing, evening and night; less in morning; oppressed breathing on ascending stairs (*Ars.*, Ascl., Calc. c., Merc.). °Asthma; cannot lie in horizontal position; violent gasping and suffocation (*Ars.*, Ipec., Samb.). Cough; awakens at 3 A.M. with violent, stupefying headache; in open air; worse ascending, or when holding breath; with cutting and stitches in chest; expectoration of coagulated blood; after hawking mucus. Dull tightness and constriction of chest, as if lung were constricted from back. Stitches on drawing long breath, or coughing (Bry.). Congestion to chest. Heaviness and tightness of chest, like a great load, pressing thorax together; dyspnœa to suffocation; the latter out of proportion to the slight congestion or hepatization. °Suppuration of lungs, with profuse (colliquative) sweat (*Hep. s.*, *Phos.*).

Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation on rising or moving about quickly, with heat of face and oppression of chest. Violent audible palpitation (*Spig.*), with dyspnœa and great anxiety; has to sit up in bed (*Acon.*). Pulse usually full, hard, accelerated; slow, mornings, weak and thready.

Neck and Back.—Stiffness and paralyzed feeling in neck and back. Small of back feels bruised. Pressure and burning in back, relieved by motion. Drawing pain in region of kidneys.

Limbs.—Trembling, lameness and paralytic feelings in limbs. Rheumatic pains; stitching pains at night. Parts feel as if made of wood. Paralysis of limbs; debility of limbs.

Generalities.—Twitching and trembling of muscles over whole body. Great exhaustion and debility; tremulous weakness. Sensation as if parts, or whole of body were of wood. Formication; constrictive feeling in many parts. Hæmorrhages of bright-red blood (Acon., Erig., *Ham.*, Ipec., *Sec.*). Sudden swelling of body, neck, thighs.

Skin.—Itching pimples; small pustules. Pricking like needles, then burning. Burning vesicles filled with yellow serum; on scratching they burst.

Sleep.—Yawning and drowsiness. Restless sleep at night; sleepless after midnight; nightmare.

Fever.—Chill and coldness in afternoon and evening; increased from motion; passing off when lying. Chill, with subsequent sweat; no intervening heat. Coldness and shivering, with thirst. Heat at night, without thirst, and without subsequent sweat. Debilitating sweat from least exertion (Calc. c., Chin. sulph., Hep. s., *Merc., Phos.,* Sulph.). Profuse, cold, clammy night sweats (*Ars., Phos., Merc.*).

Compare.—Acon., Ars., Canth., Tereb.

Antidotes.—Nitr. sp. d. Camph. increases the pains. Nitr. relieves strangury after abuse of Canth., turpentine and the abuse of condiments.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has not been so extensively used as other Potash salts. Has cured mucous polypus of right nostril. Diarrhœa after eating veal. Dysentery after Acon. when that remedy fails to relieve the cutting pain, great thirst and cold hands and feet. Peritonitis. Dysuria. Enuresis. Diabetes insipidus. Pneumonia, with excessive heat and thirst. Asthma with great dyspnœa, stitching pains, rather free expectoration. Useful in all stages of phthisis, but particularly for acute exacerbations, with much cough, pain and dyspnœa. Acute rheumatism with endocarditis. Other cardiac diseases with symptoms mentioned.

KALMIA.

Synonym.—Kalmia Latifolia. *Natural order.*—Ericaceæ. *Common name.*—Mountain Laurel. *Habitat.*—An evergreen shrub growing on rocky hills and damp soil from Maine to Ohio and Kentucky. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh leaves.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts prominently upon the heart, diminishing the force and frequency of its action and causing a slow, weak pulse. It also acts upon the nervous and upon the muscular system; producing neuralgic and rheumatic pains, tingling, numbness and restlessness.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Vertigo, with pains in the limbs. Tearing pains in head and neck (Cimic.), neuralgic pains extending from forehead into roots of right upper molars or into eye teeth or down the neck.

Eyes.—Glimmering before the eyes. Vision imperfect. Pain in eyes, worse on turning them (Bry.). *Sensation of stiffness around the eyes, and in the eyelids* (*Rhus tox.*).

Face.—Neuralgia of the face, mostly on the right side; rending, agonizing pains. °Anxious expression of countenance in rheumatism of heart.

Stomach.—Nausea; everything becomes black before the eyes, with pressure in the throat; incarcerated flatulence; oppression in breathing, and rheumatic pains in the limbs. Pressure in pit of stomach; worse when sitting bent over; better when sitting erect, with the sensation as if something would be pressed off below the pit of stomach. °Crampy pain, with eructation of wind, palpitation, gastralgia, angina pectoris.

Urinary Organs.—Albuminuria; also with pains in lower limbs. Frequent micturition of small quantities of urine which feels hot.

Respiratory Organs.—Tickling in the trachea. Difficult and oppressed breathing. Stitches in the lower part of the chest. Shooting through chest above the heart into the shoulder blades (Kali carb.), with pain in the left arm (Acon., Rhus tox.). Dyspnœa and pain; °angina pectoris.

Heart and Pulse.—*Palpitation of the heart,* with anxiety and oppressed breathing (Acon., *Ars.*); with faint feeling. Fluttering of the heart; on slowly ascending stairs. Rheumatic pains in region of heart (Rhus tox., Spig.). Pulse slow and feeble; irregular; quick but weak.

°Hypertrophy and valvular insufficiency, or thickening after rheumatism. °Shooting, stabbing pain from heart through to left scapula, causing violent beating of the heart; rheumatism of the heart.

Back.—Pain in back at night in bed. Constant pain in spine, sometimes worse in lumbar region, with great heat and burning. Sharp or drawing pain in loins; worse from mo-

tion; worse evenings. Paralytic pain and lameness in loins in evening in bed.

Limbs.—Pain in left arm (Acon., Rhus tox.). *Pressure in left arm.* Joints hot, red, and swollen. Rheumatic pains in the limbs; from hip to feet. Neuralgic pain from neck down right arm to little or fourth finger.

Generalities.—Bruised feeling all over the body. Restlessnes and frequent turning. Rheumatic pains all over the body; often changing their position. Pains worse from sitting bent, yet a feeling that he must do so; relieved by sitting or standing upright. Weakness the only general symptom, with neuralgia. Pains worse during early part of night; or soon after going to bed. Pain occurring at regular times, continuing for no definite period, coming suddenly or gradually, and leaving as uncertainly. Neuralgic pains, sometimes attended with numbness, or rather succeeded by numbness, of the parts affected.

Fever.—Rapid alterations of chill and heat. Shivering, with or without coldness.

Compare.—Acon., Bell., Cimic., Digit., Hep. s., Kalies, Spig., Rhus tox. Kalmia follows Spigelia well in heart disease.—*Hering.*

Antidotes.—Acon., Bell.

THERAPEUTICS.

Kalmia has been found most useful in rheumatism and in organic diseases of the heart. Chronic, subacute articular rheumatism, pains shifting from one joint to another. Acute inflammatory rheumatism, shifting pains and numbness. Rheumatic endocarditis. Hypertrophy and valvular insufficiency, or thickening, after rheumatism. Always in cardiac disease violent shooting, stabbing pains, great dyspnœa and slow, weak pulse. Angina pectoris. Neuralgic pains, accompanied by great weakness, and attended with or succeeded by a sort of paralytic numbness of the parts affected (Aconite). Facial neuralgia following herpes zoster (Mezer.). Gastralgia in sudden paroxysms. Retinitis. Albuminuric, during pregnancy. Sclerotitis, especially in rheumatic subjects. Sclero-choroiditis, especially anterior. Muscular asthenopia. Bright's disease, with heart symptoms. Albuminuria during pregnancy.

KREOSOTUM.

Synonym.—Creosotum. *Common names.*—Creasote. Kreosote. Wood Tar. *Preparation.*—One part of Kreosote made from beech-wood tar is dissolved in ninety-nine parts of Alcohol to make the 2x dilution.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Kreosote acts upon the lymphatic system, and especially upon the mucous membranes of the digestive and female generative organs and upon the skin, producing catarrhal conditions, with tendency to disorganization, ulceration, and destruction of the parts involved. The chief characteristic of Kreosote is the corrosive, acrid character of its secretions.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Weakness of memory (Agar., Ambr., *Anac.*, Led., *Merc.*, *Nux m.*, Natr. mur., Phos. ac.).

Head.—Vertigo. Painfulness in the head, as after a carouse (*Nux v.*). Throbbing pains, especially in the forehead.

Eyes.—Sight confused, as when looking through a veil (Caust., Croc., Hyos., Petrol., Phos., *Puls.*, Rhus tox.). Heat and burning in the eyes, and lachrymation (Acon., Ars., Merc. cor.). The tears are acrid like salt water. Swelling of the eyelids and their margins (*Puls.*, Staph.).

Ears.—Roaring in the head; also humming and difficulty of hearing before and during menses.

Nose.—Offensive smell before the nose (Calc. c.). Frequent sneezing, especially in morning. Catarrh, fluent or dry, with much sneezing. °Chronic catarrh with old people.

Face.—Pale face; bluish tinge; bloated. Upper lip feels sore and is cracked. Flushes of heat, with circumscribed redness of the cheeks (Sang., Sulph.). °Burning pains; worse talking or exertion; better lying on unaffected side; nervous, excitable.

Mouth.—Tongue coated white (*Ant. crud.*, *Bry.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*). Drawing pains in the teeth (*Merc.*). °Gums bleed readily; scorbutic, spongy, and ulcerated (*Merc.*,

Nitr. ac., Phos.). °Putrid odor from the mouth (Arn., Iodi., *Nitr. ac.*, Nux v.).

Stomach.—Bitter taste, especially in the throat. °Water after it is swallowed tastes bitter. Nausea; like that of pregnancy (Nux m., Kali c., Puls.); with burning in mouth; with spitting of saliva and general chill, without heat or thirst. Urging to vomit, nothing but saliva results. Retching; morning when fasting. Vomiting; of sweetish water, in morning, fasting; of food. Painful, hard spot at or to the left of the stomach.

Abdomen.—Feeling of fullness, as after having eaten too much (*Lyc.*). Pain like electric shocks from abdomen to vagina. Constriction of hypochondria (Acon.). Cannot tolerate tight clothing (Calc. c., Carb. v., Graph.). Distension of the abdomen (Ant. crud., Bry., Caps.). Colic, resembling the pains of labor.

Stool.—Constipation; stool hard, and expelled only after much pressing (*Bry., Nux v., Sulph.*).

Urinary Organs.—Frequent urging to urinate (Acon., Apis, Canth.); *always with great haste and passing a great deal* (Merc.). Urine offensive (Benz. ac., Calc. c., Sulph. ac., Nitr. ac.) colorless (Ign., Phos. ac.); reddish sediment (Bell., Lyc., Carb. v., Sep., Graph.).

Female Organs.—Menses too early, too profuse and too protracted (Calc. c.). *Leucorrhœa of a yellow color, staining linen yellow, with great weakness* (Carb. an.), *in legs;* acrid, causing itching and biting on external genitals. White leucorrhœa, *having the odor of green corn. Burning between the pudenda on urinating. Soreness between the pudenda; also between the thighs and pudenda, with burning, biting pains. Violent itching of the labia; also of the vagina* (Canth., Coni.); *obliged to rub the parts; external genitals swollen; hot, hard and sore. Soreness and smarting between the labia and vulva* (Sep.). °Nausea during pregnancy; ptyalism; very offensive excoriating lochia. °Dwindling away of the mammæ (Iod., Kali iod.), with small, hard, painful lumps in them.

Respiratory Organs.—Scraping and roughness of the throat, with hoarseness (Mez., Nux v.). Shortness of breath (Acon., *Ars.*, Phos.). °Convulsive cough, with inclination to vomit

(Ant. tart.). °Paroxysmal, moist cough, caused by a crawling behind the sternum. *Burning in the chest* (Ars., Nux v.). Stitches in the chest, just over the heart (Lil. tig., Kali c.). Frequent blood spitting; severe pains in chest; afternoon fever and morning sweat.

Neck and Back.—Glands of neck swollen (*Bar.*, Calc. c., Merc., Hep. s., Iod.). Pains in small of back, like labor-pains (Cimic., *Puls.*).

Limbs.—Bruised pain in the limbs (Arn.). *Pain in the left thumb, as if sprained and stiff.*

Generalities.—General weakness and prostration. Faintness in morning, when rising earlier than usual. °Hæmorrhages; small wounds bleed much (Phos.). Numbness; loss of sensation. Rapid emaciation. Excoriation of mucous surface (*Hydras.*). Most symptoms better in the open air.

Skin.—Itching; becomes exceedingly violent toward evening. Pustular eruptions over the whole body (Crot. tig., Iris).

Sleep.—Great desire to sleep, with frequent yawning. Sleeplessness; tosses about without any apparent cause.

Conditions.—Suitable for old women. For tall, lean persons.

Compare.—Ant. tart., Ars., Carb. ac., Carb. v., Calc. c., Graph., Hep. s., Ipec., Iod., Merc., Nitr. ac., Petrol., Phos., Sec. c., Sulph. (followed well by Sulph., also Ars. in cancer). After Carb. v. it disagrees.

Antidotes—Acon., Ars., Cinch., Ipec., Nux v.

THERAPEUTICS.

In Kreosote the acrid and fœtid (from decomposition) character of the secretions, especially from mucous surfaces, and the extreme burning pains are very characteristic and of great clinical importance. So also is the general tendency to hæmorrhage and destruction of tissue. The drug is especially useful in scrofulous affections, putrid ulcers, gangrene and gangrenous tendencies of ulcers in general, with horrible odor, burning pain, etc. Senile gangrene. Cancer, with very offensive discharges, burning pain, etc. Carbuncles. Catarrhal conditions with acrid, very irritating and offensive secretions. Blepharitis with moderately profuse discharge and much smarting in eyes. Acute aggravation of chronic Keratitis, hot, smarting lachrymation. Chronic inflammation and swelling of lids and mar-

gins, with agglutination. Humid eruption about the ear, with swelling of cervical glands. Epithelioma and lupus of nose, lips and face, with burning pain. Scorbutis; gums spongy and bleeding; rapid decay of the teeth. Children's teeth begin to decay as soon as they appear. Persistent vomiting in infants; in dyspepsia, food is not retained. Sympathetic vomiting, as of phthisis, cancer of liver or uterus; pregnancy, chronic kidney disease, etc. Seasickness. Diarrhœa, offensive, acrid stools, nausea and vomiting. Thin, fœtid, bloody, sometimes dark and clotted stools during typhoid fever, with great prostration. Cholera infantum. Chronic enuresis. Diabetes. A valuable remedy in inflammation, erosions and ulcerations of the uterus, cervix and vagina, characterized by offensive, excoriating discharges. One of the most valuable remedies for an acrid offensive leucorrhœa. Cancer of uterus or soft parts, with characteristic discharges and violent burning pains. Putrid state of the uterus after parturition; offensive lochia. Apthous or inflammatory state of external parts, symptomatic of ovarian or uterine disease. Malignant induration and ulceration of stomach. Hæmatemesis. Gastro malacia. Hæmorrhages from the uterus change to ichorous leucorrhœa, and then back again to blood and so on. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia. Pruritus from acrid leucorrhœa. Sterility caused by acrid leucorrhœa. Dwindling of the mammæ, with small, hard, painful lumps in them. Chronic laryngeal and bronchial catarrh, with symptoms already given. Whooping cough. Winter cough of old people, spasmodic at night. Chronic pneumonia or phthisis with violent burning pains in chest, spasmodic cough, etc. Gangrene of the lungs. Urticaria, extremely violent itching towards evening; after menstruation.

LACHESIS.

Synonym.— Lachesis mutus. *Natural Order.*— Ophidia. *Common name.*—Bushmaster Snake of Brazil. *Preparation.*— Triturations of the venom.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, and more especially upon the pneumogastric. The nerve centres are poisoned, and

as a result, prostration, convulsions and unconsciousness ensue, while from the influence of the pneumo-gastric we obtain irritable conditions of the throat, larynx, bronchi and heart, yet not passing into distinct inflammation. As a further result of the poison, the blood becomes inoculated, decomposition sets in, the fibrin of the blood is destroyed, and we have, resulting ecchymoses, hæmorrhages, asthenic inflammations, abscesses, malignant inflammations, gangrene, pyæmia; and with all, and as a result of all, a general typhoid condition. The chief characteristic of Lachesis is the aggravation of all its symptoms after sleep.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Memory weak (Agar., Ambr., *Anac.*, Kreos., *Merc.*, Natr. mur., *Nux m.*, Phos. ac.); makes mistakes in orthography (Lyc.). Confusion as to time. Great mental activity, ideas crowd rapidly (*Coff. c., Cinch.*). *Loquacious;* in the evening. Constantly changing from one subject to another (Cimic.), with mocking jealousy, satire, ridiculous ideas, frightful images (Hyos.). Indifference. Great sadness and anxiety on awaking in the morning (Natr. mur.). °Proud (*Plat., Stram.*); *jealous* (Apis, Hyos.); suspicious. °Thinks herself under superhuman control.

Head.—*Vertigo in the morning on waking* (Alum., Phos., Nitr. ac.); *momentary, on closing the eyes* (Thuja). *Headache, extending into the root of the nose* (Merc. iod.). Headache with flickering before the eyes. Rush of blood to head. Heat in head. Pressive headache, with nausea. Headache in left frontal eminence; deep internal. Headache over the eyes and in the occiput, every morning on rising. Throbbing headache over right eye. One-sided headache; pains intense, extend to neck and shoulders, with tension in muscles. Neck stiff (*Rhus tox.*); tongue paralytic. Pressing, bursting pains in the temples; better when lying down. Sticking and boring in vertex. Heaviness, like lead, in the occiput (Carb v., Chel.); can scarcely raise head from pillow, with vertigo. Sensitiveness of scalp in left temple from vertex down, and left side of face on touch or moving muscles, a sensation as if sunburnt. Numbness and crawling on left side of head, when touched or on mov-

ing the muscles in the evening and morning with crawling. °Hair falls off (*Graph., Merc., Nitr. ac.*, Phos., *Sep., Sulph.*); worse during pregnancy; aversion to sun's rays (Bell., Glon., Natr. carb.).

Eyes.—*Dimness of vision; black flickering before the eyes;* often makes reading difficult. Fog before the eyes (Kali iod., Merc., Puls., Sulph.); bright blue rings, filled with fiery rays, about the light; zigzag figures. Sensitive to light. Lachrymation. Sticking, drawing pains in and above the eyes.

Ears.—*Pain in ears, with sore throat. Tearing, extending from the zygoma into the ear.* Whizzing, as from insects in the ear. Hearing diminished.

Nose.—Coryza, preceded by headache (Hydras.); and stiffness of nape; discharge watery, with red, sore nostrils; scabs in the nose (Merc.). Nosebleed; blood thick and dark. °Nosebleed in amenorrhœa, typhus, etc. °Paroxysms of sneezing in hay asthma. Many symptoms end with catarrh.

Face.—Pale, earthy, gray color of face (Ars.). Erysipelatous inflammation of the face (Bell., Graph., Hep. s., *Rhus tox.*). Heat and redness of the otherwise pale face. *Tearing in zygoma, extending into the ear. Left side of face and lower jaw swollen and sensitive to touch.* Trifacial neuralgia, left side, orbital; heat running up into the head. Feeling of stiffness of the malar bone, coming from the cervical glands. Itching of the face.

Mouth.—Toothache, tearing, jerking, sticking (Puls.); *often extending through jaw to ear; periodic; after waking; after eating* (Ant. crud., Nux v., Staph.); *from warm and cold drinks.* Feeling as if the teeth were too long when bitings them together. Gums bleeding; swollen; spongy. °Tongue dry, red, black, stiff, cracked (Bapt., Bell., Naja, *Rhus tox.*); swollen and covered with blisters. °Difficult speech; tongue heavy (Mur. ac.); cannot open mouth. °Tongue trembles when protruded, or catches behind the teeth. Burning pain and rawness in mouth, then apthous and denuded spots. Mouth sore, parched, dry, apthous (*Borax*, Hydras., *Merc.*, Iodi.).

Throat.—*Hawking of mucus, with rawness in the throat. Dryness in throat at night on waking, without thirst.*

(Apis, Nux m., Puls.). *Throat seems swollen, as if two large lumps came together, on empty swallowing; better from swallowing food. Feeling of a crumb of bread left sticking in the throat,* obliging her to constantly swallow. *Tonsilitis; worst on left side; choking when swallowing; or when swallowing, pains from throat to ear* (Ambr., Bell., Kali bi., Hep. s.); *neck sensitive to touch* (Apis). Pain and soreness begin left side of throat. *Liquids cause more difficulty in swallowing than solids* (*Bell.*). *External throat very sensitive to touch* (not painful, but an uneasy sensation); *in evening on lying down, with suffocative sensation; even to touch of linen.*

Stomach.—Appetite variable; at times good, at others no appetite at all. Thirst, with dry tongue and skin. Desire for oysters. Eructations, which relieve; amounting to vomiting. Dyspepsia; worse after eating (*Cinch., Nux v., Puls.*). Stitches extending into the chest. Gnawing in stomach; relieved after eating, but returns when stomach gets empty. Painless gnawing. Pressure in stomach; after eating; with weakness in knees. Great discomfort of having clothes tight around the waist (Bry., *Calc. c.*, Crot.).

Abdomen.—Tearing and cutting pains in right side of abdomen. Abdomen distended and hard; hot; sensitive; painful (*Acon., Bell.*). Sensation as if ligaments from stomach were stretched, *so that she must wear clothes very loose.* Drawing from anus to umbilicus. Feeling of emptiness in the abdomen. Ulcerative pain about liver; inflammation and abscess. °Swelling in cæcal region; must lie on back, with limbs drawn up; typhlitis. °Abdomen hot, sensitive; painfully stiff from loins down thighs; peritonitis; pus formed.

Stool and Anus.—Burning in anus during and after stools (*Ars., Canth.,* Merc., Natr. mur., Sulph.). Constriction of rectum; of anus. Protrusion after stool. *Beating in the anus, as with little hammers.* Stool lies close to anus without passing and without urging. Spasmodic pain in anus before and after stool. Closed feeling in anus. °Tormenting, constant urging in the rectum, not for stool Stools watery offensive, dark (Ars.); watery, frequent, sudden, about midnight, offensive, ammoniacal; soft, bright

yellow; pasty putrid. Obstinate constipation (*Alum., Nux v., Op., Plumb.*). Hæmorrhoidal tumors, protruding (Aloe, Calc. c., Mur. ac., *Puls.*), °with stitches at each cough or sneeze.

Urinary Organs.—Urine frequent, °foaming, black. Pressure in bladder, with frequent urging. Sticking, cutting pains, or soreness in fore part of urethra. Inefficient urging to urinate.

Female Organs.—°Menses scanty, feeble, but irregular; blood black. Labor-like pain during menses (*Caul.,* Cimic., *Puls.*). °Uterine and ovarian pains; relieved by a flow of blood. °Pains, like a knife thrust into abdomen. Uterus will not bear contact even of bed clothes; they cause uneasiness. °Hot flashes; metrorrhagia and other troubles *during climacteric period* (Sang.).

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; rawness, scraping and dryness in larynx (Acon., Caust., Cham., *Phos.*); *sensitive to touch* (Acon., Spong.); necessity to swallow; constant necessity to hawk. Voice will not come because something in larynx prevents, which cannot be hawked loose, though mucus is brought up. °Suddenly something runs from neck to larynx, and interrupts breathing; awakens him at night; spasm of glottis. *Larynx and throat painful on bending head backward.* Pain in sternum at night, with burning in chest; under left heart. Larynx sensitive; cannot bear anything about the throat (Apis); causes suffocation. *Cough worse after sleep; caused by pressure on larynx; dry and hacking; caused by touching the throat;* from tickling the throat; from crawling in ulcers in throat; from contact with open air, from smoking (Ign.); in evening on lying down. *Constantly obliged to take a deep breath* (Ign.); worse when sitting. After a long wheezing cough, suddenly spits up profuse, frothy, tenacious mucus. Shortness of breath; attacks of suffocation (Acon., Ars., Apis, Ipec., Phos.). Oppression of the chest; in sleep. Spitting large quantities of ropy mucus.

Heart.—Constriction about the heart (*Cact.*). *Cramp-like pain in the præcordial region, causing palpitation, with anxiety.* Feels beating of the heart, with great weakness. Irregularity of beats in the heart (Cact., Laur.). °Restless,

trembling anxiety about the heart; suffocation on lying down; weight on chest; heart feels constricted; rheumatism of heart. °Fainting, with pain in heart; nausea; pale face; vertigo.

Neck and Back.—Stiffness of the nape of the neck (Kali c., Ign., Phos., Rhus tox.); sensitive to external pressure. Pain in small of back, as if lame and weak (Rhus tox.). Drawing pains in small of back; extending into hips and legs.

Limbs.—Great weakness in both arms and legs. Aching pains in shin bones. Weakness in knees after eating. Ulcers on lower extremities (Ars., Lyc.). Perspiration on feet. Red, bluish, painful swellings of legs and feet.

Generalities.—*Weakness of whole body in morning on rising.* Emaciation with suffering and weakness. Trembling as from anxiety, without anxiety. Sudden jerking of whole body when sitting. Starting from below. Necessity to do everything rapidly. *Great physical and mental exhaustion,* in mornings. Fainting, with pain in heart; nausea; pale face; vertigo. Pricking, pulsating, tearing pains (Puls.). °Convulsions; epilepsy (*Bell.,* Calc. c., Cupr.). Affected parts look bluish. °Restless tossing about, with moaning in children with sore throat. Restlessness and longing to get into the open air. Great inclination to lie down, especially after eating. Rheumatic pains, first in the left side, then in the right. Feels bruised in the morning after waking. Slight touch intolerable. °Complaints mostly on left side of body. *Obliged to wear clothes loose; cannot bear the contact.*

Skin.—*Sore spots become fungoid, dark-red, brownish,* with whitish spots, burning on wiping. Superficial ulcers, foul at the bottom (Merc., Nitr. ac.); black-bluish appearance. Miliary eruption; rash appears slowly, or turns black or bluish. Erysipelatous eruptions. Carbuncles, with purple surroundings. Old scars break open and bleed; the open spots dark-red, looking like a flat sponge. Itching over the whole body.

Sleep.—Sleepiness, without being able to sleep (Bell., Cham., *Op.*). Tossing and moving during sleep. *Lively and wide awake* in the evening. Restless sleep, with many dreams

and frequent waking. *Waking in fright at a trifle.* Amorous dreams. Dreams with meditation.

Fever.—*Chilliness in back* (Abies can.); *commence in small of back* (Caps., *Eupat. perf.*). Coldness in evening, with chattering of teeth. Shivering during the heat. Chill runs up the back; on alternate days. Icy coldness of the feet; with oppression of chest. Heat as from orgasm of blood; mostly at night (Calc. c.). Heat particularly in hands and feet, evenings; burning in palms and soles (*Sulph.*). Perspiration at night (Calc. c., *Cinch., Phos.,* Phos. ac., Sil., *Sulph.*). °Intermittents, recurring every spring, or after suppression in the previous fall, by quinine.

Aggravation.—*After sleep;* in morning; in evening; after eating; from acids or alcoholic drinks; from sun's rays; from extremes of temperature.

Amelioration.—*From loosening the clothes*; from eructations.

Conditions.—*Often useful in women during climacteric period.* In persons of a phlegmatic constitution, with disposition to melancholia and indolence. Persons with dark eyes and dark complexions.

Compare.—*Apis, Ars.,* Bell., Caust., Cinch., Hep. s., Lactic ac., *Lyc.,* Merc., Naja, Nitr. ac., *Phos., Puls.,* Rhus tox., Sulph., Tarent.

Antidotes.—Ars., *Bell., Merc.,* Nux v., Phos. ac.; Heat, Alcohol, Salt. Acids disturb the curative action.

THERAPEUTICS.

A knowledge of the general clinical range of Lachesis is very readily inferred from the preceding general analysis and pathogenesis. It is especially useful in diseases characterized by blood decomposition and tissue degeneration on the one hand, and the peculiar nervous phenomena upon the other, while the two combined present a perfect picture of the general action of the drug, only applicable, however, in the individual case when the symptoms of the latter correspond with those of the drug. It is a valuable remedy in all adynamic and typhoid types of disease, where the symptoms correspond, whether the case be a true typhus or typhoid fever, or the condition accompanying asthenic inflammations, ulcers, suppurating wounds, abscesses, malignant diseases, eruptive or otherwise, gangrene,

pyæmia, etc. The discharges, whether from the bowels or from ulcers, etc., are always offensive, and in case of local inflammations of whatever nature the affected parts present a bluish or dark purplish appearance. Tendency to ecchymosis and bed sores. In typhoid fever hæmorrhages of decomposed blood. Purpura hæmorrhagica. Indolent ulcers. Varicose ulcers. Carbuncles. Erysipelas. Pustular and other eruptions, which turn black or bluish. Fungus hæmatodes. Yellow fever, with characteristic hæmorrhages, etc. Scarlatina of a malignant type, dark eruptions, or none at all, virulent throat symptoms, advanced stages, signs of blood poisoning, great prostration. Lachesis is valuable in a great variety of nervous troubles. Convulsions epileptic and hysterical. Chorea. Tetanus. Paralysis; left-sided; after apoplexia, or cerebral exhaustion. Progressive locomotor ataxia. Neuralgia of the spine. Coccyodynia; myelitis; neuritis; sciatica. Mania. Dementia. Melancholia. Delirium tremens. Mania after over-study. The characteristic delirium is of a low, muttering type. In mania loquacity predominates. Neuralgic headaches. Meningitis. Threatening apoplexia, especially in drunkards. Retinitis apoplectica, whether idiopathic or secondary; absorbs the hæmorrhage. Hæmorrhages into optic nerve, also in eye chambers. In these and other similar eye affections dimness of vision is the most prominent symptom. Defective sight after diphtheria, a paralysis of accommodation, requiring far-sighted glasses (Gels.). Keratitis. Ulcers on cornea. Orbital cellulitis, especially following operations for strabismus. Amblyopia, with lung or heart affections. Dark epistaxis in typhoid also in amenorrhœa. Coryza. Hay asthma. Chronic nasal catarrh. Facial neuralgia, especially left side. Facial erysipelas, dark, bluish hue, infiltration into cellular tissue. Gangrene of the mouth. Hæmorrhage from the gums. Syphilitic ulceration of mouth and throat. Lachesis is a very valuable remedy in tonsilitis, pharyngitis and other forms of sore throat. The left side is most often affected, or beginning on right side and going to left. The throat symptoms are well defined and have been fully detailed under their appropriate head, and need not be repeated.

According to Hering, there is no remedy so often effective in breaking up an attack of quinsy at its inception, nor

in promoting resolution in the later stages. A most valuable remedy in malignant diphtheria, and malignant ulcerations of the throat, the fauces and pharynx presenting a purplish appearance, great prostration and other characteristic symptoms. Gangrenous sore throat. Elongated uvula, constant inclination to hawk, hacking cough; chronic irritability of fauces. Lachesis is useful in a variety of affections of the lower air passages. Aphonia from paralysis or œdema of the vocal chords. Laryngitis, catarrhal, croupous or diphtheritic, with the sensitiveness of throat, suffocation and other symptoms already mentioned. Spasms of the glottis. Whooping cough. Subacute and chronic bronchial catarrh. Asthma, paroxysms awaken from sleep, intolerance of pressure about neck and chest, relief from expectoration. Hay asthma. Only useful in pneumonia when typhoid symptoms supervene, especially after abscesses have formed. The threatening paralysis of the lungs, greatest difficulty in breathing, with long lasting attacks of suffocation. Hydrothorax, suffocative fits, waking from sleep, cyanotic symptoms. Emphysema. Nervous cough of reflex origin, especially from uterine or ovarian disease.

Lachesis is an important remedy in the female sexual sphere. It is especially useful in ovarian disease, the left ovary being most often affected. Ovarian neuralgia. Ovaritis. Ovarian tumors. Pelvic cellulitis and peritonitis. Acute general peritonitis, pus formed, typhoid symptoms. Puerperal metritis, metro-peritonitis, offensive lochial discharge. Endo-metritis. Dysmenorrhœa. Hot flashes. Metrorrhagia and other troubles during the climaxis. Cancer of the uterus. Displacements of the uterus. In all uterine and ovarian diseases the chief symptom is an intolerance of clothing or bed clothes about the abdomen, which, with other characteristics of the drug, may indicate its use in any disease of the pelvic viscera. Mastitis, bluish appearance. Cancer of the breast. Extreme sensitiveness of the nipples. Phlegmasia alba dolens. Syphilitic ulceration, especially of external genitals. Vaginal fistulæ becoming gangrenous. Subacute or chronic cystitis, especially from uterine disease. Post-scarlatinal nephritis. Sometimes useful in dyspepsia and gastralgia. Gastritis in drunkards or after Mercury. Hepatitis, liver swollen, painful and sensitive, throbbing, intolerance of clothing, abscess forming, typhoid symp-

toms supervening. Gall-stones. Jaundice. A valuable remedy in typhlitis. Fistula in ano. Hæmorrhoids, with stitches in tumors from every cough or sneeze; strangulated from constriction of sphincter. Chronic diarrhœa, watery offensive stools; in drunkards; during hot or relaxing spring weather; reflex from uterine irritation; in the course of adynamic diseases. Often useful in cardiac troubles. Pericarditis. Rheumatism of the heart. Hypertrophy. Angina pectoris. Reflex functional disturbances, especially from ovarian or uterine disease. Atheromatous arteries, chronic aortitis. Threatened heart failure after exhausting diseases. Cyanosis neonatorum. In all cardiac troubles the terrible dyspnœa is a prominent indication. Intermittent fever recurring every spring, or after suppression in the previous fall by quinine.

LACHNANTHES.

Synonym.—Lachnanthes Tinctoria. *Natural order.*—Hæmodoraceæ. *Common names.*—Red Root. Spirit Wted. *Habitat.*—A plant growing in sandy swamps from Rhode Island to New Jersey southward, near the coast. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, affecting particularly the sensorium and muscular system, its tendency being to the production of an active congestion and inflammation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Became much excited over a trifle. Delirium, with brilliant eyes (Bell., Stram.).

Head.—Dull headache, particularly frontal. Tearing in forehead from left to right side. Scalp painful to the touch. Vertex feels enlarged and extended upward.

Eyes.—Yellow spots before the eyes. Bright, sparkling eyes with delirium (Bell., Stram.). Pressing as from dust in the eyes, with secretion of white mucus. Twitching of upper eyelids (Agar.); worse on closing them tightly. Sight became obscured.

Ears.—Itching or tingling in ears; relieved by boring with the finger, but again returns. Singing in the ear.

Face.—Circumscribed redness of the face (Sang.), with delirium and brilliant eyes (Bell.).

Mouth.—Pain in all the teeth, aggravated by warmth.

Throat.—Sore throat, with short cough. Sensation of swelling in pharynx, with stiffness of neck, and head drawn to one side, diphtheria. Dryness of throat; afterward soreness.

Stomach.—Aversion to meat (Arn., Carb. v., Graph., Puls.).

Abdomen.—Continuous rumbling and rolling in abdomen, as of gas (Aloe, Lyc.).

Stool and Anus.—Frequent stool; passes much wind.

Respiratory Organs.—Cough dry as from larynx, with sore throat. Stitches in chest under right breast and under the clavicle. Heat in chest (Acon., Ars., Sang.).

Heart and Pulse.—Pulse slow, irregular (Digit.). Sensation of heat in region of heart.

Neck and Back.—*Stiffness of the neck* (*Rhus tox.*). Pain in nape of neck as if from dislocation. Burning in the sacral and lumbar region.

Generalities.—Very restless; throws herself about (Acon., Ars.); feels weak (Cinch., Coccul.).

Skin.—Pimples appear here and there, containing a watery fluid (Graph.). Stinging, itching and tingling on thighs, legs, feet, arms, etc. (Acon., Apis, Urt. ur.).

Sleep.—*Sleepless,* or restless sleep, with distressing dreams. Cannot go to sleep easily.

Fever.—Flashes of heat alternating with chilliness. Burning in palms of hands and soles of feet (Sulph.). Heat with redness of face; after heat *circumscribed redness of both cheeks;* worse on right side (Sang.). Perspires freely, especially after midnight. *During cold sensation the skin is moist and sticky.*

Compare.—Agar., Bell., Camph., Cic., Cimic., Gels., Hyos., Lach., Rhus tox., Sang., Stram.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been used principally for wry-neck (Lyc.). Also in diphtheria, scarlatina and cerebro-spinal meningitis, when there is a stiff neck, the head being drawn to one side. Pneumonia, especially typhoid pneumonia.

LACTIC ACID.

Preparation.—Dilutions of pure Lactic Acid made with alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the mucous surfaces and upon the joints, producing inflammatory conditions, which, in the latter, partake of a rheumatic character.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Vertigo when turning the head (Kali c., Sang.), with heat, on rising (Bry.); at night. Congestion of head; painless, with strong pulsation of vessels of neck (Glon.). Headache, with sensation of fullness in vertex. Dull pain in forehead, just over the eyes, and extending into the eyes. °Pain in head and back all night. Pain in occiput, and alternating between there and forehead.

Eyes.—Sensation of fullness in the eyes, with headache. Eyes feel as if they would burst. Photophobia. Jerking of the left upper lid. Pupils dilated (Bell., Hyos., Stram.). °Hyperæsthesia of retina, steady aching in and behind eye ball.

Nose.—°Great sensitiveness of smell. °Nosebleed every morning.

Face.—Face flushed or congested from headache (*Bell.*).

Mouth.—Tongue coated thick white (Ant. crud., Bry., Nux v., Sulph.). Tongue raw and red; °dry, parched, sticky. Mouth and fauces very dry and hot. °Very sore mouth; canker sores. Much saliva in mouth, tasting salty (Merc.). Bad taste in mouth. Sour, coppery taste (Merc.).

Throat.—Sensation of a plug in the throat. Sense of constriction in throat; rough and dry (Lach.). Fauces hot, dry and swollen (Bell.). Difficulty of swallowing solids, liquids (Bell.).

Stomach.—Appetite impaired. °Voracious appetite. *Eructations of hot, acrid fluid, which burns from the stomach to the throat.* Food sours. *Eructations of burning, hot gas from the stomach, causing a profuse secretion of*

tenacious mucus, which must be constantly hawked up; aggravated by smoking tobacco. Constant nausea. Nausea on rising in the morning. Nausea after breakfast; not severe, but very persistent. Nausea, with water brash or vomiting. Sensation as if all food was lodged under upper end of sternum, which oppresses and distresses her for hours.

Stool and Anus.—Aching pain in anus. Soft, mushy stool; diarrhœa.

Urinary Organs.—*Frequent desire to urinate large quantities. Urinates frequently day and night; the attempt to retain it causes pain.*

Female Organs.—°Aching pain in region of right ovary, worse by rapid walking or exercise. °Leucorrhœa; staining linen yellow; when checked nasal catarrh ensues.

Respiratory Organs.—Dryness and rawness, extending to larynx. Aphonia. After rising the voice was *entirely without control,* whispering and squeaking when expecting to speak aloud. Spasmodic, ringing cough, caused by irritation in the throat. Hoarse, hard dry cough, with dryness of glottis. Left side of chest sore and painful. Cutting or sticking pain in upper third of right side.

Neck and Back.—Pain in small of back, extending into shoulders. Sore aching in lower part of back; worse when walking.

Limbs.—Severe, sharp pains in the joints.

Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic pain in shoulders. Rheumatic swelling and pain in wrists and elbows and small joints of the hands (Act. spic., Caul.).

Lower Limbs.—Knees and other joints stiff and painful. Rheumatic pain in the knee joints.

Generalities.—Weakness as if from exercise, with rheumatic pains in the bones. °Debility, weariness of the limbs. Aversion to exercise.

Skin.—°Skin harsh and dry, no sweat. Red spots or blotches on various parts of the body particularly the thighs and lower extremities. Itching and burning, aggravated by cold.

Sleep.—Restless all night. Does not sleep well.

Fever.—Cold and chilly at times. Flashes of heat. °Chilly,

mostly on limbs. Copious perspiration. *Unusual perspiration of feet.*

Compare.—Acon., Act. spic., Bell., Caul., Cimic., Ipec., Nux v., Puls., Rhus tox.

THERAPEUTICS.

Lactic acid has been used successfully in rheumatism, both articular and muscular, with symptoms above mentioned, worse at night, and from motion, acrid and profuse sweat. A valuable remedy in diabetes mellitus. Dyspepsia, food sours, hot, acrid eructations, which burn from the stomach to the mouth, water brash, nausea and vomiting. Valuable in morning sickness of pregnancy, especially in pale anæmic women, who have had menorrhagia. Epistaxis. Croup.

LACTUCA VIROSA.

Synonym.—Lactuca Fœtida. *Natural order.*—Compositæ. *Common names.*—Poisonous Lettuce. Lettuce Opium. *Habitat.*—A biennial herb, native of Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The physiological action of this drug is chiefly upon the brain and nervous system, diminishing the force and frequency of the pulse, and disposing to sleep; unlike Opium, producing no excitement either of brain or circulation. Secondarily, it affects the vegetative sphere, and the respiratory mucous membrane, as is shown by its symptoms, very few of which, however, have been verified by practice.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Ill-humored; fretful; peevish. Disinclination to mental labor; mind confused; power of thought diminished (Gels., *Nux v., Phos. ac.*).

Head.—Confusion of the head; vertigo. Dull headache.

Eyes.—*Pupils very much dilated* (*Bell., Hyos., Stram.*).

Stomach.—Pit of stomach retracted, with slight pain in stomach; aggravated by pressure. Feeling of warmth in stomach, accompanied by nausea rising into the throat, and flat taste at root of tongue, soon changing to icy coldness of stomach and throat. Tightness in pit of stomach, followed by true præcordial anxiety.

Abdomen.—Feeling of fullness in abdomen, especially in right side, which impedes respiration; relieved by discharge of flatulence upward or downward.

Urinary Organs.—Increased secretion of urine (Ambr., Phos. ac.).

Respiratory Organs.—*Incessant spasmodic cough, which threatens to burst the chest;* always caused by a peculiar tickling in fauces, which, in turn, seems to be produced by a sensation of suffocation in the throat; °followed by copious expectoration. Dry cough in short paroxysms, with shaking of the chest and occiput. Tightness of chest wakens from sleep, with anxiety (*Acon.*). Cramping, pressive pains in various parts of the chest. Pinching, dull, sticking pain in upper left side of chest. Sharp stitches beneath short ribs of left side of chest. Sharp stitches beneath short ribs of left side.

Generalities.—Great weariness and exhaustion. Unusual feeling of tightness of the body. Slight shivering.

Sleep.—Sleeplessness; sound refreshing sleep. Stupid sleep at night. Restless sleep at night.

Compare.—Coff., Dros., Op.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been used but little in homœopathic practice. According to Hughes, it seems indicated in some forms of hepatic and pulmonary congestion, of clavus, and of cerebral weakness, with somnolence. Has been found useful in catarrhal laryngitis and bronchitis with the symptoms above mentioned. Whooping cough. Hydrothorax. Angina pectoris.

LAUROCERASUS.

Synonym.—Prunus Laurocerasus. *Natural order.*—Rosaceæ. *Common name.*—Cherry Laurel. *Habitat.*—A handsome evergreen shrub, native of the Caucasus, of Northwestern Asia Minor and of Northern Persia. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh mature leaves.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the brain and spinal cord, paralyzing the nerve centers in a manner resembling the poison of Hydrocyanic acid.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Insensibility and complete loss of sensation (*Op.*).

Head.—Stupefaction with vertigo. Stupefying pain in the whole head. Sensation of coldness in forehead (Arn.) and vertex (Calc. c., Phos.), as if a cold wind were blowing on it, descending through the neck to the back. Feeling as if ice lay on the vertex.

Eyes.—Obscuration of vision, as if a veil were before the eyes (Caust., Hyos., Phos., Merc., Petrol., *Sulph.*). Eyes open and staring; distorted (*Bell.*, Hyos., *Stram.*).

Face.—Sunken face, with livid, gray-yellow complexion. Twitching and convulsions of the facial muscles (Cic.).

Mouth.—Lock jaw (*Bell.*, Cic., Hyos., Ign., *Nux v.*, Œnan.). Foam at mouth (Cic., Coccul., Cupr., Hyos., Naja). Loss of speech (Dulc., Gels., Caust., Naja).

Throat.—Impeded deglutition (Bell., *Hyos.*, *Stram.*). *Spasmodic contraction of the throat and œsophagus* (*Bell.*, *Hyos.*, *Stram.*). °*Drink rolls audibly through œsophagus and intestines.*

Stomach.—Vomiting of food, with cough. Hiccough.

Abdomen.—Sensation like the falling of a heavy lump from just above the umbilicus to the small of back; produced by talking or over-exertion. Distension in hepatic region, with pain as if suppurating, and as if an ulcer would burst. Stitches and pain in the liver extending toward the back;

with burning and pain on touch. Paralytic bruised pain in liver on inspiration, extending to shoulder (Chel.). Burning in liver.

Stool and Anus.—Diarrhœa; with tenesmus; stools frequent, thin greenish mucus; °with suffocative spells about the heart.

Respiratory Organs.—Spasmodic oppression of the chest (Ign.). Dyspnœa, with sensation as if the lungs would not be sufficiently expanded (*Asaf., Crot. tig.*). Gasping for breath; suffocating spells. Cough, with a whistling sound, as if the membranes were too dry; from tickling in the throat; *in paroxysms;* frequent, short; coughing up blood; dry cough, with feeling as if mucus were hanging in throat, and could not be loosened. Stitches in the region of the heart (*Kalm., Kali carb.*).

Heart and Pulse.—Irregular beating of the heart, with slow pulse (Dig., Lachn.). °Fluttering in region of heart and gasping for breath with cough.

Generalities.—Want of energy of the vital powers, and want of reaction (Caps., Carb. v.). Painlessness with the ailments. Rapid sinking of the forces (*Ars.,* Camph., Sec. c.).

Sleep.—Deep, snoring sleep; soporous condition (Ars., *Op.,* Sulph.).

Compare.—Baryt. c., *Bell.,* Bry., Calc. c., Hydroc. ac., Hyos., Kalmia, Lyc., Nux v., Op., *Phos.,* Puls., Rhus tox., Sep., Sulph., Verat. alb.

Antidotes.—Camph., *Coff.,* Ipec., *Op.* Too large doses: Amm. Strong Coffee, Cold Effusions.

THERAPEUTICS.

Laurocerasus is chiefly used in nervous and organic affections of the lungs and heart, characterized by spasmodic contraction of the throat and chest, causing suffocative attacks, extreme dyspnœa, slow irregular pulse, and great nervous excitement. Apoplexia. Cyanosis. Cyanosis neonatorum, face blue with gasping. Chorea. Trismus. Tetanus. Epilepsy. Hiccough. Whooping cough; nervous spasmodic cough. Dry cough during phthisis or heart disease, very harassing, especially when lying down (Hyos.). Threatened paralysis of the lungs. Neuralgic dysmenorrhœa. Induration and inflamma-

tion of the liver. Abscess threatening. Diarrhœa, green mucous stools, with suffocative spells about the heart. Cholera. Cholera infantum.

LEDUM.

Synonym.—Ledum Palustre. *Natural order.*—Ericaceæ. *Common names.*—Marsh Tea. Wild Rosemary. *Habitat.*—An evergreen shrub growing in moist, swampy grounds in Europe, France, Asia and British America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh herb.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the serous, fibrous and mucous tissues, upon the periosteum, and upon the skin, producing inflammatory symptoms of an arthritic or rheumatic character, increasing and thickening secretions, and causing a deposit of solid, earthy masses in the tissues.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Discontented; morose; peevish (*Bry., Nux v.*).

Head.—Vertigo as from intoxication (Nux m., Coccul.), especially when walking in the open air (Agar., Calc. c., Glon., Sep., *Sulph.*); the head tends to sink back. Stupefying headache. Raging, pulsating headache (*Bell., Glon.*).

Eyes.—Photophobia; dilated pupils (Bell.). Burning, corrosive lachrymation (Ars., Euphr.).

Ears.—Roaring in ears, as from a storm of wind (Gels.). Hardness of hearing.

Face.—Pimples like those of drunkards, on face and forehead. Boils on the forehead (Hep. s.).

Mouth.—Sudden running of water, with colic, waterbrash.

Throat.—Sore throat, with fine, stinging pain.

Stomach.—Pressure in stomach after a light meal (Cinch., Lyc.).

Respiratory Organs.—Cough, preceded by suffocative arrest of breathing (Ars.). Hollow, racking cough, with purulent expectoration, or of bright-red and foaming blood. Constrictive oppression of the chest (Ars., Lob.); aggravated

by moving and walking. Respiration painfully impeded. Eruption like varicella on the chest and upper arms.

Heart.—Pushing or pressing inward at left edge of sternum; palpitation; °also in hæmorrhage.

Neck and Back.—Painful stiffness of the back and loins, on rising from a seat (*Berb., Rhus tox.*); and in scapulæ.

Limbs.—*Painful hard nodes,* and calcareous concretions on the joints (Calc. c., Merc., Phos.). Pressive pains in the knees and wrists. Rheumatism of the small joints (*Act. spic., Caul.*). °Rheumatism begins in lower limbs and ascends. Paralytic pain in all joints on moving body at night in bed. The limbs are numb and fall asleep. Drawing pain in various parts and joints, worse from wine.

Upper Limbs.—Rheumatic, tearing pains in the joints (Bry., Puls., Rhus tox., Spig.); worse from movement. Great trembling of hands, as from old age, on moving them, or on seizing anything. Boring pain in first joint of thumb. *Periosteum of phalanges, painful on pressure.*

Lower Limbs.—Sprained pain toward posterior part of left hip, as if muscles were not in proper position, worse from walking or touch. Swelling and tensive, sticking pains in knee, when walking (*Bry.*). Cracking in knee. Swelling extending above calves, with tensive pain, worse evenings. Stiffness of the legs in the morning. Weakness and tremor of the knees when walking. Tearing, and sore pains in knees. *Pain in the ankles, as from a sprain or a false step; worse on motion* (Arn., Bry.). Swelling of the feet, and up to the knees (Ars., Digit.). Feet heavy, weary; stiff and rigid. Pains in soles of the feet, as if bruised, when walking. *Ball of great toe swollen, soft and painful on stepping.* Stitches in great toes.

Generalities.—The limbs and whole body are painful, as if bruised or beaten (*Arn.,* Merc.). *Heat of bed intolerable,* on account of heat and burning of limbs, wants to uncover. *Pains change location suddenly* (Benz. ac., Kali bi., Puls.). °*Emaciation of suffering parts* (Graph.). Œdematous swellings (Apis, Ars., Rhus tox.). *Pains sticking, tearing, throbbing.*

Skin.—Red, pimply eruptions, especially on face and forehead. Excessive corrosive itching of the skin; worse from scratch-

ing, and from the heat of the bed (*Merc.*). ***Eruptions which burn and sting like the bites or stings of insects*** (*Ant. crud., Apis, Arn.*).

Sleep.—Sleeplessness, with restlessness and tossing about. Uneasy dreams, in which he changes from place to place, and from one subject to another.

Fever.—*Coldness; want of animal heat* (Sep., Sil.). Shaking chill over back, with cold hands, hot cheeks and hot forehead. Burning heat in limbs, hands and feet, *making heat of bed intolerable* (*Sulph.*). Perspiration from least exertion (Ambr., *Calc. c., Hep. s.,* Phos., Sep., Sil.), principally on forehead. Warm sweat on hands and feet. Sweat, waking from sleep, with itching over whole body. Night sweats, with inclination to uncover.

Aggravation.—Towards evening. From heat, especially heat of bed; when sitting; during rest; cold; wet weather.

Amelioration.—Of pains at night. After Camphor.

Conditions.—Rheumatic, gouty diathesis. Constitutions abused by Alcohol.

Compare.—Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. c., Cinch., Crot. tig., Dulc., Kalmia, Lyc., Merc. cor., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Ruta, Sep., Sulph.

Antidote.—Camph.

Ledum Antidotes.—Alcohol, Apis, Cinch.

THERAPEUTICS.

A valuable remedy in rheumatic and arthritic affections. The smaller joints are most affected. Generally worse from the heat of the bed; usually a great deal of bruised soreness in the muscles, with stitching, tearing pains, rapidly shifting; rarely useful if joints are hot and swollen. Synovitis of the knee, especially strumous. Sciatica. Sprains of the ankles and feet. Used locally for punctured or penetrating wounds, produced by sharp-pointed instruments; also for the stings of insects, especially mosquitoes. Papular and eczematous eruptions in habitual drunkards, especially on face and forehead. Urticaria and other chronic eruptions with violent itching, worse from warmth of bed. Ecchymoses. Hæmorrhages, especially of bright-red blood. Hæmoptysis; blood frothy; alternating with attacks of rhematism. Uterine hæmorrhage. Phthisical

symptoms, alternating with coxalgia or rheumatism. Whooping cough. Chronic cough, usually hollow, racking, spasmodic, characterized by coldness and deficiency of animal heat. Bronchitis. Suppuration of lungs; purulent, greenish expectoration; after neglected pneumonia. Rheumatic ophthalmia. Ecchymoses of the conjunctiva. Intra-occular hæmorrhages. Asthenopia. Rheumatic otitis, from getting cold, having hair cut, or exposure to a damp, cold wind. Ascites. Ailments from abuse of alcoholic drinks.

LEPTANDRA.

Synonyms.—Leptandra Virginica. Veronica Virginica. *Natural order.*—Scrofulariceæ. *Common names.*—Culver's Physic. Black Root. *Habitat.*—A perennial herbaceous plant growing throughout the United States east of the Mississippi. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the liver and the intestinal canal, arousing their secretory functions. Its chief characteristic is a *profuse black, tar-like, very fœtid stool* (*Ars.*).

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Constant dull frontal headache; dizziness; pain in bowels.

Mouth.—Tongue coated yellow mornings. Flat, unpleasant taste in the morning.

Stomach.—° *Vomiting of bile, yellow tongue, shooting pains about liver, black stools.*

Abdomen.—*Aching in liver, extending to spine, worse in region of gall-bladder.* Aching in umbilical region, rumbling in abdomen and urging to stool, relieved by passing a profuse dark, fœtid stool. Rumbling in hypogastrium in the morning, with distress, followed by characteristic stool.

Stool.—*Profuse, black, fœtid stool, running out in a stream.* Stool first hard, black and lumpy, then mushy.

Compare.—Ars., Bry., Cinch., Iris, Podo.

THERAPEUTICS.

Its therapeutic range is confined to bilious conditions, and hepatic diseases in general, especially when the characteristic blackish stools are present. Sick-headache from hepatic derangement. Bilious headache, constipation, bitter taste. Jaundice with clay-colored stools. Dysentery or typhoid, with black, tar-like stools. Bilious fever. Chronic congestion and other chronic disorders of the liver. Chronic abdominal complaints caused by derangement of portal system, even ascites and anasarca.

LILIUM TIGRINUM.

Natural order.—Liliaceæ. *Common name.*—Tiger Lily. *Habitat.*—A plant, native of China and Japan; cultivated in gardens. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts profoundly upon the female generative organs, and upon the heart; in the former producing irritation, congestion and subacute inflammation, together with the various forms of uterine displacement. Through reflex action it depresses the action of the heart, and produces symptoms of cardiac irritability, palpitation, etc. The chief characteristic of Lilium is a bearing down sensation in the uterine region, as if everything would press out of the vagina.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Depression of spirits;* inclination to weep, timidity, apprehensiveness (*Nux m., Puls.,* Phos.). °Tormented about her salvation, with uterine complaints. *Constant hurried feeling, as of imperative duties and utter inability to perform them; during sexual excitement.* °Disposed to curse, to strike, to think of obscene things; as these mental states came, uterine irritation abated.

Head.—°Headache, especially if depending on uterine, disorders (Caul., Cimic.). Dull pain in forehead over the eyes.

Eyes.—Hypermetropia; presbyopia. Vision dim; and con-

fused, with disposition to cover eyes and press upon them. Blurred vision with heat in eyes and lids.

Stomach.—Nausea, with hawking of mucus. Loss of appetite (Alum., Ars., Calc. c., *Cinch.*, Nux m.). Craving for meat. Hollow, empty sensation in stomach and bowels (Ign., Hydras., Sep.).

Abdomen.—Distension of the abdomen (*Calc. c.*, Cinch., Lyc., Nux v.). Dragging down of whole abdominal contents, extending even to organs of chest; must support the abdomen (*Bell., Plat., Sep.*). *Sensation as if diarrhœa would come on* (Aloe); *also passing off by urinating.*

Stool and Anus.—*Pressure in rectum with almost constant desire to go to stool.* Morning diarrhœa (Aloe, Rumex, *Sulph.*); stools loose, bilious (Podo.); dark, offensive, very urgent, can't wait a moment; stool preceded by griping pains or great urging, with pressure in the rectum; followed by smarting, burning of the anus and rectum (*Ars., Canth.*). Constipation.

Urinary Organs.—*Frequent urination during the day, with smarting in the urethra* (Canth., Can. sat.). *Continuous pressure in the bladder. Constant desire to urinate, with scanty discharge; burning and smarting in urethra after* (Acon., Canth.).

Female Organs.—*Bearing down, with sensation of heavy weight and pressure in uterine region, as if the whole contents would press out through the vagina* (*Bell.*, Nux m., *Plat.*, Sep.); *relieved by pressure of the hand against the vulva. Sharp pains in the ovarian region* (Bell., Cimic.). Pains in right ovary and back. Ovaries sore on pressure, worse right side. Gnawing and dragging in right ovary, worse from walking. Severe neuralgic pains in uterus; could not bear touch; not even weight of bedclothes or slightest jar; anteversion. Fundus of uterus low down, tilted against bladder, the os pressing upon rectum. Bearing down in uterus, with pains in left ovary and mamma. Voluptuous itching in vagina, with feeling of fullness of parts; stinging in left ovarian region. Sexual desire increased; ending in orgasm. °Leucorrhœa; bright-yellow, acrid excoriating (Alum., Ars., Kreos.); leaving a brown stain.

Chest and Heart.—*Dull, pressive pain in region of heart* (Iod., *Cact.*). *Pain in heart* worse when lying down at night. Constant feeling of a load or weight in left chest. *Sharp and quick pain in left side of chest* (Kreos.), *with fluttering of the heart* (*Spig.*). Heart feels as if squeezed in a vise (Arn., *Cact.*); or alternately grasped and relaxed. Fluttering or palpitation of the heart (Natr. mur.).

Back.—Dull pain in sacrum (Æsc.). Sensation of pulling upward from tip of coccyx.

Limbs.—Limbs cold, clammy; more when excited or nervous. Burning in palms and soles. Pain in right hip, extending down the thighs. Paralytic pricking in fingers and hands.

Generalities.—Weak, trembling, nervous. Faintness, worse in a warm room or after being on the feet a long time. Worse walking, yet pains so much worse after ceasing to walk that he must walk again. Pains in small spots; shifting pains (*Puls.*). Throbbing as if in all the blood vessels.

Aggravation.—In evening; at night, from loss of self-control.

Amelioration.—During the day; from fresh air; from keeping busy; in warm room.

Compare.—Aloe, Apis, Bell., Cact., Canth., Cimic., Helon., Ign., Nux v., Plat., Podo., Puls., Sep., Spig., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Helon. (anteversion), Nux v. (colic).

THERAPEUTICS.

The therapeutic, like the pathogenetic, range of Lilium centers in the female sexual system, from which source seems to arise all the disturbances for which it has proved curative. It is a valuable remedy in all forms of uterine displacement, especially versions, with pressure against the rectum and bladder (especially rectum), and consequent constipation and cystic irritation; the uterus is usually more or less congested and sensitive, and there are shooting pains, in which it differs from Sepia, which also has the heaviness and pressing down and relief from pressing against the vulva, so characteristic of Lilium. Often indicated and of great value in chronic metritis and subinvolution. Leucorrhœa. Ovaritis. Ovarian neuralgia. An important characteristic of Lilium is that the ovarian symptoms have usually associated with them reflex heart symptoms, pain, fluttering, palpitation, sensation as if alternately grasped and relaxed,

etc. A valuable remedy in nervous affections of the heart dependent upon uterine or ovarian disease. Pruritus of the vagina and vulva. The mental symptoms of Lilium are also dependent on uterine disease; hysteria; melancholia; religious melancholia; mania; useful in certain forms of asthenopia, especially for astigmatism. Disturbed vision from uterine or ovarian diseases.

LITHIUM.

Synonym.—Lithium Carbonicum. *Preparation.*—Triturations of pure Carbonate of Lithium.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The sphere of action of this drug is not well defined. It evidently acts most prominently upon mucous surfaces and muscular tissues. Its local action upon the heart, kidneys and eyes seems most pronounced, and it is in diseases of these organs that its curative virtues have mainly been displayed.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Difficulty in remembering names. Anxiety and hopelessness at night.

Head.—Heaviness in sinciput; worse in frontal eminences. Confusion of the head. Headache ceases while eating, but returns and remains un il food is again taken. Headache, like a stitch, superiorly in the vertex, on right side, sensitive when touched. Sunlight blinds him.

Eyes.—°Black motes before eyes; eyes sensitive after using them by candle light; asthenopia. *Vision uncertain; entire vanishing of the right half of objects; if two short words occur in succession, that on right hand is invisible* (Calc. c., Lyc. Lower half, Aur.). Eyes pain as if sore; pain as from grains of sand; feel dry and pain after reading.

Nose.—Swollen, red; worse right side; internally sore and dry; shining crusts form. Coryza; dropping from nose.

Throat.—Sore throat, extending into the ear, and from ear to

throat (*Hep. s.*, Kali bi.). Hawking up mucus in large quantities.

Stomach.—Acidity of stomach. Appetite decreased, satisfied on beginning to eat (Lyc.). Nausea, with gnawing in stomach, fullness in temples, headache. Fullness in stomach; cannot endure slightest pressure of clothes (Calc. c., *Lyc.*, *Nux v.*). Sticking burning extending upwards in epigastrium.

Abdomen.—Pressure in hepatic region. Violent pain in hepatic region, between ilium and ribs. Feels swollen as if distended with wind.

Stool.—Diarrhœa; stools light-yellow (Chel.); offensive (Ars., Asaf.).

Urinary Organs.—Pain in bladder extending into spermatic cord (*Clem.*, *Puls.*, *Spong.*), after urinating. Tenesmus of bladder while and after urinating (*Canth.*). On rising to urinate a pressing in the region of the heart, which did not cease until after urination. Urine scanty, dark, acrid; pain when passed; emission difficult, with dark, reddish-brown deposit; turbid, with mucous deposit; profuse, with uric acid deposit.

Respiratory Organs.—°On inspiring the air feels cold, even in the lungs (Hydras.).

Heart and Pulse.—Violent pain in region of heart (Acon., Cact., Digit.), when bending over bed in morning. Pressive pain in heart (Cact., Lil. tig., Digit.). °Valvular deficiencies, worse from mental agitation, which causes a fluttering and trembling of the heart. Sudden shocks in cardiac region. Rheumatic soreness in region of heart. Pains in heart before and at time of urinating; also before and at time of menses (Lil. tig.).

Back.—Pressure as with a dull point, here and there, internally, as if near the sacral bone, in evening; most on left side.

Limbs.—Occasional rheumatic pains in the limbs. *Pain in right shoulder joint near insertion of pectoralis major, at margin of muscle.* Rheumatic pains in the fingers and thumb. Gouty pain in ankles and bones of feet.

Generalities.—Pains burning sticking in jerks outward, and ending in burning itching. Paralytic stiffness of whole body. Prostration of whole body, especially knee joints

and sacrum. Bones, joints, muscles of whole body sore, as if beaten. Before menses, symptoms more violent on *left* side; after menses on *right* side. All symptoms worse on right side.

Compare.—Cact., Digit., Lach., Lyc., Graph., Mag. c.

THERAPEUTICS.

Lithium is of great value in the treatment of rheumatism and gout, especially acute arthritic inflammation of the small joints, occurring occasionally in gouty subjects. It is a valuable remedy in rheumatism of the heart, chronic rheumatic endocarditis, with soreness about the heart, and pain, especially before and at the time of urinating; usually associated with chronic arthritis of the finger joints. Valvular insufficiency. Useful in asthenopia, anæmia of the retina, ophthalmia and other eye affections, the symptoms agreeing. Acid dyspepsia in gouty subjects. Useful in irritation of the bladder, dysuria, and even albuminuria, where the urine is scanty and very acid; excess of uric acid deposit, gouty symptoms; acid dyspepsia. Inflammation of the prostate gland, with pink sediment in urine.

LOBELIA INFLATA.

Natural order.—Lobeliaceæ. *Common names.*—Indian Tobacco. Puke Root. *Habitat.*—An indigenous annual plant found growing on road-sides and in neglected fields. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, especially on the pneumogastric nerve, producing profound prostration, a depressed relaxed condition of the system, oppression of the chest, impeded respiration and deglutition, together with epigastric oppression, nausea, and vomiting, finally paralyzing the pneumogastrics, and causing failure of the heart and respiration, collapse and death. In small doses it produces spasms of the larynx and bronchi, and hence is useful in spasmodic conditions of those parts, especially when accompanied by nausea.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Vertigo with nausea (Alum., Ant. crud., Cocc.). Dull, heavy pain passing around the forehead from one temple to the other. Pressive pain on left side of occiput; worse at night and from motion.

Mouth.—Copious discharge of saliva (*Iodi., Iris, Merc.*). Sharp, disagreeable taste in the mouth, especially at tip of tongue and back of throat.

Throat.—Sensation as if the œsophagus were contracted from below upward. Sensation as of a lump in pit of throat (*Bell.*, Lach.). Mucus in throat, causing frequent necessity to hawk.

Stomach.—Loss of appetite, with acrid, burning taste in the mouth (*Ars.*). Acidity of the stomach, with a contractive feeling in the pit of stomach. Flatulent eructations (*Carb. v.*, Cinch., Phos.). Incessant, violent nausea (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*, Digit.). *Nausea in the morning disappears after a swallow of water.* Nausea, with cold perspiration on the head (Tabac., *Verat. alb.*). Nausea, with indescribable pain, heat, oppression, and excessive uneasiness about the stomach. Heartburn and running of water from the mouth, and oppression (Ars.). Feeling of weakness at the epigastrium with qualmishness and oppression of the chest (Ars.). Oppression of epigastrium, as if too full. Burning in the stomach (*Ars.*, Calc. c., Canth., Mez.).

Respiratory Organs.—*Extremely difficult breathing*, caused by constriction of the chest (*Ars., Phos.*). Oppression of breathing.

Pulse.—Pulse small; and weak.

Urinary Organs.—Urine deposits a rosy-red sediment, with crystals of uric acid.

Generalities.—Great prostration and weariness.

Aggravation.—From cold, especially cold washing.

Amelioration.—Toward evening.

Conditions.—Light hair, blue eyes, fair complexion; inclined to be fleshy.

Compare.—Ars., Ant. tart., Cocc., Digit., Ipec., Tabac., Verat. alb. after Ant. tart. and Ipec. fail in morning sickness.—*Hering.*

Antidote.—Ipec. (?)

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Lobelia has been in the treatment of diseases of the respiratory tract when accompanied by nausea, vomiting, great prostration, oppression of the chest and dyspnœa; asthma; bronchitis; capillary bronchitis; spasmodic croup; whooping cough; emphysema; spasmodic cough, etc., during phthisis. Sometimes an efficient palliative in heart disease. Has been successfully used in gastralgia and dyspepsia characterized by heartburn, weakness at epigastrium, deathly nausea, oppression of chest, etc. Morning sickness of pregnancy. Intussusception of bowels. Incarcerated hernia. Has been used in quotidian type of intermittent fever with characteristic Lobelia symptoms. Rheumatism. "Lobelia is, to the bad effects from drunkenness in people with light hair, blue or gray eyes, florid complexion, fat or corpulent, what Nux vom. is to people of opposite temperament."

LYCOPODIUM.

Synonym.—Lycopodium Clavatum. *Natural order.*—Lycopodiaceæ. *Common names.*—Club Moss. Wolf's Foot. *Habitat.*—A moss growing in all parts of the world, especially in Northern countries. *Preparation.*—Triturations of the pollen of the plant (see special directions in Pharmacopœia).

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Lycopodium acts powerfully upon the vegetative system, depressing its action, and causing a slowly advancing weakness of functional power and decay of tissue. It acts especially upon the mucous membranes of the respiratory, digestive and genito-urinary organs and upon the skin, but shows its most important local action upon the liver and the digestive tract, where it produces a disturbed digestion, hepatic congestion, constipation, etc., and upon the kidneys causing the "uric acid diathesis." The lymphatic system becomes weakened, the glands, especially of the neck, swollen and indurated, and the skin sluggish and unhealthy. The chief characteristic of this

remedy is an excessive accumulation of flatulence in the abdomen.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Depression of spirits; weeping; sad, melancholy, despondent (Natr. mur., Lob., *Puls.*); apprehensive. Great anxiety, as if in pit of stomach. Suspicious. Anthrophobia. Fretful, ill-humored, irritable (Anac., Bry., Cham., Nux v., Hep. s., Calc. c.), morose, peevish, vehement, angry, timid. Easily aroused to anger. *Weak memory* (Anac.); *confused thoughts; speaks or writes wrong words and syllables* (Dulc., Melil., Osm.). *Confusion about every-day things,* but rational talking on abstract subjects. Disinclined to talk. Inability to comprehend or remember what is read. Stupefaction. Dullness.

Head.—*Vertigo in the morning when and after rising* (Alum., *Bry.,* Cham., Nitr. ac., Phos.), *so that he reels back and forth.* Rush of blood to the head in the morning on waking. Head shakes on stepping hard. Confusion and heaviness in the head. Headache, with ravenous hunger, better from eating. Pressing, stupefying headache; worse from 4 to 8 P.M. *Throbbing headache; on leaning head backward during the day; after coughing.* Pressing or tearing frontal headache, especially in right of head; worse on rising up better on lying down. Pressive headache in the vertex. Frontal headache after breakfast; afternoon when riding in carriage, with pressure in stomach. *Shattering pain in temples and chest during cough.* Stitches in temples during difficult stool. Hair becomes gray early (Phos. ac.); falling out of hair (*Graph.,* Natr. mur., *Nitr. ac.,* Phos., *Sep.*). Eruption beginning on the occiput; crusts thick, easily bleeding; oozing a fœtid moisture; worse after scratching, and from warmth (*Graph.,* Hep. s., *Merc.,* Nitr. ac.). Itching of the scalp.

Eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, with itching in canthi, redness, and swelling of lids; *distressing pain as if they were dry, with nightly agglutination* (Alum., Calc. c., Merc., *Puls., Graph.,* Sil., *Sulph.*). Sticking, worse mornings, without redness. Must wipe mucus from eye in order to see clearly (Euph., Puls.). Purulent mucus. Dryness and

smarting in the eyes, as if dust were in them; difficult to open, mornings; burning itching. *Styes on the lids,* more toward inner canthi (Graph., *Puls.,* Staph.). *Ulceration and redness of lids,* with acrid lachrymation (Merc., Sulph.). Photophobia; *evening light blinds very much; can see nothing on the table.* Sees only the left half of an object distinctly (Calc. c., Lith. Upper half, *Aur.*). Veil and flickering before the eyes; black spots before the eyes (*Cycl.,* Merc., *Phos.,* Sulph.).

Ears.—Hearing over-sensitive (*Acon., Bell.,* Mur. ac.). Roaring in the ears (Acon., Bell., Cinch.). Purulent, ichorous discharge from the ears (Aur., Graph., Hep. s., Merc., Nitr. ac.).

Nose.—*Violent catarrh, with swelling of the nose and acrid discharge* (Ars., Cepa, Merc. cor.). °The ichorous discharge from the nose begins in right nostril; scarlatina or diphtheria. *Nose stopped up;* at night; *cannot breathe through it* (Nux v.); with excessive dryness; evenings. Smell extremely sensitive (Acon., Agar., *Bell.,* Coff. c., Colch., Hep. s.). °Fan-like motion of the alæ nasi in pneumonia.

Face.—*Yellowish-gray color of the face* (Cinch.). Pale, sickly, puffy (Ars.). Flushes of heat in the face (Kreos., Sulph.). Tearing pains in the bones of the face. Ulcers on lips.

Mouth.—Humid suppurating eruption around the mouth; corners of mouth sore (Ant. crud., *Graph.,* Merc.). The lower jaw hangs down (Op.). *Teeth excessively painful to touch, and when chewing;* front teeth loose or too long (Carb. an., Merc., Nitr. ac.); drawing cramp-like pains, relieved by warm drinks; with swelling of gums. Gums bleed violently when cleaning the teeth (*Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos.*). Tongue coated white (*Ant. crud., Bry., Nux v., Puls.*). Ulcers on and under the tongue. *Vesicles on the tip of the tongue* (Kali carb., Natr. mur., Mur. ac.). Dryness of the mouth and tongue, without thirst (*Nux m., Puls.*). Laxity and heaviness of the tongue. Accumulation of water in mouth. Saliva dries on palate and lips to a tenacious mucus. °Tongue is darted out and oscillates to and fro; in sore throat. °Tongue distended, giving patient silly expression; in angina or diphtheria. Sour or bitter taste

(Cinch. Nux v., Mag. carb.); in the morning; after eating. Food tastes sour.

Throat.—Accumulation of mucus in throat; hawking of bloody mucus; with inclination to swallow; small greenish yellow masses; granular. Choking provoking constant swallowing. Sticking; in region of right parotid. Dryness in throat. Soreness and pain on swallowing and coughing. °Pain and soreness beginning on right side of throat. *Feeling as if a ball rose from below up into the throat* (*Asaf.*, Physos.). *Feeling of constriction in throat; nothing can be swallowed; food and drink regurgitate through the nose* (*Merc.*). °Swelling and suppuration of tonsils, going from right to left (*Hep. s.*, *Merc.*). Sensitiveness of the submaxillary glands.

Stomach.—*Excessive appetite; the more he eats the more he wants* (*Bry.*, *Cina*, Ferr., Merc.). *Hunger, but a small quantity of food fills him up; constant feeling of satiety* (Cinch.). *Appetite lost; whatever she eats goes against her, even to vomiting.* Aversion to coffee (Natr. mur., Phos. ac.), and tobacco. *Eructations acrid; incomplete and burning hiccough* (Bry., Cic., Hyos.). *Sour taste extending to stomach, causing acrid gnawings.* Heartburn; *waterbrash* (Led., Natr. carb., Nux v.). Nausea; in pharynx and stomach; in mornings, fasting. *Distension and cramp in stomach.* Vomiting of food and bile; vomiting after a meal with salivation; during menses; better in open air. *Pressure and heaviness in stomach, as if distended; in evening after eating a little* (Cinch., Led., *Sulph.*). *Slow digestion.* Pit of stomach swollen and sensitive to touch (Ant. crud., Ars., Bry.); anxiety in pit. Constriction and tightness in stomach and hypochondria.

Abdomen.—*Sore, pressive bruised pain in region of liver, on breathing; aggravated by touch. Sensation of something heavy lying on left side of abdomen. Excessive fullness and distension of the abdomen from flatulence* (Absinth., *Cinch.*, *Carb. veg.*, *Kali carb.*, Phos.); *better from passing flatus. Much flatus accumulates here and there in the abdomen, in the hypochondria, in the back, in region of ribs and chest, causing tension and bubbling; relieved by empty eructations* (*Carb. v.*). Griping. *Tension and pain*

in abdomen from incarcerated flatulence (Cinch., *Carb., v.*). Continuous rumbling and roaring in the abdomen (Agar., Aloe, Hep. s., *Sulph.*, Zinc.). °Brown spots on abdomen.

Stool and Anus.—*Rectum contracted and protrudes during hard stool.* Burning in the anus with frequent stools. Stitches and cramps in the rectum. Hæmorrhoids protruding, *very painful to the touch;* painful when sitting. Discharge of blood during stool. Constipation; stools dry and hard (*Bry., Sulph.*), or *first part lumpy, second soft;* feeling as if much remained unpassed (*Nux v.*).

Urinary Organs.—Severe backache; °relieved by passing urine. Passing only small quantities. Frequent desire to urinate. Burning during micturition. *Red, sandy sediment in the urine* (Arn., Cinch., Coccus, Natr. mur., Phos.). Turbid, milky urine, with an offensive purulent sediment; dull pressing in region of bladder and abdomen; disposition to calculi; cystitis. °Incontinence; no urine secreted. °Hæmaturia from gravel or chronic catarrh. °Before passing water child screams with pain; red sand on diaper.

Male Organs.—Impotence; penis, small, cold, relaxed. Desire diminished (Agn., Baryt. c., Berb., Caps., Sulph.). Itching on inner surface of prepuce; on scrotum.

Female Organs.—Menses too profuse, and long protracted. Suppression of menses; °also from fright (*Acon.*). °Sense of dryness in vagina. Burning in vagina (Sulph.), during and after coition. Leucorrhœa like milk (Calc. c., Coni., Kreos., *Puls.*, Sulph. ac., *Sep.*); bloody; corroding. Cutting across the hypogastrium; from right to left. °Discharge of wind from the vagina (Brom.).

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness. Itching and tickling in larynx, compelling forcible cough. *Shortness of breath,* especially during sleep. Difficult breathing, as if he had inhaled sulphur fumes (Ars., Cinch.). *Dyspnœa, as if the chest were constricted by cramp. Cough, dry, day and night, with painfulness in region of stomach; in evening before going to sleep, from tickling in larynx as from a feather; as from sulphur fumes in larynx;* from deep breathing. *Cough at night, better before sunrise, affecting stomach and diaphragm.* Violent cough with tightness

of the chest (Phos.). Expectoration scanty; thick, yellow mucus; bloody; purulent; *gray* (Stan.); *salty* (Ambr., Calc., c., Carb. v., Phos., Sep.). Dull aching all over the lungs, with feeling of constriction of the chest. Violent oppression of the chest. Stitches in left chest; also during inspiration.

Heart.—Palpitation of the heart (Acon., *Ars., Spig., Sulph., Verat. alb.*); in evening in bed. Accelerated pulse, with cold face and feet.

Neck and Back.—Stiffness of the neck (*Chel.*, Rhus tox.). Drawing pain. Swelling of the cervical glands (*Baryt. c.*, Calc. c., Iodi., Merc., Sil.). Tensive pain in nape of neck and occiput. *Burning, as from glowing coals, between the scapulæ.* Pain in the small of the back (*Bell.*, Nux. v., *Puls.*). Pain in back and right side, from congestion of liver. Stitches in region of kidneys, worse from pressure; extending into rectum. Tearing pain in region of kidneys.

Limbs.—Drawing tearing pains in all the limbs (Bry., Coloc., Merc., *Sulph.*). Stiffness and painfulness of joints.

Upper Limbs.—Swelling of the axillary glands (Baryt. c., Sil.). Tearing pains in elbows and shoulder joints. Arms and fingers go to sleep easily (Cham.). Drawing pains in inner surface of arms. Finger joints inflamed, red and swollen.

Lower Limbs.—Swelling and stiffness of the knees. Soreness in inner side of left thigh, with biting itching, extending to the genitals. Brown spots on inner side of thighs, inflamed with burning pain. Tearing pain in middle of right thigh. Swelling of the feet. Cramps in the calves at night. Pain in the soles when walking (Sulph.). Smarting sore pain between the toes. Cold, *sweaty feet* (Calc. c., Sil.). Feet sweat until they become sore. One foot hot, the other cold.

Generalities.—Weariness; weakness after every exertion; in morning on rising, with heaviness. *Desire for the open air* (*Puls.*). Discomfort in every position at night. °Involuntary alternate extension and contraction of muscles. Emaciation and debility (*Ars.*, Ferr., *Phos.*). °Bones inflamed, mostly the ends; nocturnal bone pains. °Softening of bones; caries. *All symptoms aggravated from 4 to 8 P.M.; better after 8 P.M., but weak.*

Skin.—Humid suppurating eruptions (*Hep. s., Graph.*). Itching "liver spots." Boils on nates. Itching pimples. Intertrigo; raw places, bleeding easily (Graph., Hydras.). Chronic urticaria. Skin unhealthy, corrosive vesicles. °Nævus maternus. °Vascular tumors.

Sleep.—Yawning and sleepiness during the day (Nux m.). Restless, uneasy sleep; full of dreams (Ars.). Starting up on falling asleep. Soporous sleep in typhoid and exanthematous fevers (Arn., Op.). Crying or laughing in sleep. On awakening, cross, scolds, unrefreshed.

Fever.—Creeping chills over the back in the evening. Slight chill, followed by long-continued heat, weariness, and pains in the limbs. Chill, alternating with heat; and redness and heat of cheeks. Flushes of heat over the whole body, mostly evenings. Sweats from least exertion (*Calc. c., Hep. s., Phos.*, Sep., Sil.).

Compare.—Ars., Bell., Bry., *Calc. c.*, Carb., Chel., Cinch., *Cycl.*, Graph., Iod., Iris, Hep. s., Kali bi., Mag. c., Merc., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., *Nux v.*, Petrol., Phos., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Sep., Sil., *Sulph.*, Zinc.

Antidotes.—Acon., Camph., Caust., Cham., Graph., Op., Puls.; also a cup of coffee.

Lycopodium Antidotes.—Cinch.

THERAPEUTICS.

The clinical range of Lycopodium is wide, and seems to have its origin in the sphere of nutrition, which is profoundly affected. It is of most use in chronic forms of disease, but occasionally is indicated in acute diseases, especially as an intercurrent remedy, somewhat like Sulphur, the symptoms of Lyc. being present. In conditions of malnutrition, where the patient becomes emaciated in spite of an enormous appetite, Lyc. is especially useful. Also in children who become emaciated and look wrinkled and prematurely old. Probably the most important use of Lyc. is in the treatment of chronic indigestion and gastric diseases in general characterized by an excessive accumulation of flatulence and much rumbling and rolling in the stomach and abdomen. Remembering these prominent general features of the clinical action of the drug, we may best refer to its special uses in the usual anatomical order. Useful in hypo-

chondriasis and melancholia resulting from indigestion and malnutrition; great mental weakness; loss of self-confidence; loss of memory, especially in old people. Has been used in chronic hydrocephalus, especially in delicate anæmic children, with indigestion and malnutrition. Chronic ophthalmia, catarrhal or scrofulous ulcers and pustules on lids. Polypus. Lachrymal fistula. Cataract. Hemiopia. Asthenopia. Hemeralopia; resulting from chronic disease of the retina; retinitis. Polypus of the ear. Otitis media. Otorrhœa, purulent, ichorous, with impaired hearing, especially after scarlet fever. Polypus of the nose. Chronic nasal catarrh, with stoppage of the nose. Violent acute coryza, with swelling of nose and acrid discharge. Diphtheria, with stoppage of the nose, great dryness of throat, ichorous discharges from nose; tongue protruding; begins on right side. Tonsilitis going from right to left. An excellent remedy for an inordinate appetite, especially for sweets, delicacies, pastry, etc., also for the ultimate consequences of such an appetite and diet. Chronic dyspepsia; acid dyspepsia; atonic dyspepsia; gastralgia; chronic gastritis, etc., with characteristic flatulence, constant satiety, etc., already mentioned. Said to be especially useful in gastralgia and chronic gastritis occurring in peasants who subsist on heavy bread, sour small-beer and adulterated coffee. Indigestion from eating onions; from liquors, especially wine; from smoking. Scirrhus of the stomach, with great flatulence. Diaphragmitis. Gall stone colic. Jaundice with flatulence. Chronic hepatitis especially in children after Mercury. Fatty degeneration of liver. Atrophic nutmeg liver. Cirrhosis of liver. Ascites from liver disease, especially after abuse of Alcohol. Palliative in strangulated hernia with flatulence. Flatulent colic. Enteritis in children from milk and farinaceous diet. Hæmorrhoids, large, bleeding, do not mature, being hard, bluish, lumpy; chronic. Sometimes indicated in diarrhœa; but constipation usually accompanies Lyc. conditions, constriction of the anus and rectum with severe pain at stool being the chief characteristic. A valuable remedy in cystic and renal troubles, red sand in the urine (uric acid diathesis) being the chief indication. Gravel; urinary calculi. Renal colic. Hæmaturia, from gravel.. Chronic cystitis. Chronic prostatitis. Diabetes. Bright's disease. An excellent remedy for impotence, sexual ex-

haustion and loss of sexual appetite in the male. Useful in a variety of female troubles, but is mostly indicated by the characteristic gastric symptoms. Ovaritis. Ovaralgia. Endometritis, with discharge of wind from the vagina; physometra. Cancer of the uterus. Leucorrhœa, milky, corroding. Menorrhagia. Chronic dryness of vagina. Varicose veins of pudenda. Sore nipples. Hard burning nodosities in mammæ. Chronic bronchitis, especially in old people with dyspnœa; threatened paralysis of lungs. Subacute pneumonia, dyspnœa as from sulphur fumes, worse when lying on back, fan-like motion of alæ nasi. Neglected pneumonia; threatening phthisis. Typhoid pneumonia. Phthisis, with gastric symptoms, oppressed breathing etc. Chronic cough. Hydrothorax. Hydropericardium. Angina pectoris. Carotid aneurism. Torticollis (Lachn.). Lumbago, especially after Bry.; backache relieved by passing urine. Chronic rheumatism. Chronic gout, with calcarea deposits in joints. Hip disease, suppurative stage. Varicose veins on legs. Old ulcers on legs, with nightly tearing burning pains. Mercurial ulcers Fissures on hands. Useful in a variety of ulcers, which are usually humid and suppurating, vesicular; eczema; herpes; psoriasis; impetigo; lupus; urticaria; intertrigo; nævus; boils; carbuncles. Liver spots. Glandular swellings. Caries. Useful in old broken down cases of malarial fever; sour vomiting between chill and heat; thirst after the sweating stage; paroxysms at 4 P.M.; red sand in urine; also with typhoid tendency. Lyc. may be useful in typhoid fever if the indications for its use are present. Also in hectic fever during tuberculosis or other chronic suppurating diseases.

LYCOPUS VIRGINICUS.

Natural order.—Labiatæ. *Common names.*—Bugle Weed. Virginia Hoarhound. *Habitat.*—An indigenous perennial herb found in bogs and wet soils. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh whole plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Chief action is upon the heart, where it much resembles the action of Digitalis, without, however, the cumulative effects of

the latter. Primarily it weakens the power and vitality of the heart, decreasing the blood pressure in the arteries, and consequently the tension everywhere, and thus producing a condition of cardiac irritability, with depressed force. Secondarily, it gives rise to cardiac erethism, and if pushed far enough would result in hypertrophy with dilatation. As a result of the primary action upon the heart, a general venous stasis occurs in all the organs of the body, notably the liver, lungs and kidneys.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Eyes.—°Protrusion of the eyes, with tumultous action of the heart; exophthalmus from cardiac disease. Dull pain in left supra-orbital region. Painful pressure in eyeballs (Aloe, Bapt., Cimic.).

Stomach—Circumscribed pain and compression in region of stomach. Indigestion, with pain and distress in epigastric region.

Stool.—Diarrhœa, with griping and rumbling. °Diarrhœa in jaundice, from weakened heart. Constipation.

Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty, thick and muddy, with œdema of the feet. Urine contains excess of mucus, epithelial cells, and oxalate of lime, 1012-1020 sp. gr. °Diabetes mellitus.

Respiratory Organs.—Dyspnœa; sense of constriction in larynx. Cough, with slight pale expectoration. Intercostal pains (Cimic., Ranunc., Rhod., Rhus tox.). Pains in chest, with oppressed respiration.

Heart and Pulse.—Constricting pain and tenderness around the heart. Rheumatoid aching pains, and acute darting pains in region of heart (Acon., Kalm., Rhus tox., Spig.). First sound of the heart displaced by a blowing sound of mitral regurgitations. Beats of heart more distinct on right side of sternum. Cardiac oppression and distress. Cardiac pulsation scarcely perceptible to touch (Digit.). Cardiac depression, with intermittent pulse and faintness (Digit.); also on quickly ascending (Ars.). Heart sounds indistinct; systolic running into diastolic. On waking, labored cardiac action, with frequent intermissions. Feeble, quick, irregular action of the heart (Digit.). °Action tumultous and forcible (Spig., Verat. vir.); could be heard several

feet from the bed; eyes protruding. Pulse quick, intermittent; feeble, irregular, intermittent; quickened at each inspiration; scarcely perceptible; extremely variable; irregular in rhythm; extremely compressible.

Back.—Acute rheumatoid pains in neck, back and loins (Rhus tox.).

Limbs.—Acute rheumatoid pains in all the limbs (Rhus tox.).

Generalities.—°Rheumatoid pains, passing from left to right; returning to left side; chiefly affecting muscles and articulations; increased by movement, by cold air, and by concentrating the thought upon them.

Aggravation.—On alternate days.

Compare.—Acon Cact., *Digit.*, Kalm., Spig., Verat. alb.

THERAPEUTICS.

Lycopus is especially useful in cardiac irritability and weakness, whether from over-strain of the heart, from rheumatic disease, constitutional debility, or from the use of drugs or stimulants affecting the heart, such as tobacco, etc. It renders the beats of the heart slower, fuller and more regular. Palpitation from nervous irritation or organic cardiac disease. An excellent substitute for Digitalis in such affections, it quiets cough and irritation of the lungs; lessens arterial action in fevers and plethora. Hæmoptysis in phthisis with palpitation, pains in chest and cardiac weakness. An excellent remedy for exophthalmia from cardiac disease, relieving the protrusion of the eyes and tumultous action of the heart. Dysentery and diarrhœa. Pleurodynia. Rheumatism. Neuralgia, or rather, neuraloid pains.

MAGNESIA CARBONICA.

Common name.—Carbonate of Magnesia. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts on the mucous membranes of the intestinal canal, and upon the female generative organs, producing irritation and catarrhal inflammation, and in the latter deranged menstruation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Pressive headache. Rush of blood to the head. Falling out of the hair (*Graph.*, Merc., *Nitr. ac.*, Natr. mur., Phos., *Sep.*). Tetter on the scalp, itching during wet, rainy weather.

Eyes.—Agglutination of the lids in the morning (Calc. c., *Lyc.*, *Merc.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*).

Ears.—Hardness of hearing.

Face.—Nightly tearing, digging, boring in the cheek bones; insupportable during rest, and driving from one place to another.

Mouth.—Toothache at night, compelling one to rise and walk about; pain insupportable while at rest; worse in cold; during pregnancy. Bloody saliva. Bitter or sour taste in the mouth (Cinch., Lyc., Nux v.).

Stomach.—Desire for fruit and acid things (Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Cinch., *Hep. s.*, Phos., Phos. ac., Verat. alb.); *for meat* (*Abies can.*); aversion to green food. Violent thirst, especially toward evening. Constrictive pain in the stomach.

Abdomen.—Distension of the abdomen, with profuse emission of flatulence, with relief (Aloe, Lyc.). *Griping, cutting and rumbling in the whole abdomen, followed by thin, green stools, without tenesmus.*

Stool and Anus.—Piercing pain in rectum, as from needles (*Aloe*). *Stools green and frothy, like the scum of a frog pond,* or °with white floating lumps, like tallow; always preceded by griping, worse on right side. Constipation (Amm. mur., *Alum.*, *Bry.*, *Nux v.*, *Op.*).

Female Organs.—Menses too late and scanty (Puls.). *Menstrual flow more profuse during the night than during the day,* with dragging pains, better from pressure on abdomen and stooping. No menstrual discharge during the pains, only after them. Menstrual discharge glutinous, thick, acrid, black, pitch-like.

Generalities.—Rheumatic pains in shoulders, and limbs in general. °Neuralgic lightning-like pains. °Epileptic attacks; frequently falls down suddenly, with consciousness. Weakness, especially in the morning. °Weary and tired, especially in the feet, and when sitting. Restlessness in the limbs in the evening, after sitting long.

Sleep.—Cannot sleep after 2 or 3 A.M. °Unrefreshing sleep, more tired in the morning than when going to bed.
Skin.—Violent itching over the whole body.
Fever.—Great internal heat at night, with night sweats and aversion to uncovering, with dread of exposure.
Amelioration.—From motion (Rhus tox.); in the open air.
Conditions.—Persons, especially children of irritable disposition, nervous temperament; lax fibre; sour smell.
Compare.—Ars., Aloe, Calc. c., Cham., Graph., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Nux m., *Phos.*, Sep., Sil. Complementary to Cham.
Antidotes.—Cham., Puls., Merc., Nux v., Rheum.

THERAPEUTICS.

Magnesia carb. is a useful remedy in acid dyspepsia. Dyspepsia from milk which sours; also from cabbage, potatoes and other gross food. Diarrhœa, especially of children with characteristic stools, and usually more or less colic, which is relieved by bending over, sour eructations, etc. Apthæ. With this drug there is, especially with dyspepsia, a marked disposition to neuralgia, especially of the face, in which it is an excellent remedy; the pains are lightning-like, are usually worse at night, and are accompanied by great restlessness, must get up and walk about. Neuralgic toothache, especially during pregnancy, worse at night from warmth of bed and better from cold drinks. Lenticular cataract. Warts on lids. Styes. Chronic blepharitis. Nausea and sour vomiting during pregnancy. Dysmenorrhœa with symptoms mentioned in pathogenesis. Leucorrhœa, white, acrid, with colic, relieved by bending over. Epileptiform spasms.

MAGNESIA MURIATICA.

Synonym.—Magnesia Chloride. *Common name.*—Muriate of Magnesia. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the ganglionic nervous system, and exerts its most important local influence upon the mucous surfaces.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Fretful, morose, peevish.

Head.—Heaviness in the head, with reeling as if one would fall down. Tightness and pressure in the forehead. Squeezing, griping pain in both temples, with sensation as if vertigo and loss of consciousnes were about to ensue, in the evening after lying down; *better on strong pressure with the hands.* Tearing and stitches in right temple, extending to the eye; necessity to press eyes together. Headache, relieved by wrapping up the head (Sil.).

Eyes.—Eyes inflamed, with violent burning and redness of sclerotic æ. Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids (*Calc. c., Lyc., Merc., Puls., Rhus tox., Sulph.*).

Ears.—Pulsation in the ears.

Nose.—Violent coryza, at one time stopped, at another fluent, with dullness of the head, and complete loss of taste and smell. Tickling with sneezing and sensation of coryza. Discharge of offensive purulent mucus. Redness and swelling of the nose, or of the alæ; painful to touch. Sore pain and burning in the nostrils. Scurf in the nostrils, painful to touch; ulcerated nostrils.

Face.—Pale, yellowish complexion. Eruption on the face (Viola tric.), itching, burning vesicles.

Mouth.—Sensation as if the upper incisors were elongated. Painful swelling and easy bleeding of the gums. Continual rising of white froth in the mouth.

Throat.—Dryness and rawness in the throat, with a hoarse voice. Hawking of clammy, thick mucus, often mixed with blood.

Stomach.—Hunger, but knows not for what. Violent thirst (*Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Rhus tox.*). Acidity after dinner. Water rises from the stomach into the mouth, with nausea. Nausea in the morning after rising (Calad., Nux v., *Petrol.*, Puls.). Rising, as of a ball, from the stomach into the œsophagus (*Asaf.*); relieved by eructations. Pain in the stomach as from ulceration, or from a bruise. Epigastric region sensitive to pressure.

Abdomen.—*Sharp drawing and tensive burning stitches in region of liver; worse from pressure.* Pressive pains in liver, when walking, or touching it; worse when lying on

the right side; liver hard and enlarged. Drawing pains in the abdomen at night. Cramp-like pains in the abdomen. Rumbling. Incarcerated flatus. Incessant emission of flatus.

Stool and Anus.—Hæmorrhoids pain during normal stool. Burning and smarting in anus during and after stool. *Hard, difficult, slow and insufficient evacuations. Stools knotty, like sheep's dung* (Alum., Kali carb., Op.); crumbling as if burnt; hard, covered with mucus and streaks of blood. Stool crumbles at the verge of anus. °Chronic recurrence of diarrhœa

Urinary Organs.—*Urine can only be passed by bearing down with the abdominal muscles.* Urine passes only by drops, always some seeming to remain behind.

Female Organs.—Catamenia too early and too copious (Calc. c., Nux v.); blood passes in black clots, more when sitting than when walking. During menses face is pale, with pain in loins and mental depression. Uterine cramps, extending to the thighs. Leucorrhœa, with cramps in abdomen.

Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough evening and night, with burning and soreness in chest. Spasmodic cough at night, with tickling in the throat (Hyos.). Tension and constriction of the chest.

Heart.—Palpitation of the heart on sitting, disappearing on motion.

Generalities.—°Attacks of spasms and hysterical weakness (Asaf.). Uneasiness in evening in bed, on closing the eyes. Weakness of the body, as if coming from the stomach.

Sleep.—Sleepiness during the day. Goes to sleep late; sleeplessness on account of heat and thirst. Restlessness on closing the eyes. Sleep unrefreshing; tired in the morning.

Fever.—Chilliness every evening; disappears after going to bed.

Aggravation.—Most symptoms appear while sitting, and are relieved on motion and by exercise, and in the open air.

Conditions.—Women, especially hysterical, with uterine troubles. Children, especially during dentition.

Compare.—Baryt. c., Bry., *Calc. c.*, Cham., Con., *Graph., Kali carb., Lyc.*, Mag. c., Mur. ac., Natr. c., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls., Sil., Sulph.

Antidote.—Cham.

THERAPEUTICS.

A valuable remedy in certain forms of neuralgia, especially of the head and face, usually associated with the characteristic constipation of this drug. The headache is better from wrapping up the head, the amelioration coming from the pressure of the bandage and not from the warmth as in Silicia. Nasal catarrh. Ozœna, with ulcerated, scurfy nostrils. Often a valuable remedy in chronic gastralgia. An excellent remedy for the indigestion of children during dentition; milk causes pain in stomach and passes undigested. Enlargement and congestion of the liver, with symptoms already given and characteristic constipation. Hepatic derangements in general with symptoms of the drug as given. Hepatic affections with tendency to hæmorrhages from various organs. In all hepatic disorders there is pain and sensitiveness in region of liver, coated tongue, flatulence, distended abdomen, weak pulse and constipation; often the face is yellow; the breath offensive, the extremities swollen, urine high-colored, etc. Cirrhosis of liver. Ascites from hepatic disease. Hæmorrhoids. A valuable remedy for constipation when the stools are hard, knotty like sheep's dung, or crumbling as if burnt. Constipation of puny, rachitic children with enlarged abdomen, etc.; infants during dentition, A valuable remedy in uterine complaints, with flatulence, characteristic constipation, and attended with hysterical and spasmodic affections. Usually the menses are black and clotted, and more profuse when sitting than walking. Metrorrhagia. Leucorrhœa, with abdominal cramps. Uterine fibroids and scirrhus.

MANGANUM.

Preparation.—Triturations of the Carbonate or Acetate of Manganese.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the motor nervous system, producing paralysis, beginning with paraplegia. It differs from Mercury in first affecting the lower extremities, and in not exciting tremors, and from Lead in not causing colic and constipation.

Through its nervous influence, Manganum produces irritation of various organs, even extending to inflammation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Moping mood (*Puls.*); fretful; ill-humored.

Head.—Head feels heavy, with sensation as if it were larger, could hardly hold it up. Congestion of blood to the head, with throbbing in the head (*Acon., Bell., Glon.*); better in open air. Drawing, stinging or tensive headache, in the open air; better indoors. Jarring of the brain from motion of the head. Contractive, stitching pain in forepart of head, especially in temples; worse in open air. Frequent rising of heat in the head, with thirst. Headaches arising in the room; better in open air, and *vice versa*.

Eyes.—Burning heat and dryness of the eyes. Eyelids pain on moving, and become dry on looking at bright light. Pupils much dilated or contracted.

Ears.—Dull shooting pain in ears when speaking. Deafness, as if the ears were stopped (Coccus). Loud cracking noise in ears, when blowing the nose or swallowing (Graph.). Swelling in left parotid, with a reddish hue, in typhus.

Nose.—Dry coryza, with obstruction of the nostrils (Nux v.); in evening, with red, sore, painful nose and upper lip. Sometimes dry, and sometimes fluent coryza.

Face.—*Suffering expression; face pale and sunken.* Eruptions and ulcers at the corners of the mouth (Ant. crud., Graph., Lyc.).

Mouth.—Violent pains in the teeth, which pass rapidly to other parts.

Throat.—Throat dry; scratching feeling, as if the trachea were closed with a leaf. Sore throat, with cutting pain, as from excoriation, when not swallowing.

Stomach.—Absence of thirst (Apis, Puls.). Heat and burning in the stomach, ascending to the chest (Ars.), with nausea.

Abdomen.—Cutting in umbilical region during deep inspiration.

Stool and Anus.—Constrictive pain in the anus while sitting. Constipation; difficult, dry, knotty evacuations (*Plumb.*, Mag. m.).

Urinary Organs—Frequent desire to urinate (Acon., Apis, Apoc.); during the day.

Male Organs.—Sensation of weakness in the genitals, with burning and drawing in the spermatic cord, extending to the glands.

Female Organs.—*Menses too early and too scanty;* lasting two days.

Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough from loud reading or talking, with painful dryness, roughness and constriction of larynx, causing sensation to cough, with which mucus was loosened after long hawking. Inclination to cough mornings. *Deep cough, without expectoration; ceasing on lying down. Obstinate hoarseness and roughness, especially in the morning* (Caust., Nux v.), and in the open air; better from smoking. Warm constriction, extending from the middle of the abdomen to the chest, with nausea.

Heart.—Sudden shocks at the heart and in the left side of the chest, from above downward. Pulse irregular, sometimes rapid, sometimes slow, but constantly weak and soft.

Limbs.—Tensive pain in the joints of the arms and hands. Rheumatic, tearing pains, extending from the shoulders to the fingers. Tension and drawing stitches in the thigh.

Generalities.—Weakness. Paraplegia. Paralysis, first of the lower limbs (Ars.). Tension or cramp-like drawing and tearing in various parts. °Arthritic pains in the joints; worse at night (Merc.). Insupportable digging pains in bones and periosteum; worse at night (Merc., Phos. ac.). °All bones, particularly in lower limbs, sensitive to touch; in typhus.

Skin.—Excoriations and fissures in the bends of the joints (Graph., Squilla). Voluptuous itching; relieved by scratching (Sulph.). Itching in the hollow of the knee and on the shin.

Sleep.—Vivid, anxious dreams, which are well remembered.

Aggravation.—*At night;* from changes of weather (Ranunc.), which sometimes also ameliorate; symptoms coming on indoors are better in the open air, and *vice versa.*

Compare.—Amm. carb., Ars., Coff. c., Coni., Ferr., *Lyc.*, Plat., Puls., Thuja, Verat. alb.

Antidote.—Coff.

THERAPEUTICS.

Manganum has been mostly used in laryngeal affections; laryngeal catarrh with symptoms above given, and especially in anæmic persons with tubercular deposits in lungs. Said to be very useful in boys and girls when the voice is changing, and remains harsh and hoarse, with continual catarrh and clearing of the throat. Hoarseness and cough from reading aloud, with dryness and rawness of the larynx, and efforts to detach mucus from the throat. Laryngeal phthisis, with rawness and hoarseness. General anæmia, especially in tuberculous patients with profuse menstruation and metrorrhagia. Chronic nasal catarrh with obstructed and sore nostrils. Chronic rheumatism shifting from place to place. Otalgia. Earache with cracking in ears when blowing the nose, ears stopped up, worse from change of weather. Periostitis. Has been used in psoriasis and other skin diseases.

MELILOTUS.

Synonym.—Melilotus Officinalis. *Natural order.*—Leguminosæ. *Common names.*—Yellow Melilot (not White Melilot). Sweet Clover. *Habitat.*—A plant indigenous to Europe, naturalized in the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh flowers.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

This plant is especially noted for its action upon the nervous system, producing a *very severe headache* with congestion of blood to the head, flushed face, and even sometimes epistaxis (*Bell.*). It rapidly relieves headaches of nervous origin, or resulting from cerebral oppression, and is quite useful in so-called "sick headache." Its chief constituent "cumarin," in large doses, causes nausea, vertigo, vomiting and great oppression, with sleepiness, confusion, severe pain in head, depression of heart's action and cold extremities.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Irascible, impatient, discontented, fault-finding. Indolent, unable to fix mind, stupid, indifferent. Unable to

study, memory will not retain anything. Omit words and letters in writing. (Lyc.).

Head.—Vertigo; on moving. Swaying sensation in the brain with tired pain. Headache, better from nosebleed. Headache with red face, bloodshot eyes, and finally epistaxis, which affords relief. Sick headache better from epistaxis or menstrual flow. Periodical nervous headache every week, or once in four weeks, more frequent in winter. *Violent congestion of the head,* with heaviness, *fullness and throbbing* as if the blood would burst through the nose, eyes and ears, with dizzy sick feeling that is worse from motion. Throbbing frontal headache preceded by great prostration. Intense frontal headache preceded by hot, flushed face and feverish sensation. Throbbing headache in right eminence from 9 A.M. till noon.

Eyes.—Eyelids very heavy.

Nose.—Excessive dryness of nose. *Profuse and frequent epistaxis with general relief.*

Face.—Redness of face and head, with throbbing in carotids (*Amyl nit., Bell.*). Face almost livid.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent and profuse urination. Urine profuse watery, and relieving the dull, congestive headache (Gels.).

Female Sexual Organs.—Frequent momentary stitches in external genitals.

Respiratory Organs.—Cough from fullness in chest. Hæmoptysis, blood bright red. Smothering sensations; cannot get air enough. Breathing difficult from weight on chest; fullness of chest and head; violent congestion of the lungs.

Amelioration.—Better in the open air; from walking and change of position.

Compare.—Amyl nit., Bell., Cact., Glon., Ferr., Sang.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been used chiefly in neuralgic and congestive headaches with foregoing symptoms. Considered invaluable in so-called "sick headache." Nosebleed relieving the headache is very characteristic. Has cured religious melancholia, with very red face, etc. Hypochondriasis. Congestion and inflammation of

the lungs. Infantile spasms during dentition with great congestion of the head; especially in nervous children. Puerperal eclampsia.

MENYANTHES.

Synonym.—Menyanthes Trifoliata. *Natural order.*—Gentianaceæ. *Common names.*—Buck Bean. Bitterworm. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant growing in North America, Europe and Asia, in swamps, etc. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the mucous surfaces, producing some irritation and congestion. It likewise acts primarily upon the brain and optic nerve, resulting in headache and obscuration of sight, and upon the ganglionic system, developing symptoms which simulate certain forms of fever and ague. Teste claims that it is closely analogous to Drosera, except that the effects of the latter are more intense. He also claims that there are few diseases where Menyanthes is indicated which could not be cured much better with Drosera—a statement that is not generally accepted.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Confusion and heaviness of the head. *Pressure in head from above downward, relieved during hard pressure with the hand; on ascending steps as if at every step a weight pressed upon the brain.* Pressive stupefying headache, mostly in forehead. Stitch-like tearing pain in right side of forehead, near temporal region. Stitches in left side of brain extending toward vertex.

Eyes.—Obscuration of sight; mist and flickerings before the eyes (Agar., Cycl., *Merc.*, Phos., *Sulph.*).

Face.—Visible, though not painful, twitching of the facial muscles (Agar., Ign., Nux v.); especially on right side (*Bell.*); worse during rest.

Stomach.—Sensation of coldness extending up the œsophagus,

with great nausea, following pressure in stomach. Empty eructations.

Abdomen.—Distension and fullness of abdomen, as if overloaded by food, with undiminished appetite, together with a sensation as of incarcerated flatulence, and frequent ineffectual efforts to emit flatus (*Carb v., Cinch., Lyc.*); fullness much increased by smoking tobacco (Ign.).

Stool.—Constipation.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to urinate with scanty discharge.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; dyspnœa. Pressure on both sides of chest, with sharp stitches, greatly aggravated on inspiration.

Back.—Dull, boring sticking in left scapula, extending across the spine. Painful tearing pains between scapulæ, extending downward, especially on deep breathing. Pressive, bruised pain in small of back and sacral region.

Limbs.—Muscular twitches in right upper arm. Cramp-like pain in muscles of left forearm, extending to palm of hand, almost like paralysis. Cramp-like pain in muscles of right leg, extending from below upward, like paralysis. Cramp-like pains in all the limbs.

Sleep.—Vivid unremembered dreams.

Fever.—Sensation of chilliness, especially in fingers. Feet cold up to knees, as if in cold water. *Icy coldness of hands and feet* (Tabac.), *with warmth of rest of body.* Shivering over upper part of body, with yawning.

Compare.—Aranea, Cact., Dros., Natr. mur.

THERAPEUTICS.

Hahnemann recommends Menyanthes in some forms of ague when the chill predominates, and forms a very pronounced part of the paroxysm as above described. Catarrhal affections. Amaurosis. Neuralgic headaches with symptoms above described. Sciatica.

MEPHITIS.

Synonym.—Mephitis Americana. *Class.*—Mammalia. *Order.*—Carnivora. *Family.*—Mustelodæ. *Common names.*—Skunk. Pole Cat. *Preparation.*—A tincture is made by dissolving the liquid obtained from the anal glands in alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts prominently upon the cerebro-spinal system, especially the pneumogastrics, including spasmodic conditions of the respiratory organs, which has led to its use in the treatment of asthma and whooping cough.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Eyes.—Stitches, as if with needles in the eyes. Pain above the eyes. Conjunctivæ red and injected. Letters become blurred; unable to distinguish them; they run together; short-sighted.

Mouth.—Sudden jerks in roots of teeth.

Stomach.—No appetite in morning. Nausea, with emptiness in stomach, and sensation as if head were distended. Pressure in stomach, and colic.

Stool.—Stools infrequent, but thin.

Respiratory Organs.—When drinking, the fluid gets into the larynx. Asthma, as from inhaling vapor of sulphur; of drunkards; during sleep. Inhalation difficult; exhalation almost impossible; or barking. Cough after drinking, talking or loud reading; spasmodic, hollow or deep, with rawness, hoarseness and pain through chest, with suffocative feeling when inhaling; cannot exhale; vomits food some hours after eating; worse at night and after lying down; in morning loose, with some expectoration.

Limbs.—Uneasiness in arms and legs. Rheumatic pains in limbs. Burning and pain in corns.

Generalities.—Convulsions; restlessness. Inclination to stretch; disinclination to work. Paralyzed sensation, especially with the pains. Very fine nervous vibrations,

causing great uneasiness, as if extending into the interior of the bone.

Sleep.—Asthma during sleep. Awakens early, and feels refreshed. Sleepy in the morning. Vivid remembered dreams.

Fever.—Increased warmth, especially in the morning. Less chilly in cold air; cold water agreeable.

Compare.—Ambr., Ars., Coccus, Coral. rub., Dros.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been found useful in asthma, whooping cough and prosopalgia, with symptoms above described.

MERCURIUS.

Synonym.—Mercurius Vivus. *Common names.*—Quicksilver. Mercury. *Mercurius Solubilis Hahnemanni.*—Precipitated black oxide of Mercury, with Nitric Acid and Ammonia.* *Preparation.*—Triturations of either of the above preparations are employed.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Mercurius acts profoundly upon the entire organism, affecting both the functions and the substance of every organ and tissue of the body. Pre-eminently it operates upon the vegetative system, altering its functional power, both quantitatively and qualitatively, and decomposing and destroying its organic constituents. The red blood corpuscles are destroyed, the albumen and fibrin of the blood are lost, and consequently the

*I have, in accordance with the usual custom, embraced both these preparations under the one head—their similarity being so great that no distinction is usually made in practice. Most of the symptoms are obtained from the solubilis; and, in order to facilitate the student's knowledge, I have as far as possible designated those obtained from the vivus by an asterisk, those obtained from both preparations by a double asterisk. On account of the varying and doubtful composition of the solubilis, the vivus is usually considered the more reliable remedy, and has replaced the former to a great extent since Hahnemann's time, and even by Hahnemann himself in the latter years of his practice.

coagulability of the blood is diminished. Secretion and absorption are both increased, and the secretions, loosing their plasticity, become thinner and more fluid, and at the same time acrid and excoriating.

On the organic system Mercury acts more especially upon the mucous and serous membranes, the glandular system, the parenchymatous organs, the fibrous and osseous tissues and the skin. The first condition produced is one of excitation, swelling and inflammation, soon followed by reaction and subsequent weakness and exhaustion, which betokens commencing organic decomposition. The tissues above mentioned become the seat of destructive ulcerative processes, suppurations and puriform collections, while there is at the same time a tendency to the deposition of new products, according to the character of the tissue involved Thus we see that Mercury penetrates the entire organism, and permeates every tissue, acting upon these tissues by virtue of its presence in them. In some instances the inflammatory and ulcerative processes mentioned are lacking, and there occurs instead nervous phenomena such as paralysis agitans, epilepsy, chorea, neuralgia and melancholia. Its special action upon each we may clearly comprehend by a careful study of the characteristic effects as given below. The most essential feature of the action of Mercury is its remarkable resemblance to the effects of the syphilitic poison, though it should be noted that Mercury attacks the long bones, while in syphilis the flat bones are attacked. The chief characteristic of Mercury is an aggravation of all the symptoms at night, and from the warmth of the bed.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—**Weakness of memory* (Agn., Ambr., *Anac.*, Kreos., Lach., Natr. mur., *Nux m.*, Phos ac.); and will-power lost. **Great anxiety, restlessness (Ars.), and apprehension, especially in evening and at night (Acon., Ars., Calc. c., Rhus tox.). **Answers questions slowly* (Phos., Phos. ac.). Intellect weak; imbecile. Imaginary fears of dying, or of losing reason (Can. ind.). *Low muttering delirium (Agar., Alianth., Bell., Hyos.). Delirium like that of delirium tremens. Wretchedness, and dejection of spirits. Inclined to sopor, coma. Morose and suspicious. Irritability and

ill-humor. *Hurried and rapid talking* (Bell., Hyos., Lach., Stram.).

Head.—Vertigo. Confusion in morning on awaking. Weakness in head like a dullness, as if there was a vibration in forehead and turning about in a circle. Head feels as if bound around with a cord (Gels., Merc. bin., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sulph.). Head feels as if it would burst with fullness of the brain (*Acon., Bry., Cinch., Natr. mur.*). Aching just beneath scalp, as if heavy and tight. Pressive pain in left temple. Pressure outward in forehead, and pain in bone beneath eyebrow, worse on touch. Tearing or drawing pains or stinging on one side of head, extending to the ears, teeth and neck. *Constant rotary motion of the head, even when lying. *The scalp is painful to touch* (Cinch., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac.); worse when scratching, which is followed by bleeding. Itching of the scalp day and night. Moist eruption on the scalp (Hep. s., *Graph.*, Lyc., Merc., Nitr. ac.), which eats away the hair; yellow running scabs and excoriation, *Falling out of the hair (*Graph., Nitr. ac.*, Phos., *Sep.*). Tearing and stinging in the bones of the skull. °Sutures open; large head; precocious mental development. °Exostoses on hairy scalp, with feeling of soreness when touched; worse at night in bed.

Eyes.—*Eyes inflamed, with swollen inverted tarsi (Borax), and very sensitive to the light. Heat, biting as from horseradish, burning, redness, and pressure in the eyes (Acon., Ars., Sulph.). Pupils dilated. Lachrymation profuse, burning excoriating. Chronic conjunctivitis, with fine injection around cornea. *Lids spasmodically closed* (Hep. s.), red, inflamed, swollen; agglutinated in the morning (Alum., Calc. c., *Lyc., Puls.*, Sil., *Sulph.*). Sensation as if a cutting substance were beneath left upper lid. *Eyes forcibly drawn together on attempting to look at anything; cannot see distinctly.* Inability to open the eyes well, as if agglutinated to balls. *Dimness of vision; fog before the eyes* (Kali carb., Lach.); also black points, flies, etc. (Agar., *Cycl., Phos., Sulph.*). *Intolerance of light and fire-light (Acon., Bell., Sulph.).*

Ears.—*Inflammation of internal and external ear, with stinging, tearing, and cramp-like pains (Bell.*, Puls.);

bloody, offensive discharge (Calc. c., Hep. s., Graph., Lyc.). Stitches deep in ears with burning. Ringing and roaring in the ears (Cinch., *Sulph.*, Sil.). Stoppage. Soreness and excoriation of the ears. Hardness of hearing, with obstruction; sounds vibrate in the ears; obstruction momentarily, better after swallowing, or blowing the nose.

Nose.—*Nosebleed during sleep;* during cough. *Coryza; fluent, corrosive, with much sneezing; offensive odor;* nostrils bleeding, scurfy; nose red, swollen, shining (Ars., Arum., Puls.). *Nasal bones swollen and painful to touch* (Alum., *Aur.*, Bry., Hep. s.).

Face.—**Paleness of face. Sallow. Swollen. **Face earthy colored, puffy* (Ars., Puls.). Coldness. Internal swelling of the upper lip (Bell.). *Corners of the mouth ulcerated and painfully sore* (Ant. crud., *Graph.*). Fissures. Lips dry, cracked and ulcerated (Ars.); painful to touch. Masseter muscles contracted so that speech was difficult. Periostitis of lower jaw. Necrosis (Phos.). Caries. Atrophy and exfoliation of alveolar processes. Tearing in lower jaw towards evening. **Spasm and immobility of the jaws.

Mouth.—***Teeth feel loose, fall out* (*Merc. cor.*), **become black; carious* (Staph.); *denuded of gum; painful on touch of tongue.* Dirty-gray discoloration. *Pulsating jerking toothache, extending into ear and head; worse at night* (Ant. crud., Bell.), *and from warmth of bed* (Clem.). *Aching at night, then general chilliness, with swelling of gums and salivary glands.* ***Gums painful to touch and on chewing; swollen, spongy, receding from the teeth* (Carb. v., Nitr. ac.); *edges whitish; bleeding; fœtid odor from the mouth* (*Arn.*, Hep. s., Iodi., Kali nit., *Nitr. ac.*, Kreos.); *ulcerated; suppurating.* Tongue **red and swollen* (Bell.); **ulcerated; **black, with red edges* (Ars.); ***swollen, coated white* (*Ant. crud., Bry.*, Nux v.); **moist with intense thirst;* ***swollen, flabby* (Natr. ars.); *showing impress of teeth on margin;* ***movement difficult; speech difficult* on account of trembling of mouth and tongue; *stammering* (Caust., *Hyos., Stram.*). Gray patches on edges, dirty-yellow coat on upper surface. *Aphthæ in the mouth* (Borax, Hell., Hydras., Iodi.); *bluish-red and spongy; ulcers spread without penetrating the*

*flesh. Stomatitis. *Inflammation and superficial ulceration of the mucous membranes of the mouth (Nitr. ac.). Salivary glands swollen and painful. **Profuse salivation* (Acon., Cinch., Euc., *Iod., Nitr. ac.*); *saliva fœtid or tastes coppery.* Taste *sweetish* (Ars., Bry., *Coccus*, Sulph.); *especially bread;* salty (Natr. mur.); *metallic (*Æsc., Coccul.*, Coccus, Naja, Osm., *Sulph.*); slimy or putrid (Arn., Rhus tox.).

Throat.—*Uvula swollen and elongated. Syphilitic ulcers in throat and mouth. *Painful dryness of the throat, with mouth full of saliva; pressure on swallowing. Suppuration of the tonsils, with sharp, sticking pain in fauces when swallowing* (*Hep. s., Nitr. ac.*). *Angina, throat and fauces of a coppery-red color and swollen. Sensation as if something (an apple-core) were sticking in the throat. *Throat constantly dry; pain as if tight posteriorly; with pressure on swallowing, yet constantly obliged to swallow, because the mouth is always full of saliva.* Inability to swallow liquids, which return through the nose (*Lyc.*). *Glands swollen (Arum., Aur., Baryt. c., Calc. c., Sil.).

Stomach.—Excessive hunger or complete loss of appetite; *appetite only for bread and butter;* aversion to butter. Violent empty eructations (Ipec., Phos., Verat. alb.). *Extremely violent thirst* (*Acon., Ars., Bry.*). Hiccough. Nausea when coughing. Water collects in mouth, causing nausea and vomiting of a bitter substance. Pit of stomach burns; swollen and sensitive to touch. Weak digestion, with continuous hunger. The stomach feels replete and constricted.

Abdomen.—Stitches in hepatic region, interfering with breathing and eructations (Acon., Ars., Bry., Chel., Cinch., Kali carb., Nux v.). Region of liver swollen, sensitive, cannot lie on right side (Bry., Chel.). *Abdomen hard, distended and painful* (*Ars., Calc. c.*, Cinch., Lach.). *Chronic atrophy of the liver, with emaciation and desiccation of the body. Complete icterus (Chel., Nux v.). Pressive pain in abdomen, as from a stone (Ars., Bry.). Bruised feeling of intestines (Ferr., Nux. v.); cannot lie on right side. Violent colic, with cutting and stinging pains, as if caused by

knives (Coni.), principally at night or in cool of evening; colic from cold (*Dulc.*, Nux v.). Boring pain in right groin. *Inguinal glands swollen or suppurating* (Calc. c., Nitr. ac., Thuja); *circumscribed redness.* Bubo.

Stool and Anus.—*Ineffectual urging to stool every moment, with tenesmus in the rectum;* with protruding, painful sore hæmorrhoids. *Prolapsus ani. Burning pain in anus with soft stool. Weakness after stool.* Griping in abdomen with constant desire for stool, but little is evacuated (Nux v.). Colic; burning cutting and tenesmus before, during, and after stool; chilliness between stools (*Rheum*). Colic and diarrhœa caused by evening air. Stools *green or green mucus* (*Arg. nit.*, Ars., *Bell., Ipec., Sulph.*); **bloody; mucous and bloody (Canth., Nitr. ac.); slimy; brownish; whitish-gray; acrid and burning fæcal matter (*Ars., Sulph.*); excoriating anus. Discharge of ascarides and lumbrici (Ferr., Spig., Sep.).

Urinary Organs.—*Burning in the urethra* (Acon., Ars., Canth., Coni.). *Frequent desire to urinate, with scanty discharge* (Apis, *Coloc.*, Digit.), *worse at night.* Sudden irresistible urging to urinate, passing large quantities (*Kreos.*). Urine dark-red, turbid; deposits a sediment; acrid; dark-yellow, albuminous, mixed with blood. °*Gonorrhœa; with phymosis; chancroids; green painless discharge; worse at night* (Merc. cor.).

Male Organs.—*Total loss of sexual power (*Agn.*, Arg. nit., Camph.). Emissions at night mixed with blood. °Ulcers on the glans with cheesy base (Hep. s., *Nitr. ac.*), *like raw meat, caseous coat on bases,* margins everted. Painful inflammation and swelling of the glans and prepuce. Dragging pains in testes and spermatic cord (Berb.). Feeling of coldness in the testicles (Berb., Caps., Sulph.). Testicles swollen, hard and shinning.

Female Organs.—Menses too profuse, with anxiety and conc. *Leucorrhœa always worse at night; greenish discharge; smarting, corroding, itching, burning after scratching* (Alum., Coni., Phos., *Puls.*). Inflammation of the vagina, and still more of the external genitals, with rawness, smarting and excoriated spots (Carb. v.). Itching of the genitals (Canth., Coni.), worse from the contact of the

urine. Prolapsus of the vagina. Mammæ swollen, hard with ulcerative pains; suppuration (Coni., Hep. s., Phytol., Sil.).

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarse, rough voice; burning rawness in larynx; fluent coryza and sore throat. Shortness of breath, on ascending or walking (Acon., Amm. c., *Ars.*, Calc. c.); with suffocation. Asthma. Short, dry, fatiguing cough, principally in bed, in the evening or at night; caused by tickling in upper part of chest (Hyos., Phos.). Cough which sounds and feels as if everything in the chest were dry; with pain in chest and small of back (Bell., Bry., *Phos.*). *Stitches in the chest* (Acon., *Bry., Kali carb., Phos.*); *right side, extending through to the back on sneezing and coughing* (*Sulph.*); *on stooping constricts the chest.* °Bloody sputum in tuberculosis. Burning in chest extending to throat. Rush of blood to the chest. Sensation of dryness in the chest. °Suppuration of the lungs after hæmorrhages, or after pneumonia. **Constriction of the chest. *Emphysema of the lungs.

Heart.—*Palpitation on slightest exertion (Staph.).

Neck and Back.—*Swelling and inflammation of the glands (*Baryt. c.*, Bell., Calc., Iodi.). Indurated lymphatics. Bruised pain in back and small of back. *Sticking in small of back on breathing.*

Limbs.—*Trembling of all the limbs (Coccul., Coni., Gels., *Stram.*), *especially of hands and feet.* **Involuntary jerking in the limbs. ** *Weakness and weariness in all the limbs;* unusual heaviness. Drawing and tearing in all the limbs (Bry., Coloc., Led., Lyc., *Sulph.*), worse at night, in the warm bed; with profuse sweat, which gives no relief. *Cold hands and feet.*

Upper Limbs.—*Tremor of the hands,* with weakness; could neither feed nor dress himself. Cramp-like contraction of the hands and fingers. Scaling off and exfoliation of the finger nails. Moist itch-like eruption of the hands, with nightly itching; bleeding rhagades.

Lower Limbs.—Burning in the nates. Soreness between the thighs and genitals (Graph.). Swelling of the backs of the feet. Tearing in hip-joint and knee, worse at night; beginning suppuration. Heaviness. Weakness and giving way

in knees, could scarcely stand. Boring in periosteum of tibæ. Drawing pain in tibia.

Generalities.—***Great weariness and prostration;* **trembling.* * *Involuntary trembling of the voluntary muscles, hands, tongue, etc.* Hastiness in all motions. *Breath and whole body smell foul (Iod.). Paralysis agitans. All discharges acrid. Œdema of face, hands and feet, with anæmia. Whole body feels bruised, with soreness in all the bones (Arn.). Peritonitis, then necrosis. *Pains return in evening on going to bed and banish sleep* (Colch., Iod., Nitr. ac., Plumb.). Restlessness and anxiety towards evening, could not remain sitting or in any one posture. * *Boring pains in the exostosis at night; bone pains* (Aran.). Excitability and sensibility of all the organs (*Cinch.*). *Glandular swellings with or without suppuration (Hep. s., Graph., Nitr. ac.). Cannot lie on the right side (Reverse, *Phos.*).

Skin.—Skin dirty-yellow (Ferr., Iod.); jaundice (*Cinch.*). Itching all over, worse at night when warm in bed (Alum., Clem., Mez., *Puls.*, Psor., *Sulph.*). **Eruption of watery vesicles. *Ulcers bleeding readily* (*Asaf., Hep. s., Mez., Sulph.*), *base lardaceous; margins everted like raw meat.* Ulceration very superficial and widespread. Flat, painless ulcers, pale, covered with phlegm-like pus; on the scalp, skin of penis, etc. °Primary and secondary syphilis (Nitr. ac.); round, coppery, red spots shining through the skin. Herpetic and pustular eruptions, forming dry, scaly spots, or yellow crusts and acrid discharges.

Sleep.—Excessive sleepiness day and night. **Sleeplessness (Cimic., Cinch., Coff.).

Fever.—Chilliness in open air; between diarrhœic stools; in morning or in evening after lying down, as from cold water poured over one; not relieved by warmth of stove. Alternations of chilliness and heat (Calc. c., Coccul.). Attacks of heat at night (Cinch., Phos.).

Sweat ***profuse at night* (*Cinch., Phos., Sulph.*) *on every motion* (*Calc. c., Phos., Hep. s.,* Sil.); *cold and clammy* (*Ars., Camph.*); *fatty and oily* (Bry.); **offensive (Arn., Ars., *Carb. an.,* Sil.); stains linen yellow (Carls.). Sweat with all complaints, but giving no relief.

Aggravation.—In the evening and at *night; from heat of bed; during perspiration;* in wet weather; in cold evening air; in fall, with warm days and damp, cold nights; during exercise; from lying on right side.

Conditions.—Young people affected more than old.

Compare.—Amm. mur., Ant. tart., Ant. crud., Arg. met., Arg. nit., Ars., *Aur.*, Bell., Calc. c., Cinch., Coni., Graph., *Hep. s., Iodi.*, Lach., Lyc., Mez., Natr. mur., *Nitr. ac., Phos., Puls.*, Sil., Staph., *Sulph.*, Tellur., Thuja. Merc. follows well after Bell., Hep. s., Sulph., Lach.; after Merc. follows Bell., Cinch., Dulc., Hep. s., Nitr. ac., Sulph. Merc. and Sil. do not follow each other well.—*Hering.*

Antidotes.—Asaf., *Aur.*, Bell., Carb. v., Cinch., *Hep. s.*, Iodi., Kali. Lach., Lyc., Mez., *Nitr. ac.*, Staph., Sulph., Electricity.

Mercurius Antidotes.—Ant. crud., Ars., Aur., Calc. c., Cinch., Cupr., Mez., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

The therapeutic range of Mercury is so great, including, as it does, to a greater or less degree, almost every diseased condition to which flesh is heir, it would be impossible to give a complete list of the individual pathological states in which it may be useful. Its most important uses are quite clearly outlined in the foregoing pathogenesis. It is a valuable remedy in syphilitic affections. Primary syphilis for the so-called soft chancre or chancroid, the ulceration is superficial, with raw everted edges and a lardaceous or cheesy base. The drug may also be used in secondary syphilis, providing its use has not been abused in the primary stage. In this connection it should be remembered that Mercury affects only the long bones, and as syphilis affects only the flat bones, the drug is rarely useful in syphilitic bone diseases, though it is an excellent remedy for the nightly bone pains. Valuable in syphilitic rheumatism. Chronic and subacute rheumatism, of non-syphilitic origin when the pains are aggravated at night from the warmth of the bed and sweat which affords no relief. Rheumatoid arthritis. Diseases of bones, especially periostitis of the long bones. Exostoses. An extremely valuable remedy in glandular swellings, with or without suppuration, but especially if suppuration is profuse (Sil.); in the former case dissipating the swelling and prevent-

ing suppuration, in the latter checking the suppurative process. Cold swellings; slowly suppurating abscesses. Inflammations. Valuable in the first stage of suppurative conditions in general after Bell. has failed to dissipate the local inflammation and pus is about to form; it may absorb the products of inflammation and bring about resolution. Dropsical conditions, with emaciation; from organic diseases of the liver (ascites); after scarlatina. Anæmia. General tremors. Paralysis agitans. Convulsions. Chorea. In all neuroses, especially chorea, Merc. may be indicated by the general cachexia and constitutional symptoms rather than by the nervous condition. Neuralgia, especially of the face, from cold, tearing pains, worse at night. Rheumatic catarrhal inflammations with disposition to sweat. Often useful in catarrhal conditions of the respiratory tract. Acute coryza, with much sneezing, fluent corrosive discharge, etc. Chronic nasal catarrh, acrid, offensive discharge of green mucus, bones of nose swollen and painful. Syphilitic ozæna. A valuable remedy in catarrhal or follicular tonsilitis or pharyngitis. Ulcerated throat. Syphilitic sore throat. Seldom useful in diphtheria. Chronic hoarseness. Aphonia, catarrhal or syphilitic. Chronic laryngitis. Laryngeo-tracheitis. Chronic bronchitis. Pneumonia, especially with hepatic symptoms. Lobular pneumonia of infants. Phthisis. Asthma. Valuable in many forms of eye disease. Catarrhal or scrofulous ophthalmia. Purulent ophthalmia. Ophthalmia neonatorum. The pains are always worse at night, and the discharge excoriating. Ulcers of the cornea, vascular and surrounded by grayish opacity; tendency to slough; pus between the corneal layers, or in the anterior chamber. Ciliary blepharitis or retinitis caused by working over fires or forges. Blepharitis. According to Allen (*op. cit. p. 701*), the drug "is rarely useful in syphilitic inflammation of the eyes, as it has no power whatever to affect the iris," but it has been recommended by Hering and others for syphilitic iritis. Choroiditis. Keratitis. Episcleritis. Sclerotitis. Inflammation and ulceration of meibomian glands. An invaluable remedy in catarrhal inflammation of the ear, both internal and external; also of the tympanum, involving the Eustachian tube; discharges offensive, purulent, excoriating; deafness; ringing, roaring and buzzing sounds in the ear; pain worse at night, etc. Catarrh of the ear from cold, moment

ary obstruction, better after swallowing or blowing the nose. Inflammation of the auditory canal, herpetic suppuration or ulceration, violent pain, worse at night. Polypus in external meatus; also furuncles. Especially valuable for parotitis. Mercurius is an important remedy in diseases of the digestive sphere. It is the chief remedy in dental periostitis; teeth feel sore and elongated, pain worse at night, carious teeth; they turn black, become loose, the gums become soft and recede from the teeth, nightly pains. Unhealthy. Swollen, spongy, suppurating gums; gums bleed easily. Ulcers on gums; scorbutis. Glossitis. The most often used remedy in aphthous stomatitis; especially indicated when there is salivation and fœtid odor from the mouth. Pain, swelling and ulceration of salivary glands. Ptyalism. Chronic gastritis, with burning pain, swollen and sensitive to touch. Exceptionally valuable in diseases of the liver. Acute and chronic hepatitis. Chronic atrophy of the liver. Jaundice from gall-stones or duodenal catarrh. Enlarged liver. Bilious colic. In most liver diseases the region is painful and sore, worse when lying on the right side, and frequently the characteristic tongue and other symptoms of Merc. are present. Gastro-enteritis. Catarrhal enteritis, with characteristic symptoms. Peri-typhlitis. Subacute colitis. Catarrhal diarrhœa from taking cold with colic, tenesmus, and acrid green mucous stools (green mucous stools without tenesmus, Merc. dulc.). Green stools in teething children with colic and straining. Bilious diarrhœa. Dysentery, stools green or bloody mucus, violent tenesmus and burning pain, chilliness between the stools. Autumnal dysentery. Worms. A valuable remedy in nephritis; urine albuminous, mixed with blood, bruised pain in small of back, worse at night. Albuminuria of pregnancy with other Merc. symptoms. Chronic cystitis. Gonorrhœa, green, painless discharge, worse at night. Nocturnal enuresis. Impotence. Spermatorrhœa. Orchitis. Buboes. Venereal ulcers, having the peculiar Merc. characteristic. Herpes præputialis. Vaginal catarrh, rawness and smarting, green, corrosive leucorrhœa, worse at night. Ulcers, especially venereal, on external and internal genitals. Prolapsus of vagina. Pruritus of vulva. Menorrhagia. Subacute ovaritis. Pelvic peritonitis and pelvic cellulitis, after Bell., pus about to form. Morning sickness of pregnancy. Mastitis, breasts hard,

swollen with ulcerative pains; suppuration; favors evacuation of pus. Cancer of mammæ, raw, sore feeling. Useful in a variety of skin diseases. Moist eczema. Vesicular eruptions. Herpes. Herpes zoster. Moist intertrigo. Impetigo. Prurigo. Ulcers superficial and widespread, readily bleeding, cheesy base, everted edges like raw meat. Varicose ulcers. Erysipelas, simple and phlegmonous; of new-born, scrofulous or syphilitic children. Variola, stage of maturation, with dysenteric symptoms. May be useful in scarlatina or measles with general Merc. symptoms. Catarrhal and bilious fevers. Yellow fever. Intermittent and remittent fevers. Hectic fever, especially of children; irritative fevers. An important characteristic of Merc. in fevers as well as in other diseases is that there is usually free perspiration, but it affords the patient no relief; rather aggravates. According to Hering, Merc. is "contra-indicated in typhoid fever, except for marked icteroid or scorbutic symptoms."

MERCURIUS CORROSIVUS.

Synonym.—Mercurius Sublimatus Corrosivus. Bi-Chloride of Mercury. Mercuric Chloride. *Common name.*—Corrosive Sublimate. *Preparation.*—Corrosive sublimate is dissolved in Alcohol, one to ninety-nine, making the 2x dilution. Subsequent dilutions with Alcohol. Triturations from the Salt.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The general action of Merc. cor. is essentially the same as of other Mercurial preparations, yet it offers peculiarities of its own, which are found in no other. It is, as the name indicates, a highly corrosive, irritating poison, acting pre-eminently upon mucous membranes with destructive energy, producing an intensely acute inflammation, rapidly tending to softening and gangrenous disorganization. Its irritant influence also extends to the serous membranes, especially to the peritoneum. The most essential feature of Merc. cor. is the phagedenic tendency of all inflammatory conditions.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Depressed; low spirited (Ign., Puls.). Ill-humored (*Bry., Cham., Nux v.*). Weakness of the intellect; stares at persons who talk to him, and does not understand them. Stupor and delirium. Coma (Bell., *Op.*).

Head.—Congestion to the head and face, with burning of the cheeks (Acon., *Bell.*). Violent frontal headache (*Puls.*, Sang.). Pain, like a drawing in the periosteum of the skull.

Eyes.—Pupils contracted (*Physos.*) and insensible (*Op.*). Excessive photophobia and acrid lachrymation (*Ars., Euphr.*, Led.). Redness of the conjunctiva. Pains behind the eyeballs, as if they would be forced out. Lids everted, swollen, red, excoriated, burning, and smarting; edges covered with thick crusts or pustules (Merc., *Sulph.*). Tearing pain in bone and over left eye, near root of nose, and in other parts of bone.

Ears.—Violent pulsation in the ears.

Nose.—Swelling and redness of the nose (Bell., Merc.). *Fluent coryza;* rawness and smarting in the nostrils (*Amm. mur., Cepa,* Hydras.). Frequent nosebleed.

Face.—Countenance pale; anxious; as if exhausted. Face flushed; red; swollen; puffy. *Lips black; excessively swollen and tender;* dry and cracked (Ars.); incrusted with a dry secretion. Stiffness of the jaws; soreness. Œdematous swelling of the face; paleness; albuminuria.

Mouth.—*Teeth loose;* pain and fall out (Merc.). Sordes. Soreness in teeth and gums; aching at night. *Gums swollen and spongy; bleed easily;* detached from teeth (Carb. v., Cistus, *Merc., Nitr. ac.*); ulcerated. Tongue coated with thick white mucus (*Ant. crud.*), or dry and red (Bell., Rhus tox.); excessively swollen and inflamed (Bell.); red with black coat; covered with a grayish white crust; moist edges, red; pale dirty-yellow posteriorly and edges. Mouth inflamed; dry; burning and parched, as if scalded (Apis). Exudations and ulcers on the mucous membranes of mouth and throat. Accumulation of tenacious saliva, expectorated with difficulty (Kali bi.). *Ptyalism. Salty* (Ant. crud., Sulph.), *or very bitter taste.* Swallowing not so painful as depressing the tongue.

Throat.—*Throat intensely inflamed and swollen, preventing swallowing and threatening suffocation* (*Bell.*). *Violent burning pain in throat and œsophagus* (*Ars., Canth.*, Caps.); *aggravated by slightest external pressure.* Dryness of fauces. Dark-red color. Constriction. Difficult painful swallowing, even of fluids. *Uvula swollen, elongated* (Merc.) *dark-red.* External throat and glands of throat enormously swollen. Spasms of œsophagus and stomach on attempting to swallow a drop of liquid. Burning in œsophagus.

Stomach.—Violent unquenchable thirst for cold water (*Acon., Ars., Bry.*). Drink frequently regurgitates through the nose. Painful retching and vomiting. *Incessant green bilious vomiting* (Iris). Streaks of blood in matter vomited. Burning in stomach. Great distension and *sensitiveness in the epigastric region* (Ars., Bell., *Bry.*, Nux v., Lyc.) to the slightest touch or pressure.

Abdomen.—Stitches in the hepatic region (Acon., Ars., Calc. c., Chel., Cinch., Coni., Kali c., Merc., Natr. mur., Nux v., Sep., Sulph.). Abdomen distended and very painful to least touch (*Acon., Bell., Cupr.*). *Bruised pain in abdomen* (Ferr., Merc.), *especially in cæcal region and over transverse colon.*

Stool and Anus.—Constant burning in rectum and anus (Ars., Canth.); during stool. Corrosive ichor oozes from anus, excoriating the parts (Carb. v.). *Very distressing, persistent tenesmus and cutting colicky pains; after stool burning and tenesmus of rectum and bladder; stools frequent, scanty, nothing but mucus tinged with blood* (Canth.). Stool pasty, dark-green, bilious, blackish, offensive (Ars.). Constipation; tenacious fæces.

Urinary Organs.—*Tenesmus of the bladder* (*Canth.*, Caps., Colch.); urine suppressed (Acon., Hyos., *Stram.*). Frequent urination; *passed in drops with much pain* (*Acon., Bell., Canth.*). Urine scanty, bloody; *albuminous* (Osm., Phos., Phyt., *Plumb.*) containing filaments, flocks or dark flesh-like pieces of mucus; *epithelial cells of the tubuli uriniferi* in a state of fatty degeneration. Gonorrhœa, at first thin, afterward thick, greenish, worse at night (*Merc.*), burning, smarting urination (Can. sat.).

Male Organs.—Penis and testes enormously swollen (Ars.). °Chancres assuming a phagedenic appearance, and secreting a thin, ichorous pus.

Female Organs.—Intense inflammation of the vulva. *Painful glandular swellings about the nipple.*

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness or aphonia, burning, cutting and stinging in the trachea; tightness across the chest; influenza (Osm.). Difficult respiration. Spasm of the glottis when swallowing. Cough, with expectoration of mucus tinged with blood. *Stitches shoot through the thorax* (right side).

Pulse.—Small, *intermittent,* irregular (Kali c., *Natr. mur.*); rapid.

Limbs.—Lassitude in all the limbs; trembling. Stitches in hip-joint, better on motion.

Generalities.—*Lies on the back with knees bent up. Great debility;* trembling (Calc. c., Cinch.). Convulsive twitchings and contractions (Cic., Ign.). Glandular swellings Baryt., c., Calc. c., Graph., Iod.). Drawing pains in periosteum (Nitr. ac.). General anasarca (Ars., Apis, Apoc.).

Sleep.—Frequent yawning and stretching. *Sleepless at night;* starting from sleep (Ars., *Bell., Hyos.,* Stram.).

Fever.—Chilliness from slightest exertion (*Calc. c., Hep. s.,* Lyc., *Phos.,* Sil.). Surface cold and *covered with profuse perspiration, especially on forehead* (*Camph., Verat. alb.*). Great heat of the skin (*Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry.*); at night with anxiety, preventing rest. Clammy, cold perspiration (Ars., Camph., Merc.); offensive, toward morning.

Aggravation.—In evening and at night; in open air; from fat food; from motion.

Amelioration.—While at rest.

Compare.—Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry., Canth., Cepa, Lach., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Hep. s., Nitr. ac., Sil. To large doses: white of an egg.

THERAPEUTICS.

Merc. cor. is mostly used in the treatment of acute inflammations, especially of mucous membranes, characterized by great violence. It is invaluable in inflammatory conditions of the eye and lids. Ophthalmia, catarrhal, scrofulous, syphilitic

or gonorrhœal, characterized by intense inflammation and swelling, extreme pain and photophobia and acrid lachrymation. Ophthalmia neonatorum, with acrid discharges; caused by syphilitic or gonorrhœal leucorrhœa. Blepharitis scrofulosa. Phlyctenulæ; deep ulcers on the cornea. Iritis, especially if syphilitic; pains severe; worse at night. Keratoiritis. Episcleritis. Retinitis albuminurica; also with tearing in the eyebrow; bones tender. Retinitis hæmorrhagica. Choroiditis. Sclerotitis. Hypopyon occurring in abscess of cornea or iritis. Fluent coryza with excessive rawness, smarting and burning, acrid mucous discharges, nose swollen and very sore. Ozœna, gluey discharge; drying up in posterior nares; much burning; ulceration; perforation of septum. Facial neuralgia. Inflammation of the gums, purple color, spongy, ulcerated, gangrenous tendency. Violent glossitis, tongue excessively swollen, so that it cannot be protruded. Stomatitis with intense burning pain. Pharyngitis, intense, throat dry, swollen, dark red, violent burning pains, difficult swallowing, constriction, suffocation. Œsophagitis, burning pains. Diphtheria, intense, rapid, destructive. Inflammation of uvula and arch of palate, swollen, dark-red, burning. Chronic dyspepsia, with distension and soreness of epigastrium, burning pains. Hepatitis. Useful in various forms of partial peritonitis, with tendency to the formation of an abscess, sore, burning pains, etc. Colonitis, especially of transverse and descending colon, burning pains. Typhlitis. Proctitis. Periproctitis, abscess about to form. Merc. cor. is the remedy oftenest indicated and most useful in what might be termed a typical dysentery, characterized by scanty stools of pure mucus tinged or streaked with blood, and extreme persistent tenesmus and burning pains, and frequently also great tenesmus of the bladder. The drug may also be useful when the stools are of a different character, as noted in the pathogenesis, if the violent tenesmus is present, which is the chief indication. A very useful remedy in severe cases of cystitis with violent tenesmus and burning, resembling Canth. Acute nephritis, urine scanty and albuminous; with violent cystic symptoms. Albuminuria; after diphtheria or in Bright's disease; acute early stages. Gonorrhœa, with thick, greenish discharge, and intolerable burning and smarting during urination. Venereal ulcers in both sexes, assuming a phage-

denic appearance, and secreting a thin, ichorous pus. Intense inflammation of the vulva, with violent burning, destructive tendency. Pelvic peritonitis, especially pelvic cellulitis, abscess about to form. A very useful remedy in catarrhal hoarseness and aphonia. Violent influenza, with burning, stinging, cutting pains in larynx and trachea, tightness across the chest. Bronchitis. General dropsy especially from kidney disease. Glandular swellings. May be useful in diseases of bones, characterized by rapid destruction of tissue forming abscesses, with the usual symptoms indicating the drug. Condylomata. Ulcers which perforate and become phagedenic.

MERCURIUS IODATUS FLAVUS.

Synonyms.—Protoiodide of Mercury. Mercurius Iodide. *Common name.*—Yellow Iodide of Mercury. *Preparation.*—Triturations, which should be protected from the light.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The Iodide of Mercury acts especially upon the glands and mucous membranes of the throat, after the manner of other Mercuries, though partaking somewhat of the action of Iodine. In the Biniodide this latter action preponderates, while the action of the Protoiodide more closely resembles that of Mercury.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Headache on the top of the head, or on the right side. Dull headache on awaking in the morning. Dull frontal headache, with pain in the root of the nose (*Kali bi.*, Natr. ars.). Itching of the scalp (*Graph.*, Nitr. ac., *Sulph.*).

Nose.—Shooting pain at root of nose.

Face.—Dull aching and soreness in the bones of the face.

Mouth.—Tongue coated bright-yellow; tip and edges red. *Base of tongue covered with a thick, dirty-yellow coating* (Chin. sulph.), especially on rising in the morning.

Throat.—Much tenacious mucus in throat; hawking causes gagging. Burning in the throat (*Ars.*, Caps., *Canth.*, *Merc. cor.*). Fauces and pharynx red and inflamed; tonsils swollen; *especially the right; pain on swallowing; sensation of a lump as if swollen* (*Bell.*). Posterior wall of pharynx dotted with patches of mucus and *small spots, which look ulcerated.*

Stool.—Tough, almost like putty, with much straining. Stools thin, light-yellowish brown, frothy; soft, copious, dark.

Generalities.—Faintness, wants to lie down (Nux m.). Has troublesome itching over the whole body; worse at night, especially while in bed. Glands swollen and indurated (Merc.). °Milk crust in children of a syphilitic taint.

Aggravation.—Most symptoms appear at night in bed. From passive motion; during rest on right side.

Amelioration.—During the day; in the open air; from active motion.

Compare.—Bell., Iod., Kali bi., Lach., Merc., Nitr. ac., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Mostly useful in sore throat, especially in the so-called diphtheritic sore throat or follicular tonsilitis, usually worse on the right side, or beginning on the right side, glands not greatly swollen. May be useful in mild cases of diphtheria with little glandular swelling (glands much swollen the biniodide of Merc. is better), but is never useful in malignant forms of the disease. Sometimes useful in chronic nasal catarrh, the posterior nares being most affected. Catarrh with shooting pains at root of nose and along frontal sinuses. Ulcers on cornea, sometimes commence at margin and extend over whole cornea. Syphilitic iritis. Pustular conjunctivitis. Ciliary blepharitis, especially syphilitic. Hard chancres, given at once may prevent secondary symptoms. Painless chancres, with swelling of inguinal glands; not disposed to suppurate. Yellow leucorrhœa, especially of young girls and children.

MERCURIUS IODATUS RUBER.

Synonyms.—Biniodide of Mercury. Mercuric Iodide. *Common name.*—Red Iodide of Mercury. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Low-spirited; disposed to cry (*Ign., Natr. mur., Nux m., Puls., Rhus tox.*). Ill-humored in the morning.

Head.—Vertigo. Sensation as if bound by a tight cord in frontal region (Iod., Merc.). *Heat and pulsation in vertex,* especially in evening. Aching in the bones of the head, chiefly occipital.

Eyes.—Inflammation, with burning. Albuginea inflamed and painful.

Ears.—Itching in both ears (Baryt. c., Hep. s., Sulph.). Swelling of parotid and neighboring glands (Iodi.).

Nose.—Coryza, nose hot, swollen; much sneezing and running from the head (Acon., Merc., Sang.); hoarseness. Whitish-yellow or bloody discharge; affection of posterior nares, with raw sensation; nasal bones diseased; turbinated bones swollen. Hawks mucus from posterior nares. Crusty eruption on wings of nose.

Mouth.—*Lips slimy and sticky on waking.* Profuse flow of saliva, and aching of teeth in lower jaw (Merc.). Taste bitter.

Throat.—Much phlegm in the throat and nose; hawks it out. Sensation of a lump in the throat (*Bell.*), with disposition to hawk it out; hawks up a hard, greenish lump. *Inflammation and swelling of left tonsil,* velum elongated causing cough, next day both tonsils involved. Painful swellings of tonsils and submaxillary glands. °Diphtheritic patches, and superficial ulcers in the throat (*Nitr. ac.*).

Stomach.—Pain in the epigastrium on pressure.

Urinary Organs.—Increased flow of urine (Apis, Apoc.). °Hard, red swelling in front of prepuce, and painless hard chancre in the center. °Sarcocele of left testicle; syphilis. °Bubo, discharging for years; indolent chancre.

Respiratory Organs.—Constriction across the chest. Catching pain under right breast. Sticking pain in heart.

Skin.—Pustules, with inflamed base, sore to touch; itching slightly scab over, but pus oozes.

Sleep.—Frightful dreams.

Fever.—Shivering, then feverishness, copious sweat at night. °Fever with grippe.

Compare.—Bell., Lach., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Kali bi., Iodi. Bell. follows well in scarlet fever.

Antidotes.—See Merc. and Iodi.

THERAPEUTICS.

This drug is a valuable remedy in sore throats, its action resembling the protoiodide. It differs in that the inflammation is worse on the left side, or, at least, begins on the left side, there is more glandular swelling and more fever and headache. Not so often useful in follicular tonsilitis as the protoiodide, but more often useful in true diphtheria, especially with great glandular swelling. During course of malignant scarlatina, swelling of parotids and neighboring glands; fauces and tonsils covered with large fœtid ulcers, etc. Scrofulous ophthalmia; granulated lids; ulceration of cornea. Diphtheritic conjunctivitis. Old cases of granular lids and pannus. Colds in the head, acute coryza. Nasal polypus. A valuable remedy in syphilitic ulcers. Bubo. Hunterian chancre. Old cases of syphilis, particularly in persons of lax fibre, scrofulous, and in those who have taken much Mercury. Sarcocele. Inflammations, erosions and ulceration of the os and cervix, especially of syphilitic origin. Yellow corrosive leucorrhœa. Chronic metritis. Laryngitis. Laryngeal phthisis. Goitre. Grippe, with fever, headache, giddiness, furred tongue. Bronchial catarrh.

MEZEREUM.

Synonym.—Daphne Mezereum. *Natural order.*—Thymelaceæ. *Common name.*—Spurge Olive. *Habitat.*—A small shrub, native of Northern and Central Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh bark.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the skin and the mucous membranes of the genito-urinary organs, and the alimentary tract, producing a high degree of irritation, which results in inflammation of the mucous membranes, and in characteristic eruptions of the skin. It also acts in a similar manner upon the long bones and the periosteum of the jaw, resembling the action of Mercury and also the syphilitic poison.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Hypochondriac and despondent* (Natr. carb., Nux v.); everything seems dead and nothing makes a vivid impression on his mind. Inclination to weep (*Natr. mur., Puls., Ign.*). Vexed and angry at trifles (Bry., Cham.). Mental dullness and distraction; thinking difficult; unable to recollect (Natr. mur.).

Head.—Dullness of head, as if intoxicated, and as if he had been up all night (Coccul., Nux m., Puls.). Pain in bones of skull; aggravated by touch. Headache in temples and sides of head after exertion and from talking much. Violent headache; *head painful on slightest touch after vexation.* pressive headache from root of nose into forehead (Kali bi.). Stupefying pain through right hemisphere of brain to forehead. Pressive pain, from within outward, in left temple. Boring in the bones of the occiput. *Head covered with a thick leathery crust, under which pus collects and mats the hair* (*Graph., Psor.*). Itching of the scalp, better from scratching. Elevated, white, chalk-like scabs, with ichor beneath, breeding vermin. Dry scurf on the scalp; dandruff (Bad., Canth.).

Eyes.—Eyes hot, inflamed; conjunctiva injected, dirty-red; pressive pain and a *sensation of dryness.* Pressing and tearing pain in eyes. Smarting, compelling rubbing. *Obstinate twitching of the muscles of the left upper lid.* Lachrymation, with smarting in the eyes (Ars., Euphr.). Inclination to wink (Croc., Euph.); to close the eyes (Caust., Gels.). Itching of margins of lids and skin near the nose.

Ears.—*Sensation as though air were distending the right*

external meatus; afterward in left; as if roaring would occur; with stopped sensation. Itching behind the ears.

Nose.—Catarrh, with discharge of yellow, thin at times, bloody mucus, making the nostrils sore; soreness and burning of upper lip. Pressing asunder pain in root of nose, in morning, with pain in temples on touch. Dryness of the nose and diminished smell. Frequent sneezing, with fluent coryza.

Face.—Violent tearing pains in the face, especially on left side. Cramp-like and stunning pressure in zygomatic process. Violent, frequent jerking and twitching of the muscles of the right cheek. Lips swollen, dry; scaly externally; painful, sore and burning (*Ars.*). Dryness of the tongue. *Inflammatory redness of face, with fat, moist eruption. Child scratches the face continually, which becomes covered with blood; itching worse at night* (*Merc.*); *tears off scab, leaving raw spots, on which fat pustules form.* The ichor from scratched face excoriates other parts.

Mouth.—Pains in carious teeth (*Merc.*). Hollow teeth decay very rapidly. Boring toothache, extending into bones of jaw, malar bones and temples. *Teeth feel blunt and elongated;* on biting on them and from fresh air. *Violent burning in tongue and mouth, extending to the stomach* (*Ars.*, Canth., Caps.).

Throat.—*Burning in the throat, pharynx and œsophagus* (*Ars., Canth., Caps., Merc. cor.*). Irritation in fauces causing dry fatiguing cough. Sensation as if the throat were full of mucus. Dryness, *heat, scraping* and rawness in the fauces (Arg. met., Arg. nit., *Arum., Nux v.*).

Stomach.—Great hunger or loss of appetite. Hunger at noon or in evening. Frequent empty and tasteless eructations. Nausea in the throat; *bitter* vomiting. Burning in pit of stomach (*Ars.*, Camph., Canth., Lob.), on pressure, with pain. Pain in epigastric region, evening and night, worse by paroxysms. Burning pressure extending transversely at intervals, worse from pressure.

Abdomen.—Dull pain in region of spleen. Stitches in left hypochondrium. Loud flatulence; much offensive flatus passing (Aloe, *Bry., Graph.*). Burning and heat in the abdomen (Acon., *Ars.*, Canth.).

Stool and Anus.—Stitches in the rectum. Biting sore pain in anus on walking, and burning in rectum. Itching in the anus (Alum., Ars., *Cina, Cham., Sulph.*). Constipation (Alum., Calc. c., *Bry. Nux v., Op., Sulph.*). Stool soft, brown, sour, fermented; containing small, white shining grains.

Urinary Organs.—Discharge of a few drops of blood after urinating. Sore pain in urethra, on touch, when urinating. Biting burning in forepart of urethra at close of micturition. Urine hot, with reddish sediment (Bell., Kreos.); bloody.

Male Organs.—Itching of the glans penis (Sulph.). Heat and swelling of the penis. Fine, pricking stitches in the penis and tip of glans penis. Swelling of scrotum and testicles.

Female Organs.—Menses too soon, profuse and long-lasting. Leucorrhœa like the white of an egg (Amm. mur., Calc. phos., *Borax,* Bovis.).

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with cough and rawness of the chest (*Caust., Nux m., Phos.*). After eating, must cough till he vomits. Violent cough when lying down (*Coni., Puls.*). Violent inclination to cough, low down in the trachea; cannot loosen anything by the cough. Constriction and contracting pains transversely across the chest. Stitches in the chest (*Bry., Kali carb.*).

Pulse.—Pulse intermittent (Coni., *Digit., Natr. mur.*); full tense, hard.

Neck and Back.—Pain from stiffness of nape and external cervical muscles; in right side of neck and throat, worse on motion. Rheumatic pains in scapular muscles; they feel tense and swollen, preventing motion.

Limbs.—Trembling of the limbs (Coccul., Coni., Gels.). Pains in periosteum of long bones, especially the tibiæ, worse at night and in bed; least touch intolerable; worse in damp weather; °syphilis (*Merc.*).

Upper Limbs.—Tearing pain in right shoulder joint, as if it would be torn asunder. Sore sensation in right axillæ. Finger ends powerless, cannot hold anything. Paralysis of flexors.

Lower Limbs.—Jerking pain in hip-joint, also in knee. Pains in bones of thigh and leg. Sudden sprained pain below right nates when walking. Violent pains in bones of feet;

in bones of instep, worse when walking. Pain in ball of little toe. *Burning pain in left tibia.* Pain in tibia as if periosteum would be torn off after midnight.

Generalities.—Feeling of great lightness of the body (Asar.). General sick feeling. Hot, jerking stitches in various parts of the body. Joints feel bruised and weary, as if they would give way. °Bones inflamed, swollen (Asaf., Hep. s., Kali bi., Staph.), especially shafts of cylindrical bones; caries, after abuse of Mercury. Sensitiveness to cold air.

Skin.—Usual liver spots on chest and arms become dark and desquamate. Red rash, itching violently; worse in bed, from touch; burning and change of place after scratching (Alum., Merc., *Sulph.*). Cutaneous ulcers form over bony protuberances. *Ulcers, easily bleeding* (Asaf., *Hep. s., Sulph.*), *sensitive, painful at night* (*Merc.*); *thick whitish yellow scabs, under which thick, yellow pus collects; burning, itching vesicles around the ulcers* (*Hep. s., Merc.*). Skin covered with elevated white scabs.

Sleep.—Irresistible sleepiness (*Ant. tart., Apis, Nux m.*). Yawning and stretching.

Fever.—Constant chilliness over the whole body (Puls.). Cold, with no desire for warmth; nor dread of open air; great thirst. Violent hot fever.

Conditions.—One side of the body generally affected. Phlegmatic temperament.

Compare.—*Anac.*, Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. c., Ign., Iodi., Lyc., *Merc.*, Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., *Puls., Phyt., Rhus tox.*, Sep., Sulph., Zinc.

Antidotes.—Acet. ac., Bry., Calc. c., Camph., Nux v., *Merc.*, Rhus tox., Mucilaginous Drinks, Milk, etc.

Mezereum Antidotes.—Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Spirituous Liquors.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Mezereum is in the treatment of syphilitic (especially after the abuse of Mercury) and scrofulous affections, especially diseases of the periosteum and bones, and of the skin. Periosteal inflammation of the shafts of long bones, particularly of the tibiæ, soreness and swelling, burning pains worse at night, worse in damp weather; syphilitic. Periostitis

of the lower jaw. Periosteal rheumatism. Rheumatic neuralgia, flying stitching pains along bones, worse at night. Exostoses. The skin symptoms of Mezereum are important. It is a valuable remedy in herpetic and eczematous eruptions of the nature described in the above pathogenesis. The chief characteristics is the moist vesicular eruption with the exudation of much thick purulent matter, over which thick scabs form, the intolerable itching and burning worse from scratching, and the aggravation at night and from heat. This eruption may occur on any part of the body, but more especially upon the face and chin and on the scalp. Tinea capitis. Pityriasis. Ulcers of a nature already described. Herpes zoster, with severe neuralgia and burning pains, worse at night and from warmth of bed. Mezereum is a valuable remedy in neuralgia, especially following eruptions or after the abuse of Mercury. Neuralgia, especially intercostal, after zona. Ciliary neuralgia, the pains radiate and shoot downwards, cold feeling, as though cold air were blowing in the eye, bones diseased; also after operations, especially removal of the eyeball. Facial neuralgia, involving the eye, cheek and teeth, intolerable tearing pains, worse at night and from heat, bones of face sore, parts feel numb after the pain. Aching in carious teeth, they feel blunt and elongated (see symptoms). Chronic inflammation of the ear, after suppressed eruption, abuse of Mercury, or in cases where Merc. was indicated, but did no good. Catarrh, scrofulous (see symptoms). Syphilitic ozœna. Syphilitic sore throat, burning sensation and raw pain extending from pharynx halfway down œsophagus, also involving the larynx, with hoarseness, etc., sometimes ulceration. Gastric catarrh with burning and pressure. Ulcer of the stomach, with burning corroding pains as if the stomach were raw. Chronic diarrhœa with or following characteristic eruption, psoric diathesis. Has cured constipation, stools large and hard as a stone, feel as if they would split the anus, sometimes with prolapsus. Gonorrhœa. Gleet, with watery mucous discharge, sometimes with bloody urine, and other symptoms already given. Uterine ulcers, with albuminous, corrosive leucorrhœa and other symptoms of the drug.

MILLEFOLIUM.

Synonym.—Achillea Millefolium. *Natural order.*—Compositæ. *Common names.*—Yarrow. Milfoil. *Habitat.*—A common perennial herb found growing in old fields, etc., in North America and Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh leaves.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the spinal nerves, Millefolium exerts its action upon the venous capillaries, especially within the pelvis, where it gives rise to hæmorrhages from the organs therein contained, and from the nose, and has proved curative not only in hæmorrhages from the pelvic viscera, but also in hæmorrhages from the nose and lungs, the flow in each instance being of a more active character than in Hamamelis. It also affects mucous membranes, causing irritation and slight congestion, gastric and abdominal pain, diarrhœa and enuresis.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Congestion to the head (Acon., Bell.). Confused, dull headache. Slight throbbing in arteries of head and face. Dull pain in vertex. Sensation in right side of head, as if screwed together.

Eyes.—Sensation of too much blood in the eyes. Inward piercing pressing in eyes, to root of nose and sides of forehead.

Ears.—Sensation of stoppage in the ears.

Nose.—*Nosebleed* (*Acon., Bell., Bry., Ham.*); also in congestions to head and chest.

Face.—Sensation of heat, as if blood were rising to the head. Tearing pains in lower jaw.

Mouth.—Rheumatic toothache, with diseased gums. Thirst; mouth dry.

Stomach.—Eructations. Painful gnawing and digging in stomach, as from hunger (Ign., *Puls., Sulph.*). Sensation of fullness in stomach. Burning in stomach (Ars., Canth., Sulph.).

Abdomen.—Pain in region of liver. Pain as from incarcerated flatulence: abdomen distended; emission of offensive flatus.

Stool.—°Bloody discharges from the bowels; tenesmus. Diarrhœic stools; violent colic. °Hæmorrhoids; profuse flow of blood (Erig., Euc., Ham.).

Urinary Organs.—*Bloody urine* (*Ars., Canth.,* Phos.). Frequent desire to urinate; involuntary. °Catarrh of bladder from atony.

Female Organs.—Menses suppressed or too profuse. °Uterine hæmorrhages (Acon., *Bell.,* Erig., *Ham.,* Sec.); after great exertion; with congestive headache. Leucorrhœa. °Lochia suppressed or too copious.

Respiratory Organs.—°Cough with frequent spitting of bright blood (Ferr., Ham.); oppression of chest; palpitation (*Acon.*) in phthisis; suppressed hæmorrhoids; suppressed menses (Bry., Ham., *Puls.*). Excessive accumulation of mucus in bronchi. In lungs, piercing pains; stinging, bruised feelings.

Heart and Pulse.—°Excessive palpitation and bloody sputum. °Ebullitions from coughing blood. Pulse accelerated and contracted.

Generalities.—Piercing, drawing, tearing pains in the limbs. Congestions; *hæmorrhages;* mucous discharges from atony (Helon.). °Wounds bleed profusely, especially from a fall. °Effects of over-lifting or over-exertion. Worse in evening and night; better during the day.

Sleep.—Yawning without any weariness.

Compare.—Arnica, Carb. v., Erig., Ham., Ipec., Sen. aur., Tril.

Millefolium Antidotes.—Arum. mur. Coffee drank after Mille. causes congestion to head.

THERAPEUTICS.

Especially useful in active (Ham., passive) bright-red hæmorrhages from the nose, lungs and bowels, and from the sexual organs of women, especially when resulting from atony, or from violent exertion. Resembles Aconite in hæmorrhages, only lacking the anxiety of the latter. Bleeding hæmorrhoids. Phthisis pulmonalis. Catarrh from atony. Painful varicose veins during pregnancy.

MURIATICUM ACIDUM.

Synonyms.—Hydrochloric Acid. Hydrogen Chloride. *Common name.*—Muriatic Acid. *Preparation.*—A solution in distilled water (1-2) is called the 1x dilution. The 2x dilution is made with distilled water, the 3x with dilute Alcohol and subsequent dilutions with Alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the ganglionic nervous system, and through it upon the blood, the skin and the alimentary tract, especially the mouth and anus. Causes a morbid condition of the blood, increases its coagulability and renders it prone to disorganization. In the gastro-intestinal mucous membrane it produces inflammation, ulceration and causes grayish-white deposits. Its most essential feature is a low, adynamic condition, similar to that of low, putrid fevers.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Unconsciousness (*Arn., Bell., Op.*); moaning. Irritable, peevish, fretful; disposed to anger (*Bry., Cham., Nux v.*).

Head.—Vertigo in the open air and unsteadiness while walking. Headache as if the brain were torn or bruised (Coff.). Heaviness in the occiput. Feeling of falling aslep and deadness. Tearing in right parietal bone.

Ears.—Hardness of hearing. Over-sensitive to noise (Acon., *Bell.*, Lyc.).

Nose.—Coryza, with itching, tickling and sneezing. Nosebleed.

Face.—Pimples forming scabs on face, forehead and temples; whole face red; °every summer. Margins of lips raw, and the skin dry and cracked. Burning in the lips (Acon., Ars.). Lower jaw hangs down.

Mouth.—Tongue thick, bluish and covered with grayish-white membrane; or containing deep ulcers; with black bases; vesicles (Lyc., Natr. mur.), with burning. Tongue heavy as lead, hinders speech (Lach.). °Tongue dwindles. Mucous

lining of the lips and mouth inflamed, red, raw, painful, dotted with whitish points; fœtid breath; stomatitis (*Hydras.*).

Throat.—Mucous lining of throat and fauces deep, dark-red, swollen and burning; rawness and smarting; covered with grayish-white diphtheritic-like deposits (Merc. iod., *Nitr. ac.*, Phyt.). Swelling of uvula; of tonsils. Much saliva that must be swallowed. Attempting to swallow produces violent spasms and choking.

Stomach.—Appetite lost. Sensation of emptiness in the stomach and œsophagus not relieved by eating.

Abdomen.—Fullness and distension of the abdomen (Cinch., *Hep. s.*). Cramp-like pains in the abdomen.

Stool and Anus.—Prolapsus ani while urinating. Hæmorrhoids protruding (Calc. c., Lach., *Puls.*); like a bunch of grapes (*Aloe*), swollen, blue, with burning soreness. Smarting in rectum and anus with soft stool. Stool difficult, as from inactivity of the bowels (Alum.); thin, watery, involuntary while urinating (Hyos.); followed by smarting and burning in the anus.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent and profuse urination (Apis, Apoc., Arg. met.).

Male Organs.—Impotence (Agn., Cinch., Camph.).

Female Organs.—Menses too early and too profuse (Calc. c.). °Ulcers in genitals, with putrid discharge, much sensitiveness and general weakness.

Respiratory Organs.—Deep respiration, sighing and groaning.

Pulse.—Pulse rapid and *very feeble;* and small.

Generalities.—Tearing pains in the limbs during rest, better from motion. Weakness of the thighs, causing a tottering gait. All joints feel as if bruised. *Excessive prostration.* °Great debility, as soon as he sits down his eyes close; *the lower jaw hangs down; slides down in bed;* typhus fever. Coldness of the extremities. Great sensitiveness to damp weather. Paralysis of tongue and sphincter ani.

Sleep.—Frequent waking at night; anxious dreams.

Skin.—Scabby or scurfy eruptions. Painful putrid ulcers (lower legs), with burning in their circumference. Ulcers painful, deep, putrid; covered with scurf.

Conditions.—Black hair and dark eyes.

Compare.—Amm. carb., Ars., Arum tri., *Bapt.*, Calc. c., Carbol. ac., Lyc., *Nitr. ac.*, Phos., *Puls.*, *Rhus tox.*, Sep., Sulph. It follows well after Rhus and Bry.

Antidotes.—Bry., Camph. To large doses: Carbonate of Soda, Lime or Magnesia; Sapo Medicinalis.

Muriaticum Acidum Antidotes.—Op.

THERAPEUTICS.

Muriatic acid is especially adapted to low adynamic conditions, typhoid states with involuntary discharges, sliding down in bed, sordès on teeth, etc., low, putrid fevers, typhus, malignant diphtheria, malignant scarlatina (compare Bapt., Rhus tox.). Low types of remittent fever. Great debility following low fevers, as soon as he sits down his eyes close; lower jaw hangs down; slides down in bed. A valuable remedy in apthous sore mouth of infants; also after long-continued debilitating diseases. Ulceration of the tongue and mouth, deep ulcers with black bases, bleeding easily, tendency to slough. Malignant ulcer of the tongue (epithelioma), has a bluish color, also surrounding parts. Ulcers in throat of similar character. Gangrenous angina. Useful in diphtheria, fauces dark-red, swollen, thin excoriating discharge from the nose, tough, fœtid phlegm in throat, great prostration and typhoid symptoms before mentioned. Cirrhosis of the liver. Hernia. Hæmorrhoids protruding, blue or dark-purple, especially in pregnant women or in feeble children who are suffering from gastric atony, muscular debility and threatened marasmus. Diarrhœa, thin, watery offensive, especially in debilitated and typhoid states. Dysentery, with typhoid symptoms. Involuntary stools while urinating (Hyos.). Scorbutic affections. Papular and vesicular eruptions. Carbuncles with low states of the system. Putrid offensive ulcers, with burning at their circumference, covered with scurf, especially on lower extremities.

MYRICA CERIFERA.

Natural order.—Myricaceæ. *Common names.*—Bayberry. Wax Myrtle. *Habitat.*—An indigenous plant growing in great abundance along the sea shore and also near Lake Erie. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh bark of the root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts prominently upon mucous surfaces, more especially of the digestive tract, giving rise to catarrhal disorders of these parts. Its most notable action is upon the liver, where it causes a suspension of the biliary secretions, resulting in jaundice and its usual consequent phenomena.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Great despondency; dejected; irritable. Cannot concentrate the mind on any subject. Dull, drowsy state.

Head.—Vertigo, with dullness and drowsiness; with rush of blood to the head and face, on stooping; with nausea. Awakens with pain in forehead, temples and small of back; better in the open air. Dull, heavy feeling over and in the eyes.

Eyes.—Congested and yellow. Feel dull and heavy; also on awaking. Burn and tire easily when reading (Phos., Ruta, Sepia); lids heavy (Coni., Gels.).

Face.—Yellow color of the face; jaundice (Chel., Cinch.). Fullness, with heat and throbbing, especially after being out in open air.

Mouth.—Thick, yellowish, dark, dry and crusty coating on tongue, rendering it almost immovable. Foul, bad taste; cannot eat because of it; bitter, nauseous taste. Adhesive coating over buccal membrane; dry, scaly crusts on roof of mouth, that water scarcely moistens or dissolves. Mouth dry; thirst; water relieves only partially for awhile.

Throat.—Stringy mucus in throat; detached with difficulty. Throat and nasal organs filled with an offensive, tenacious mucus, detached with difficulty (Amm. carb., Nitr. ac.,

Phyt.). Pharynx dry; sore, as if it would crack, impeding and finally obstructing, deglutition. Slimy, glutinous, frothy mucus in pharynx; even gargling scarcely detaches it; causes disgusting taste, prevents eating.

Stomach.—Hunger, yet full feeling, as after a hasty meal (*Cinch.*, Lyc.). Loss of appetite; loathing of food. Fullness and pressure, or weak, sinking feeling in stomach.

Abdomen.—Dull pain in region of liver; fullness; drowsiness; debility; mushy, clay-colored stools; *jaundice.* Griping pains; rumbling; urging to stool; passing only flatus. Weak, faint feeling, as if diarrhœa would ensue.

Stool.—Passing of much offensive flatus. Loose stools, mushy, with tenesmus and cramp-like sensation in umbilical region (Coloc.). Stools light-yellow, mushy, clay-colored (Calc. c., Dol., Hep. s., Podo.); jaundice.

Urine.—Beer-colored, with yellowish froth; pinkish-brown sediment, scanty.

Heart and Pulse.—Heart's impulse increased, but pulse sixty; pulse feeble, irregular.

Neck and Back.—Dull aching, dragging, lassitude, headache.

Generalities.—Slight nervous excitement and restlessness; soon followed by a sick, debilitated sensation. General muscular lameness and soreness; lassitude; depression of spirits.

Sleep.—Drowsiness; vertigo; semi-stupor. Restless, or sleeps soundly until toward morning; awakens generally feeling worse.

Fever.—Chilliness on going out of doors; slight aching in lumbar region. Excited, feverish feeling, alternating with chilliness; warm sensation along spine, then chill and gentle sweat. Face hot and flushed.

Skin.—Yellow jaundiced appearance; itching as from flea-bites.

Aggravation.—From warmth of bed at night.

Amelioration.—After breakfast; in the open air.

Compare.—Chel., Digit., Podo.

THERAPEUTICS.

Useful in catarrhal conditions of mucous membranes, mouth, pharynx, bile ducts, etc.; hepatic disturbances; jaundice; with symptoms already described. "Seems to affect the sys-

tem profoundly, and has proved curative in low states, with or without jaundice, when, with necessary debility, there is a viscous state of the mucous membranes, characterized by scanty tenacious, crust-forming secretions on tongue, and in mouth and pharynx."—*Farrington.*

NAJA.

Synonym.—Naja Tripudians. *Class.*—Reptilia. *Order.*—Squamata. *Family.*—Elapidæ. *Common name.*—Cobra. *Preparation.*—The poison obtained by compressing the gland which secretes it, is triturated in the usual manner.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Naja, like Lachesis and other serpent poisons, affects profoundly the cerebro-spinal system, the pneumogastric and glosso-pharyngeal nerves being most affected. Hence we have difficult respiration, cardiac oppression and the usual decomposition and fluidity of the blood, resulting in ecchymoses, hæmorrhages and other general effects which result alike from all the serpent poisons.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—°Suicidal insanity (Aur., Nux v.). Wandering of the mind. Sad and serious; irresolute; melancholia; makes himself wretched brooding over imaginary wrongs and misfortunes (Nux v., Ign.). Very forgetful; absent-minded (Anac., Apis, Carls., Nux m., Phos. ac.). Insensible; loss of consciousness.

Head.—Confusion and dullness in head. Dull frontal headache. Severe throbbing and aching in temples. Heat and congestion in head.

Eyes.—Eyes fixed and staring (*Bell., Stram.*); wide open and insensible to light (*Op.*, Hyos., *Stram.*). Heaviness in eyelids (Coni., Gels., Natr. carb.). Loss of the sense of vision.

Nose.—Severe coryza, thin, acrid secretion; nose sore, hot and swollen.

Face.—Pale, thin, haggard; greenish-yellow color; *livid.* Neuralgic pains in face, sometimes shooting to eye and temple. Lips dry, parched and cracked (Ars., Lach.), hot and sore. Jaws firmly clenched (Cic., Ign., Hyos., Laur., *Nux v.*).

Mouth.—Mouth wide open; tongue cold (Camph.). Gnawing toothache; gums hot, swollen and painful to touch. Tongue coated thick, yellow; white, dry, no thirst (Nux m.). Ulcers on frænum. Great dryness of the mouth (Ars., Bry., Nux m.). Foaming at the mouth (Cic., Coccul., Cupr., Laur.). Taste insipid, bitter, sour, metallic (Coccul., Æsc., Merc.). Loss of speech (Dulc., Caust., Gels., Hyos., Laur.).

Throat.—Much mucus in throat. Pressure and gagging in throat. Roughness and scraping in throat. Grasping at throat, with sense of choking (Acon., Iod.). Dryness and constriction of throat and fauces. Soreness and pricking in left side of throat. Stricture of the œsophagus; deglutition difficult or impossible. Dark-red color of the fauces (*Alianth.*, Bapt., Phyt.).

Stomach.—Loss of appetite. Craving for stimulants, which aggravate the sufferings. Eructations; heartburn. Nausea, with faint feeling; vomiting. Uneasy, disagreeable feeling in stomach, as from indigestion; pressure as from stones, after a meal (*Ars., Bry., Nux v., Puls.*).

Abdomen.—Cutting, twisting, griping pains. Much flatulence, with rumbling and colicky pains.

Stool.—Sudden urging to stool. Bilious diarrhœa. Constipation.

Urinary Organs.—Uneasiness and pressure in bladder. Urine deposits red sediment, mixed with mucus.

Male Organs.—Increased sexual desire. Nocturnal emissions.

Female Organs—Crampy pain in left ovary. Thin, whitish leucorrhœa. Secretion of milk decreased.

Respiratory Organs.—Cough, with tightness and fullness in larynx. Irritation and tickling in larynx and trachea. Hoarseness; short, hoarse cough. Dry, hacking cough; blood spitting (Acon., Ferr., Ham.). Respiration very slow, shallow and scarcely perceptible; labored and difficult; gasping for breath. Uneasiness and dull, heavy pain in chest. Lancinating pains, worse on deep inspiration

(*Bry.*). Asthmatic constriction of chest; followed by mucous expectoration.

Heart and Pulse.—Feeling of depression and uneasiness about the heart. Severe pain in region of heart. Fluttering and palpitation of the heart. Audible beating of the heart (*Spig.*). Pulse slow and irregular in rhythm and force (*Digit.*); weak and thready; scarcely perceptible (Acon., Ars.).

Neck and Back.—Rheumatic pains in neck and back. Pain between the shoulders. Aching in loins. Acute pain in small of back; gnawing pain.

Limbs.—Sudden prostration of strength in limbs. Rheumatic pains in limbs.

Generalities.—Languor; fatigue, torpor. °Organs seem to be drawn together, especially ovary and heart. Depression of both mental and physical powers. Symptoms worse from stimulants; better when walking in open air.

Skin.—Creeping, itching, and tingling sensation in skin. Skin swelled, mottled, and of dark-purple livid color. Large pimples on inflamed base. Small white blisters on inflamed base, with much itching. °Gangrene.

Sleep.—Yawning; great sleepiness. Restless, disturbed sleep. Vivid dreams.

Fever.—Body cold and collapsed (Carb. v., Camph.). Extremities very cold; icy coldness of feet (Tabac.). Burning heat in face. Feels very uncomfortable, hot and feverish. Free perspiration.

Compare.—*Apis, Ars.*, Cact., Crot. tig., Hep. s., *Lach.*, Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Rhus tox., Sulph., Spig.

Antidotes.—Heat, Alcohol, Salt.

THERAPEUTICS.

Naja is useful in similar conditions with Lachesis, but not so generally employed: asthma; spasmodic croup; jaundice; angina pectoris; pericarditis; rheumatic carditis; neuralgia; neuralgia of left ovary, with palpitation and pain about the heart; organic disease of the heart; chronic nervous palpitation of the heart; sympathetic, irritative cough, with organic diseases of the heart; diphtheria, with symptoms similar to Lach., larynx invaded, threatening paralysis of the heart; ul-

cers; hay fever, with asthmatic symptoms, after first stage has commenced to subside, parts feel dry, suffocative attacks, especially when lying down or after sleeping (Lach.); hydrophobia; purpura.

NATRUM ARSENICATUM.

Synonym.—Sodium Arsenate. *Common name.*—Arsenate of Soda. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The action of Natr. ars. is especially upon mucous surfaces, where it causes irritation, congestion and subacute catarrhal inflammation. It also acts upon the blood to a limited degree, and interferes with nutrition, the patient becoming weak and emaciated. In its general action the drug resembles Natrum mur. more than it does Arsenic.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Nervous restlessness (*Acon., Ars., Camph.*). Cannot concentrate mind; dull, listless (Gels., *Nux v., Phos. ac.*); forgetful (Anac., Apis).

Head.—Confused feeling; head heavy, dull. Feeling of heat and fullness in whole head. Dull aching in frontal region and root of nose; on awaking in morning; severe during day; indisposed to study or speak. Aching across brow over orbits and eyeballs. Fullness in forehead, with throbbing in top of head (Bry.). Every motion jars the head (Bell.).

Eyes.—Vision weakened; objects blur when he looks at them for a short time; eyes sensitive to light (Acon., *Bell., Merc., Sulph.*). °Eyes soon tire and pain when reading or writing (Myrica, Natr. mur., Phos., *Ruta,* Sep.). Feels as though he must close lids to protect the weak eyes. Lids disposed to close; cannot open them as wide as usual (Caust., Coni., Gels., Natr. carb.). Blood vessels of balls and lids much congested, whole orbital region swollen; œdema of orbital region (*Ars., Rhus tox.,* Phos.), especially of supraor-

bital region (*Apis, Kali c.*). °Congestion of conjunctiva from least exposure to cold or wind (Acon.); conjunctiva dry and painful. Eyes smart as from wood smoke; smarting and lachrymation on going into open air. Inner surface of (lower) lids granulated. Edges chronically inflamed; morning agglutination. Aching through and over brows and orbits, and in temples on awaking. Eye symptoms worse in the morning, better towards evening.

Nose.—Smell defective or lost. Patient feels stuffed up in nose and chest. Nose constantly stopped up, worse at night and in morning (Nux v.); must breathe at night with mouth open (Amm. carb.). Nasal discharge yellow, tough; also hawked up from posterior nares; mucus drops from posterior nares (Hydras., Kali bi.). Pieces of hardened bluish mucus flow from nose, after which mucus membrane feels raw. Dry crust in nose; when removed blood follows. Nasal mucous membrane thickened, can inhale air, but difficult to exhale. Compressive pain at root of nose and in forehead; catarrh (Acon., *Kali bi.*, Merc. iod.).

Face.—Face flushed and hot (Bapt., Bell.); feels puffed. Malar bones feel large, as if swollen. Swollen, œdematous; more orbital region (Ars., Apis, Rhus tox.); worse mornings on awaking.

Mouth.—Corners fissured; also indurated. Muscles of mastication stiff, painful to move jaw. Tongue furred; coated yellow; deep-red, corrugated, anterior part fissured; large, moist, fissured, flabby (*Merc.*).

Throat.—Fauces dry on swallowing and on inspiration, worse in morning and after a cold. Fauces and pharynx red and glossy. Tonsils, fauces and pharynx purplish and œdematous; patched with yellow mucus (Merc. iod.); °diphtheria. Uvula, tonsils and pharynx thickened; surface irregular, swollen, purplish-red, covered with yellowish-gray mucus, which is hawked out.

Stomach.—Drinks often, but little at a time (Ars., Hyos.); very thirsty, made worse by drinking. Belching and sour eructations. Nausea, worse from cold drink of water. Vomits large quantities of sour water, worse after eating. Stomach feels sore; warm things cause a sensation of burning, and can be felt entering stomach. Moderate dinner lies

heavy (*Lyc., Nux v.*); Feeling of fullness. Epigastrium tender, also sinking sensation.

Abdomen.—Gas forms rapidly (Carb. v., Lyc.), worse only when bowels move; colic from flatus and before stool.

Stool.—Alternate diarrhœa and constipation (*Ant. crud.*, Cimic., Card. m., Nux v., Pod.). Stool thin, soft, dark, followed by burning at anus (*Sulph.*). Yellowish, watery; copious, painless, hurries out of bed in morning (Sulph.); preceded by colic, relived after (Coloc.).

Urinary Organs.—Dull aching in kidneys, with profuse urine. Sore feeling in region of bladder, worse while urinating. Urine copious, frequent, clear; heat precipitates phosphates; contains some epithelial scales, casts and fat globules.

Respiratory Organs.—Dark slate-colored, scanty mucus in larynx, detached with difficulty. Oppressed or stuffed sensation all day from larynx to bottom of sternum. Roughness and irritation in bronchi mornings, with slight cough. Lungs feel dry, as though smoke had been inhaled (Baryt. c., Brom.). Dry cough, with feeling of tightness and opression in middle and upper third of chest. Chest feels full and oppressed; worse during exertion and on full inspiration. Sharp, quick pain below seventh rib anteriorly. Supraclavicular regions sore on pressure.

Heart and Pulse.—Oppression about heart on least exertion. Pulse irregular, variable in volume, slower than usual (Digit., Can. ind., Op.).

Neck and Back.—Neck stiff and sore. Pain and soreness in back, between scapulæ; in lumbar region.

Limbs.—Neuralgic pains recur frequently. Joints feel stiff (*Rhus tox.*); pains erratic, worse in joints and on left side. Lower limbs feel heavy; weary, bruised feelings. Aching anteriorly down legs, until restless, uneasy feeling is produced.

Generalities.—Restless, nervous, cannot sit still without great effort (*Rhus tox.*). Feels tired all over; desire to remain quiet. More susceptible to cold air, takes cold easily (Calc., c., *Kali c., Sil.*). Pains show preference for left leg. Œdema (*Apis,* Ars., Rhus tox.). Marked emaciation (*Iodi.,* Natr. mur.); after previous increase in flesh.

Sleep.—Drowsy, heavy, restless; wakes as if frightened.

Skin.—Squamous eruption, scales thin, white, and when re-

moved leave skin slightly reddened; if scales remain they cause itching, worse when warm from exercise.

Fever.—Chilly, disposed to wrap up or get near a fire. Chilly at night, then burning, dry heat. Skin hot and dry. Surface cool, covered with cold, clammy sweat (*Ars.*, Camph., *Verat. alb.*).

Aggravation.—In the morning. After eating.

Amelioration.—When walking in the open air.

Compare.—Ars., Lyc., Kali bi., Hydras., Nux v., Natr. mur., Natr. carb.

THERAPEUTICS.

Natrum ars. is especially useful in chronic catarrhal conditions—nasal, pharyngeal, bronchial, gastric, cystic or intestinal; conjunctivitis; granular lids; rheumatism; neuralgia; sciatica; œdema. The symptoms have already been described, and need not be repeated. Often a valuable remedy in diphtheria where there is great prostration, dark, purplish hue of the throat, great swelling, not much pain, uvula hangs down like a sac of water, feeble intermittent pulse, surface cool, covered with a cold, clammy sweat. Intermittent fever. Hectic fever, night sweats, emaciation, in phthisis pulmonalis.

NATRUM CARBONICUM.

Common name.—Carbonate of Soda. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Natr. carb. acts through the ganglionic nervous system, upon the mucous membranes, especially of the nasal cavity, the eyes and the digestive tract, including the liver, producing symptoms of catarrhal inflammation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Depressed, extremely despondent mood; intolerable melancholy and apprehension* (Ign., Puls.). Peevish and irritable (Bry., Cham., Nux v.); indifferent; fretful; timid.

°Restlessness and anxiety, especially during a thunder storm. Makes mistakes in writing. Forgetful. Stupefaction in morning on waking. Aversion to man and society (Carb. an., Hyos., Ign.).

Head.—Vertigo from drinking wine, or from mental exertion (Nux v.). Dullness and confusion of the head. Headache from the sun (Bell., Glon., Lach.). Frontal headache when turning the head rapidly.

Eyes.—Black spots before the eyes when writing (*Merc., Phos., Sulph.*). Dazzling flashing before the eyes on awaking (Bell.). Inflammation of the eyes and eyelids, with photophobia (Acon., Bell., Merc.). Dimness of vision, must wipe his eyes constantly. Inability to read small print. Ulcers on the cornea (Calc. c., Sil.), with stinging pains. Ulcerative keratitis. Needle-like stitches in both eyes, after dinner. Burning in the eyes, worse from reading and writing, with dryness. Difficult opening, then closed involuntarily. Heaviness of the eyelids (Caust., Coni., Gels., Natr. ars.).

Ears.—Otalgia, with sharp, piercing stitches in the ears (Kali c., Puls.). Hardness of hearing. Stopped sensation. Dryness and heat.

Nose.—Coryza, fluent; violent sneezing; nose obstructed; yellow, offensive, thin mucous, or thick, green mucous discharge. Intermittent coryza, with burning in eyes. Hard, fœtid pieces from one nostril. Ulceration high up in the nostrils. Bleeding of the nose. *Much nasal mucus passes through the mouth* (Hydras.). Nose red, with white pimples on it.

Face.—Face pale, puffy, with blue rings around the eyes; swollen lids (Phos.). Swelling of both cheeks with glowing redness (*Bell.*). Freckles on the face (Nitr. ac.). Yellow blotches on forehead and upper lip. Burning crack in lower lip (Graph.).

Mouth.—Toothache during or after a meal, especially after sweet things. Sensitiveness of the teeth (Carb. an., Merc., *Nitr. ac.*). Pimples on tip of tongue. Burning on tip of tongue, as if full of cracks (Calc. c., Carb. an., Kali bi.). Dry tongue, and heavy, rendering speech difficult (Mur. ac., Lach.). Constant dryness of the mouth and lips. Superficial ulcers inside of the mouth, with burning pain when

touched. Taste bitter (Ars., Bry., Nux v., Puls.); metallic (Merc., Sulph.); sour. Tongue coated.

Throat.—*Violent hawking up of thick mucus, which constantly collects again. Swelling of the submaxillary glands* (Baryt. c., Calc. c., Iodi., *Rhus tox.*).

Stomach.—Incessant hunger (Bry., Cina, Ferr., Iodi.). Violent thirst, and uneasiness after drinking anything cold; in afternoon. °Bad effects from a cold drink while overheated (Ars.). Frequent empty or *sour* eructations (Carb. v., Nux v.). Waterbrash (Nux v., Lyc., Led., Sulph.). Scraping heartburn after fat food (Puls.). Violent retching in the morning, without actual vomiting. Stomach weak and easily disordered (Ars., Cinch., Carb. v., *Puls.*). Violent pressure in stomach after meals. Fullness in stomach evenings. Pit of stomach sensitive to touch (Hyos., *Kali c.*)· swollen feeling.

Abdomen.—Violent stitches in the hepatic and splenic regions (*Natr. mur., Sulph.*). Distension of the abdomen, especially after eating (*Cinch.*, Lyc., Nux. m., *Nux v.*). Griping in the abdomen, like colic, immediately after eating (Coloc.). Incarcerated flatus. Swelling of the glands of groin and axilla; generally painful.

Stool and Anus.—Frequent ineffectual urging to stool (Ambr., *Nux v., Coni.*). Itching in the anus (Sil., Sep., Sulph.). Burning in rectum after stool. Difficult evacuation of stool that was hard (Carb. v.). Hurried urging, thin stool *forcibly spurting from him* (*Crot. tig., Grat., Thuja*). *Stool spotted with blood.* Stool like sheep's dung, with great straining; balls of mucus like peas.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to urinate, with copious discharge; with scanty discharge. Urine smells like horse urine (Benz. ac., Nitr. ac.). Involuntary urination at night (Ars., *Caust.*, Sulph., *Puls.*, Graph.). Burning in urethra during urination (Ant. tart., Ars.).

Male Organs.—Incomplete coition; erections weak; emissions speedy (Calc. c.). Emissions without erections. Glans penis easily become sore. Soreness between scrotum and thighs (*Hep. s.*).

Female Organs.—Pressure in the hypogastrium, as if everything would come out, and the menses would come on

(*Bell.*, Sep.). Leucorrhœa, thick, yellow (*Hydras.*, Kali bi.), putrid, ceasing after urination.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness. Violent dry cough; worse when entering a warm room (*Bry.*, Verat. alb. Reverse, Phos.). Cough, with salty, purulent, greenish sputa, and rawness in chest. Short breath, with difficult respiration.

Heart.—Violent palpitation of the heart, especially on going up stairs or at night, when lying on left side (Natur. mur., Phos.).

Neck and Back.—Cracking of the cervical vertebræ on moving the head. Backache; violent pain in small of back after walking.

Limbs.—Tearing pain in the limbs (Bry., Coloc., Lyc.). Excessive soreness and lassitude of the limbs. Weakness, unsteadiness, and heaviness of lower extremities, and heaviness of the arms. Drawing pain in the elbows. °Coldness between the scapulæ. Jerking sensation in the finger joints.

Lower Limbs.—Jerking in lower extremities, and in parts of lower portion of the body. Heaviness and bruised sensation. Hollow of knees painful on motion. Needle-like stitches on sole of right foot. Swelling of soles. Throbbing and crawling in both heels. Easy dislocation and spraining of the ankle. Ulcer on the heel, arising from spreading blisters. Blisters on points of toes, as if scalded.

Generalities.—Restlessness. Great prostration and heaviness of the whole body. It hurts to lie on the left side. Whole body relaxed and limber, in morning. Swelling and induration of glands (Baryt. c., Calc. c., Graph., Iodi.).

Skin.—Skin dry, rough and chapped. Itching over the whole body, as from fleas. Herpes, with yellow rings or suppurating.

Sleep.—Sleepiness and much yawning during the day (Natr. mur.). Falls asleep late at night. Sleep full of dreams at night.

Fever.—Cold hands *and feet,* head hot, or hands and feet hot, with cold cheeks. Heat and burning thirst (*Acon., Ars., Bell., Bry.*). Burning in feet, especially soles, on walking. Cold, anxious perspiration, with trembling from the pains. Sweats in the morning.

Aggravation.—*During a thunder storm;* after slightest exertion after meals; while sitting; from talking.
Amelioration.—On motion; on pressure; from rubbing.
Compare.—Alum., Ars., Calc. c., Carb. v., Lyc., Mag. m., Merc., Natr. mur., Nat. sulph., Nux v., Phos., *Puls.*, Sil., *Sep.*, *Sulph.*).
Antidotes.—*Camph.*, Nitr. sp. d.
Natrum Carbonicum Antidotes.—Cinchona.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Natr. carb. is in the treatment of catarrhal conditions. It is a valuable remedy in some forms of mental weakness, loss of memory, melancholia, especially from overstudy or a previous sunstroke, also headache, vertigo, etc., from exposure to the sun's rays, or in hot weather after a previous sunstroke. Headache from working under gas-light. The nervous symptoms of the drug are important, great prostration, weakness of extremities, especially with headache, etc., coming on in hot weather. Hysteria. All the nervous symptoms, especially nervousness and anxiety, are much worse during a thunder storm, not from timidity, but from the electric changes in the atmosphere. Small corneal ulcers or phyctenules, with great photophobia and stinging pains, particularly in scrofulous children. Lachrymal abscess. Dry catarrh of conjunctiva (Alum.). Chronic inflammation of the middle ear, with deafness and roaring in ears. Otalgia. Chronic nasal catarrh or ozœna, thick, yellowish-green discharge, thick, fœtid, lumpy, worse from slightest draught of air, better from free perspiration. May also be useful in fluent coryza, very profuse, violent sneezing, worse from draught, better after sweat. Weak digestion. Acid dyspepsia, especially marked after vegetable diet, starchy food, with hypochondriasis, palpitation of the heart and other symptoms already described (see symptoms). Sometimes useful in diarrhœa with forcible, spurting stools, but more often in constipation, the stools being difficult to expel, though not very hard. Impotence. Has cured indurated cervix, resembling scirrhus, with the symptoms of pressure across the hypogastrium, as if everything would come out of the vagina. Leucorrhœa, thick, yellow, offensive. Swelling and induration

of glands. Dry, rough chapped skin, especially dorsi of hands and feet. Vesicles, with shooting pains and aching ulcers. Herpetic eruptions.

NATRUM MURIATICUM.

Synonym.—Chloride of Sodium. *Common names.*—Common Salt. Table Salt. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the blood, the lymphatic system, the mucous lining of the digestive tract and upon the liver and spleen. It causes a deterioration of the blood, which, with a high degree of irritation, results in inflammation, partaking of a scorbutic nature, and from which arise various ulcers and eruptions on the skin, as well as destructive inflammations of mucous and glandular tissues and conditions generally pointing to a distinct dyscrasia of a scorbutic character. Aside from this dyscrasia the most essential feature of Salt is its power to produce a condition of system or a cachexia simulating that which results from long-lasting or badly treated cases of ague, and it is in this sphere of therapeutics that Salt has achieved its greatest victory.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Melancholia depressed, sad and weeping* (*Ign., Nux m., Puls., Rhus tox.*); *consolation aggravates; prefers to be alone.* Very irritable and ill-humored; easily provoked to anger (Bry., Cham., Nux v.). *Excitement.* Laughs immoderately and cannot be quieted. Despair depriving him of all power. Disinclination to mental work. Difficult thinking; absence of mind; weakness of memory (Agn., Ambr., Anac., Kreos., Lach., *Merc.*, Nux m., Phos. ac.). Distraction when talking. Easily makes mistakes in writing.

Head.—Vertigo; in morning on rising, better on lying down again; and great dullness of the head; with flickering before the eyes (Bell.). Involuntary nodding the head

forward. *Dullness* and heaviness of the head (*Caps.*, Cinch.); in morning after thinking. *Headache as if the head would burst* (*Bry.*, Merc., Puls.). Headache in the morning on awaking (Kali bi., Nitr. ac., Nux v.); lasts till noon; sick headache. Headache from sneezing and coughing, disappearing on pressure. Dull, pressing stupefying headache. Rush of blood to the head. Throbbing or stitches in head, extending to neck or chest. Throbbing and heat in the head, with redness in the face, nausea and vomiting. *Heavy pressive pain in forehead over both eyes;* as if the eyes would be pressed out, better from pressure on the eyes. Falling out of the hair (*Graph.*, Merc., *Nitr. ac.*, Petrol., Phos., *Sep.*, *Sulph.*); sensitiveness of the scalp (Cinch., *Merc.*, *Mez.*, Nitr. ac.). *Itching eruption of margins of hair at nape of neck.*

Eyes.—Dimness of vision, as if looking through a mist or veil (Caust., Croc., Petrol., Phos., Sil., Sulph.). *Objects become confused; letters and stitches run together* (Sil.). Small fiery points constantly before the eyes (*Cycl.*, *Merc.*, *Sulph.*). *Eyes give out on using them* (Phos., Ruta, Sep.). *Inflammation, redness and lachrymation* (Acon., Bell.); *feeling as if balls were too large* and compressed. Pressure in the eyes on looking intently at anything. *Sensation of sand in the eyes mornings* (Ars., *Caust.*, Ign., *Sulph.*). Burning and smarting in the eyes (Nux v.). Sensitive to light. Margins of lids red, inflamed, burning, agglutinated in morning (Alum., Graph., *Lyc.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*). Spasmodic closure of lids. *Irritability of margins of lids and of their conjunctivæ.* Itching of inner canthi, with lachrymation.

Ears.—Hardness of hearing. Cracking in ears when chewing. Discharge of pus from ears (Graph., Hep. s., Merc.).

Nose.—Inflammation and swelling of left side of nose; painful to touch, itching. Internal soreness and swelling. Liable to catch cold; coryza, fluent; discharge of thick mucus; or nose dry and stopped up; sneezing. Epistaxis, blood clotted. Painful burning pustules below septum of nose, afterward confluent and covered with a scab.

Face.—Yellow color of face (*Chel.*, Hep. s., Sep.). Face shines as if greasy. *Redness of the left cheek.* Lips dry, chapped

and cracked; upper lip swollen (Calc. c.). Beard falls out. *Great swelling and some burning of lower lip, followed by a vesicle, next day a scab and desquamation.* Tettery eruptions around the mouth (Ant. crud., Lyc.). °Periodical prosopalgia, especially after checked ague; face sallow, great thirst.

Mouth.—Gums swollen and bleed easily (Carb. v., *Merc.*, Phos., *Nitr. ac.*). Painful ulcers. Teeth loose, sensitive to cold; cold air; also gums. *Blisters* like pearls about the mouth; °especially in intermittent fever. Great complaint about dryness of tongue, which is not very dry. Sensation as of a hair upon the tongue (*Sil.*). Fistula dentalis. Tongue dry and stiff; speech difficult. °Mapped tongue. Vesicles and ulcers in the mouth, and *on the tongue* (Lyc., Mur. ac.); smarting and burning when touched by the food. Salivation in the morning; saliva salty. Taste *bitter* (*Bry., Nux v., Puls., Sulph.*); salty (Merc.); *entire loss of taste* (*Puls.*).

Throat.—Frequent hawking of salty-tasting mucus. Sensation of a plug in the throat (Bell., Nux v.), with rawness and burning pain. Easily chokes when swallowing. Swelling of the cervical glands.

Stomach.—Excessive hunger; after eating weary and sleepy. Eructations after eating; incomplete; violent. Loss of appetite (*Ars., Calc. c., Cinch., Sulph.*). Violent hiccough. Aversion to bread, of which he was once very fond (Cycl., Lyc., Nux v.); also to coffee (Lyc., Phos. ac.). Repugnance to smoking, to which he was accustomed. *Violent, unquenchable thirst* (*Acon., Ars., Bry., Rhus tox.*). Nausea. Heartburn (Lyc., Nux v.). Distension. Constrictive cramp in the stomach. Burning and fullness in the stomach. Sore pain after eating. Pressure in pit of stomach, which is sensitive to touch. Throbbing in pit of stomach after eating. Sensation as if a foreign body were sticking in the cardiac orifice and behind the sternum.

Abdomen.—Stitches and tension in hepatic (Ars., Bry., Calc. c., Kali c., Merc., Nux v., Sep.) and splenic regions (Natr. carb., Sulph.). Pinching pain in right side of abdomen. Abdomen distended; rumbling and incarceration of flatus (Lyc., Cinch.). Cutting griping pains as with diarrhœa.

Pain in ring when coughing, extending into testicles, as if spermatic cords would be torn to pieces.

Stool and Anus.—*Constipation, with sensation of contraction of the anus; difficult expulsion of hard, dry and crumbling stool* (*Amm. mur.*), *fissuring the anus* (*Nitr. ac.*), *so that it bleeds and pains as if sore.* Itching stitches in the rectum; evening in bed. Protrusion of the rectum. Burning in anus after hard stool. Alternate constipation and diarrhœa (*Ant. crud.*, Cimic., Nux v., Podo.), irregular, unsatisfactory stools. Painless watery diarrhœa (*Ars., Cinch., Podo.*).

Urinary Organs.—Discharge of mucus from the urethra during and after urination (Mer. cor.), causing itching and biting. *Cutting and burning in urethra after urination* (*Canth.*). Urethra painfully sore to pressure. Frequent desire to urinate, with copious flow of *light watery urine.* Urine dark and turbid. Clear, pale. Urine passes involuntarily while walking, coughing or laughing (*Caust., Puls.*, Zinc.). Brick-dust sediment in urine (Arn., Cinch., Lyc., Phos.).

Male Organs.—Phymosis. Excessive irritability of the sexual instinct, but with physical weakness. Emissions; every night; soon after coition. Violent itching on and under the scrotum.

Female Organs.—°Pressing and bearing down in the genitals every morning; has to sit down to prevent prolapsus (*Bell., Plat.*, Lil., Sep.). Menses too early and too profuse; last too long. Suppression of the menses (Acon., Cimic., *Puls.*). Itching of the genital organs (Canth., Coni., Merc.). Leucorrhœa, profuse, of a greenish color, worse while walking.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness in the morning; accumulation of mucus in the larynx. Cough in the morning; in evening after lying down in bed; from empty swallowing; from tickling in the throat; *with bursting pain in forehead* (*Bry., Nux v.*); with shortness of breath; with vomiting of food; with tearing pains in spermatic cords. *Dry cough* with expectoration of blood; tickling cough, worse mornings, with hawking of mucus. Hacking cough. Stitches (*Bry., Kali c.*) or sore pain in chest (Arn., Baryt.

c., *Nux v., Phos., Stan.*). Dyspnœa, on ascending stairs, breath short.

Heart and Pulse.—*Fluttering motion of the heart* (Lil. tig.). *Palpitation of the heart;* on going up stairs; when lying on left side (Natr. carb., Phos.); with anxiety. *Coldness about the heart.* Painful stitches in region of heart (*Bry., Cact., Kali c.*); after reading aloud. Constriction of the heart with intermittent pulse and oppression in lower part of chest, as if lungs had not room enough to expand. *Intermission in the beating of the heart and pulse* (Coni., *Digit.*, Kali c.). Pulse rapid.

Neck and Back.—Pain in small of back as if broken (Aloe, *Bell.*, Cimic., Nux v.). Swelling of lymphatic glands. °Pain in back relieved by lying on something hard (*Rhus tox.*). °Throat and neck emaciate rapidly, especially during summer complaint. Stitches in the neck and back part of the head. Paralytic feeling in small of back, in morning on rising; paralytic weakness nearly all day, better from lying, worse from eating. Violent pulsation in small of back.

Upper Limbs.—Weakness and paralytic heaviness in the arms. Trembling of the hands when writing (Zinc.). Skin of hands, especially about the nails, dry, cracked; hangnails (*Sulph.*, Thuja); whitish hives on arms and hands. Bruised pain in upper arm. Cold hands.

Lower Limbs.—Weakness and trembling of the lower extremities, on rising from a seat, better from continued walking. Red tetter in hollow of knees. Stitches in the hip-joint; in left knee. Drawing pains in thighs, knees and legs. Swelling from middle of leg downward in evening and next morning, with feeling as if feet were filled with lead. Great heaviness of the legs and feet. Tension in the calves while walking. Tension in hollow of knees, as if tendons were too short (Amm. mur.). Paralytic feeling in ankle-joint, while sitting or walking. Restlessness in legs and feet; must move them constantly (Zinc.). Heaviness in feet; in evening on walking. Cramp-like stitching pain in left foot. Cold feet.

Generalities.—*Great emaciation* (Acet. ac., Ars., Ferr., Graph., Iodi., Phos.); more of body than face; trembling of the whole body; caused by tobacco smoking (Ars.). *Easily*

fatigued; mental and physical exhaustion, and weakness; *great prostration* (Ars., Cinch., Phos.). Takes cold easily (Calc. c., Kali c., Phos., Sil.). Dread of open air. Muscles, especially of thighs and arms, painful on motion, as if flesh were loose. Pulsation in whole body, even during rest.

Skin.—Itching and pricking in the skin. Itching over the whole body. Large red blotches, like hives, itching violently. Itching nettle rash after bodily exertion. Herpes circinnatus (Sep.). Tettery eruptions, oozing an acrid fluid; crusts with deep cracks.

Sleep.—Sleepiness during the day, with frequent yawning (Natr. carb.). Sleepy at night, but cannot sleep. Sleepless. Waking from fright, *thought there were thieves in the house.* Talking in sleep. Uneasy, anxious sleep; weeping in sleep (Nitr. ac.). Vivid, anxious dreams.

Fever.—Chill predominates (*Bry.*), mostly internal; hands and feet icy-cold (Gels.). Chilliness over whole body, with heat in the forehead, pressure in root of nose, and violent thirst. Chill 10 to 11 A.M., beginning in feet or small of back; blue nails; thirst; bursting headache; nausea and vomiting. *Heat, with violent headache and thirst,* chilliness over the back, and sweat in axillæ and soles of feet. Profuse perspiration, too easily excited by motion (*Calc. c., Hep. s., Phos.*); at night. °During apyrexia; stitches about the liver; languor; emaciation; sallow complexion; loss of appetite; fever blisters on the lips.

Aggravation.—While lying down, especially in morning or evening; at 10 A.M.; after exertion; in heat of sun; heat in general.

Amelioration.—In open air; while fasting; after dinner; from sitting up.

Compare.—*Alum.,* Ars., Bry., Calc. c., Carb. v., Cinch., *Graph.,* Ign., *Lyc.,* Merc., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., *Plumb., Puls.,* Rhus tox., *Sep.,* Sil., *Sulph., Zinc.* Natr. mur. is followed well by Sep.

Antidotes.—Apis, Ars., Camph., Phos., Nitr. sp. d.

Natrum Muriaticum Antidotes.—Apis, Arg. nit., Quin.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief clinical use of Natrum mur. is in the treatment of scorbutic affections, and in diseases resulting from malnutrition. It is also a valuable remedy in intermittent fever, especially inveterate or badly treated cases; after Quinine; in damp regions, or near newly turned ground; chill 10–11 A.M. Fever blisters on lips, and other symptoms as mentioned above. Cases are reported as cured with distinctly different symptoms, but the above only are characteristic Cachexia from ague plus Quinine. Is also recommended in rheumatic fever with chilliness. Typhus fever with much stupor and chilliness, gastric symptoms; after typhus suppuration of parotids. A valuable remedy in infantile marasmus from malnutrition; also in children and adults who lose flesh through living well; emaciation most about neck. General anæmia, emaciation, complete prostration of vital forces, depression of spirits, palpitation, etc.; anæmia from loss of vital fluids, blood or semen. Useful in hæmorrhages, especially cachectic subjects, blood red, thin, watery, not coagulable. Dropsical affections; after scarlatina caused by heart, liver or kidney disease. Collection of serum in joints and in closed sacs. Chronic swelling of lymphatic and sebaceous glands, chronic inflammation of salivary glands, excess of saliva. Fistulous, phagedenic ulcers. Varices. Tendency to dryness or erosion of mucous membranes; secretions acrid, scanty; smarting, burning at edges of mucous surfaces.

A valuable remedy in catarrhs of all mucous membranes, with secretions of transparent, watery, coarse, frothy mucus; white mucus full of bubbles, color of white of egg or like boiled starch. Nasal catarrh, thick yellow mucous discharge, loss of taste and smell. Takes cold in head easily; is constantly obliged to wrap it up; if remains uncovered the nose stops up. Fluent coryza, alternate with stoppage; discharge as above described. Chronic naso-pharyngeal catarrh. Chronic nasal and pharyngeal catarrhs which have been abused by local applications, douches, etc., especially Nitrate of Silver. There is no doubt but that Natr. mur. is one of our most valuable remedies in catarrhal conditions of the head and pharynx, and should be more often used. A simple solution of salt and water could in many cases, at least, advantageously supplant the many local applications already employed, and which usually do more

harm than good. Hay fever, watery discharge from eyes and nose. Chronic catarrh of the ear. Bronchitis, acute or chronic, with symptoms given under respiratory organs. Chronic bronchial catarrh. Catarrhal pneumonia, with characteristic cough and expectoration. Pleurisy, after exudation. Asthma, with profuse watery or frothy mucus. Emphysema. Œdema of the lungs; spasmodic cough; suffocation; serous, frothy expectoration. Palpitation of the heart in anæmic persons. Organic disease of the heart, especially hypertrophy; dyspnœa and palpitation, worse on ascending, or when lying down, especially on left side. Natrum mur. is useful in many affections of the eye. Asthenopia, particularly muscular; drawing, stiff sensation in muscles of eyes when moving them; often caused by general muscular weakness or spinal irritation. Amblyopia and amaurosis; pupils contracted, dependent on menstrual disorders in the chlorotic; from debilitating nervous losses. Blepharitis; ulcers on cornea; smarting and burning; acrid, excoriating tears; photophobia, marked by spasmodic closure of the lids. Follicular conjunctivitis. Granular lids. Keratitis pustulosa. Iritis. Ciliary neuralgia, coming and going with the sun. Stricture of lachrymal duct, fistula and blenorrhœa of lachrymal sac. Affections of the eyes and lids maltreated with lunar caustic, especially entropium and pannus. Insufficiency of the internal recti muscles, even to strabismus. Styes. Morbus Basedowii. A valuable remedy in headaches; morning headaches; sick-headache. Nervous headache, from shocks. Malarial headache. Neuralgic headache. Headaches of school girls, during menses (consult symptoms.). Dandruff. Humid eruptions on scalp, with gluey discharge, matting the hair, especially on margins of hair at nape of neck and behind the ears. Neuralgia, especially malarial; after checked ague; periodical; often in place of ague paroxysms; supra-orbital; face sallow and other Natrum symptoms. Barber's itch. Acne punctata. Scorbutic condition of the jaws and buccal cavity. Apthæ. Fistula dentalis. Dyspepsia, with other Natrum conditions. Enlarged liver and spleen, in old, badly treated agues. Gastro-duodenal catarrh. Often a valuable remedy in constipation (see symptoms). Hæmorrhoids. Ascarides. Chronic diarrhœa. Summer complaint of children when the throat and neck emaciate rapidly, cachectic condition, etc. Diabetes insipidus. Polyuria.

Gleet, with soreness of urethra, clear mucous discharge and other symptoms especially after injections of Nitrate of Silver. Impotence. Spermatorrhœa. Hydrocele. Menorrhagia. Delayed or checked menstruation. Often valuable in chlorosis, with profuse or delayed menses, leucorrhœa, cachexia, palpitation, etc. Prolapsus uteri, with pressure and bearing down, backache, relieved by lying on something hard, or by having a pillow under the back. Subinvolution. Sterility. Vaginitis, great dryness and soreness of the parts. Vulvitis. Pruritus of vulva. Spinal irritation; sensitiveness between vertebræ; general weariness, backache, better from pressure or lying on something hard; from grief, anger, and especially from sexual excesses. Paralytic condition of lower extremities, after fever, diphtheria or excesses. Useful in many skin diseases some of which have already been mentioned. Eczema. Urticaria. Intertrigo. Herpes. Herpes circinnatus. Herpes zoster. Purpura hæmorrhagica, with cachectic symptoms.

NATRUM SULFURICUM.

Synonym.—Sodium Sulphate. *Common names.*—Glauber's Salts. Sulphate of Soda. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The physiological effects of this drug are not well understood. Its action is undoubtedly directly upon the blood, through which it produces an irritating and disturbing influence upon nearly every tissue of the body, more especially upon the mucous and fibrous tissues, which are involved, respectively, in catarrhal and rheumatic inflammations. Dr. Von Grauvogl considered it especially useful in patients who were hydræmic, and whose symptoms were always aggravated by damp influences, it thus being a remedy for the "hydrogenoid constitution," according to his classification. He also looked upon it as representing that condition known as sycosis, and held that a gonorrhœal taint could also be discovered when it was indicated.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Depressed; tearful; music makes her sad (Natr. carb., Sab.). Very irritable, ill-humored; worse mornings.

Head.—Vertigo; confusion and dullness. Vertigo at 6 P.M., then vomiting of sour mucus. Pressure in forehead, particularly after meals, as if forehead would burst (Bry.). Heaviness in the head. Boring pain in forehead and left temple. °Irritation of brain after lesions of the head.

Eyes.—Sight dim; eyes weak, watering. Pain in evening when reading by artificial light, with heaviness of the lids. Sensitiveness of eyes to light, with headache. Burning in right eye; lachrymation; dim sight; worse near fire; burning of edges of lids. Agglutination in morning with photophobia (Calc. c., Graph., Sulph.). Itching on edges of lids mornings.

Ears.—Ringing in the ears, as of bells. Piercing pain in right ear inward; lightning-like stitches in the ear; worse going from cold air into warm room; worse in damp weather, living on wet ground, etc.

Nose.—Nosebleed during menses (Bry., Ham.); stops and returns often. Nose stopped up; sneezing with fluent coryza.

Face.—Face pale and wan. Tearing pain in left zygoma.

Mouth.—Blisters with burning pain on tip of tongue. °Toothache, better from holding cold water in the mouth (Puls., Coff.). Burning in mouth as from pepper, or highly seasoned food; mouth dry; thirst; gums red. °Dirty grayish-green coat at root of tongue. Blisters on palate; sensitive, can hardly eat; better from cold things. Much saliva after meals.

Throat.—Dryness of throat; no thirst (Nux. m., Puls.). Hawking of mucus mornings; salt mucus. Tonsils and uvula inflamed and swollen; °ulcers on tonsils.

Stomach.—Great thirst in the evening for ice or ice-cold water. Squeamishness in stomach before meals. Constant rising of sour water. Waterbrash with stitches in right groin. Nausea not relieved by vomiting, salty, sour water.

Abdomen.—Stitches in region of liver and sensitiveness, when walking in open air; also with tension, as if hepatic region would burst open. Region of liver sensitive to touch, stepping, deep breathing, or sudden jar. Tearing pain around

umbilicus, *with flatulence,* before breakfast; relieved by eating. Great flatulence; much rolling and rumbling; incarcerated, especially on right side, causing great pain; relieved by emission of flatus (Aloe, Lyc.). Inflammation of right groin; °typhlitis. Piercing pain in right flank, with nausea.

Stool.—Diarrhœa; worse in wet weather; in morning; after vegetables and farinaceous food; also in cold evening air. Stools fluid, yellow, with flatulence. Hard, knotty stools, streaked with blood, accompanied and preceded by smarting in the anus; often with scanty menses. Emission of fœtid flatus in large quantities. °Knotty, wart-like eruption on the anus and between the thighs; sycosis.

Urinary Organs.—Urine scanty; burns while passing; brick-red sediment; dark and passed more frequently, had to get up several times at night.

Male Organs.—Desire excited in evening; also in morning, with erections. Itching of genitals. °Gonorrhœa. °Sycosis.

Female Organs.—Scanty menses too late; knotty stools. Nosebleed before the menses.

Respiratory Organs.—Short breath when walking; gradually relieved by rest. Frequent cough with some expectoration, if he coughs while standing he feels a sharp stitch in left side of chest, with shortness of breath. Dry cough, worse morning after rising; worse at night; *relief from sitting up and holding chest with both hands.* Pressure on chest, as of a heavy load. Pressure in left side of chest, near lumbar region; worse from motion and pressure. Stitches in left side of chest.

Neck and Back.—Soreness up and down spine and neck. Bruised pain in small of back.

Limbs.—Drawing, tearing pains in limbs and joints

Upper Limbs.—Tingling in arms and hands; they feel as if paralyzed. Symptoms like those of panaritium.

Lower Limbs.—Pain in right hip-joint; worse from stooping, rising from a seat, or moving in bed. Suddenly, when walking, unbearable stitch in left hip; cannot walk.

Generalities.—Prostration; tired, weary, especially knees. Attacks come on suddenly. Sore across abdomen, sides and back.

Skin.—Eczema, moist and oozing profusely. Itching while undressing. Wart-like, raised, red lumps all over the body.

Fever.—Chilliness, with shuddering, evenings. Internal coldness, with stretching and yawning. Sudden flashes of heat, toward evening.

Aggravation.—°From dampness; °damp change of weather; from lying on the left side.

Amelioration.—In open air; after dinner; from motion; at night.

Conditions.—"Hydrogenoid" constitution; sycosis.

Compare.—Bry., Dulc., Kali c., Natr. mur., Puls., Rhus tox., Staph., Thuja.

THERAPEUTICS.

The remarks as to the hydrogenoid constitution of this remedy in the "General Analysis" should not be overlooked, and consequently its usefulness not only in sycotic and gonorrhœal diseases, but in all other conditions where there is a decided aggravation from dampness, other symptoms agreeing. Catarrhal and rheumatic affections in general, in sycotic and hydrogenoid patients. Granular conjunctivitis, sycotic subjects; dim sight, lachrymation, photophobia. Earache, with lightning-like piercing pains, from exposure to damp. Nasal catarrh, bloody, offensive discharges. Ozœna syphilitica, beginning with ulcers in fauces; no fœtor (with fœtor, Aur.). Inflammation of tonsils; of uvula; of pharynx; hawking of much thick, salty mucus. Acid dyspepsia, with heartburn and flatulence. Chronic hepatitis and other liver complaints with sensitiveness of hepatic region, worse when lying on left side. Jaundice. Lead colic. Typhlitis. Sometimes useful in a diarrhœa of fluid, yellow stools, coming on in damp weather and after vegetable and farinaceous food, always worse in the morning after moving about, with great flatulence, soreness of the liver, etc. Constipation, hard knotty stools, especially with scanty menses. A general remedy in lithæmia. Uric acid deposits. Enlarged prostate. Chronic bronchitis, with symptoms already given. Asthma with young people, from a general bronchial catarrh; worse after every change to damp weather, and other symptoms. Non-tubercular phthisis in sycotic constitutions; mucopurulent expectoration, loud râles, lower lobe of left lung

mostly affected. Panaritium, pain better out of doors; patient pale and sickly from living in damp region, damp houses, etc. Neuralgia and other affections of hip-joint, with symptoms already given.

NITRICUM ACIDUM.

Synonyms.—Hydrogen Nitrate. Aqua Fortis. *Common name.*—Nitric Acid. *Preparation.*—One part of Nitric Acid, sp. gr. 1.42, to nine parts of water makes the 1x dilution. The 2x dilution is made with distilled water; the 3x dilution with dilute Alcohol; subsequent dilutions with Alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the blood, the mucous membranes, the glands, the bones and the skin, its special action being upon the muco-cutaneous outlets of the body, the mouth, the rectum and anus, and the vagina. Intense irritation is produced, resulting in inflammation and destructive ulceration of the parts, even to gangrene. The whole action of Nitric Acid points to a violent dyscrasia or poison, resembling either the syphilitic, scrofulous, or mercurial miasms.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Nervous, *excitable,* easily startled and frightened (Kali carb.). *Irritable, peevish, vexed at trifles* (Acon.). Anxiety about his disease, with fear of death (*Ars., Acon.,* Cimic.); *depressed, despondent mood;* discontented; inclined to weep (Ign., *Natr. mur., Puls., Rhus tox.*). Weakness of memory (Anac., Lach., Nux. m., Phos.); aversion to mental exercise (Phos. ac., Nux v.).

Head.—Vertigo in the morning, on rising (Alum., Bry., Phos., *Lyc.*), with weakness, must sit down. Congestion to the head, with much heat in it. Headache in the morning on waking (Natr. mur.), disappearing on rising. Tension. *Headache as if the head were tightly bound up; as if in a vise* (Gels., Kali Iod., Merc., Sulph.). Feeling of fullness and pressure in the head, especially forehead and

over the eyes on vertex. Drawing and stitching pains in the temples; pressive and drawing bone-pains in left temple, even in teeth and meatus auditorius. *Profuse falling off of the hair* (*Graph.*, Hep. s., Merc., Lach., Natr. mur., Lyc., Petrol., Phos., *Sep.*, Sulph.). Scabby, moist, itching eruption on scalp (*Graph.*). Offensive scurf on the scalp. Tension of skin on forehead. Painful sensitiveness of the scalp (Acon., Baryt. c., Cinch., *Merc.*, Natr. mur.), even to the pressure of the hat (*Carb. v., Sil.*).

Eyes.—*Double vision of horizontal objects* (Aur., Bell., Cyc., Stram.). *Obscuration of sight while reading;* short-sighted. °Iritis, which continually relapses; also old cases spoiled by Mercury. °Inflammation of the eyes, after syphilis, or the abuse of Mercury. Pressure and stinging in the eyes. Spots on the cornea (Euphr., Sil., Sulph.). Paralysis of upper lids (Caust., Gels., Plumb.); especially mornings. Biting and stitches in the eyes. Lachrymation.

Ears.—Hardness of hearing after the abuse of Mercury (Staph.). Swelling of the glands beneath and behind the left ear, with stitches and tearing extending through the ear. Offensive purulent discharge from the ear (Aur., Graph., Hep. s., Merc.). Stitches in the ears (Coni., Graph., Kali c.). Roaring. Cracking in the ears when chewing (Natr. mur.).

Nose.— *Violent coryza, with soreness and bleeding of the nose* (Brom.); *at same time stopped*, with difficult breathing. Tip of nose red (Bell., Rhus tox.); nostrils ulcerated and *sore* (Alum. *Ant. crud.*, Aur., Graph., Kali bi., *Puls.*). *Dry coryza, nose obstructed, throat dry.* Itching in nostrils. Offensive yellow matter is blown from the nose (*Puls.*). Nosebleed; morning; at night. *Stitches, as from a splinter in the nose, on touch.* °Large, soft protuberances on alæ, covered with crusts; syphilis.

Face.—Yellowness of the face (Hep. s., Natr. mur., Sep.), about the eyes, with red cheeks. °Suppurating pustules, with broad red circumferences, forming crusts; syphilis. Bones of the face painful (Carb. v., Hep. s., Kali bi.). *Cracking of jaws when chewing and eating.* Lips are swollen and itch. Eruption of pimples on the face. Dark freckles on the face (Natr. carb.).

Mouth.—The teeth become yellow or loose; pain on chewing (Carb. an., *Merc.*). Stitching, tearing, or boring pains in teeth, when touched by anything cold or warm. Gums white, swollen, bleeding (Carb. v., Kali nit., Merc., Phos.). *Blisters and ulcers on the tongue* (Borax, Nux v., Sep., Thuja); *and on its margins, with burning pain when touched* (*Merc.*). He bites the tongue when chewing; and cheeks (Ign.). Tongue sensitive, even to soft food, which causes smarting (Carb. v.). *Ulcerated spots on inner surface of cheeks, with sticking pains, as from a splinter. Corners of mouth ulcerated* (Ant. crud., *Graph.*, Lyc.); *with stitches. Foul odor from the mouth* (Arn., Aur., Iodi.). Dryness and intense burning in mouth and fauces (*Ars., Canth.*, Caps., *Merc. cor.*). Mucous membrane of the mouth and throat swollen and ulcerated; with pricking pains; °after abuse of Mercury. *Profuse flow of saliva* (Iodi., Ign., Kali iod., *Merc.*). Saliva bloody in morning (Sulph.). *Saliva has foul odor.* Sour taste in the mouth (Calc. c., Cinch. Mag., carb.). °Tongue coated; yellow, sometimes white in the mornings; green, with ptyalism.

Throat.—Heat and dryness in the throat. Much mucus in the throat posteriorly. Sore throat on swallowing, as if swollen; raw and ulcerated. Swelling and inflammation of tonsils, uvula and fauces. *Pricking as from a splinter in the throat* (*Alum., Arg. nit., Hep. s.*), worse when swallowing. *Stitches in throat and fauces. Cracking in maxillary articulation when chewing. Diphtheritic patches on tonsils and fauces, extending to mouth, lips, nose* (Merc. iod., Phyt.). *Swallowing very difficult, as from constriction of the pharynx* (*Bell.*). Submaxillary glands swollen and painful.

Stomach.—Loss of appetite (Ars., Calc. c., *Cinch.*, Natr. mur., Sulph.). Great hunger; with weariness of life. Violent thirst (*Acon., Ars., Bry., Sulph.*). Stomach and abdomen tense after a moderate meal, clothes seem too tight (Lyc.). Eructations before and after eating; sour, empty. Nausea and vomiting of mucus and food; of tenacious, purulent and bloody mucus (Phos.). Nausea after eating with heaviness and dullness of the head. Stomach and abdomen tense

after a moderate meal, clothes seem too tight (Lyc.). Stitches in pit of stomach.

Abdomen.—Abdomen distended, with flatulence (Carb. v., Cinch.), very tender. Stitches in hepatic region, worse from motion. Pressure in left side of abdomen. Rumbling and uneasiness. Cutting and pinching pains in abdomen (Coloc.); in morning; in bed; at night; before stool. Incarcerated flatulence, worse mornings and evenings. Inguinal hernia; also of children (Alum., *Nux v.*). Swelling and suppuration of inguinal glands (*Calc. c.*, Merc., Thuja).

Stool and Anus.—Hæmorrhoids; protruding; swollen; bleeding; painless or burning. *Itching in the anus and rectum* (*Sulph., Sil.*). Moisture and soreness about anus. *Burning sensation in rectum and anus* (*Ars.*, Canth.). *Sticking in rectum, and spasmodic constriction in anus during stool; fissures* (*Natr. mur.*, Phyt.). *Pain as if rectum would be torn asunder during stool.* Inactivity and inability to evacuate fæces. Constant ineffectual desire, not relieved by stool. Stools dysenteric; bloody, with tenesmus (Merc.); black offensive blood (Ars.); mucous: pseudo-membranes, with straining and burning in rectum. *Painful constipation; stool evacuated in hard masses* (*Alum., Bry., Sulph.*).

Urinary Organs.—Cutting, smarting and burning in the urethra during and after urination (Acon., *Ars., Canth.*, Coni.). Discharge of bloody mucus and pus from the urethra (Natr. mur., Merc. cor.), of prostatic fluid after a difficult stool. Orifice of urethra swollen and dark-red. *Needle-like stitches in the orifice of the urethra.* Frequent urging to urinate, with scanty discharge (Apis, *Coloc., Hell., Merc.*); at night. Urine is cold when passed. Micturition in a thin stream, as from stricture. Urine scanty, dark-brown; smelling intolerably strong (*Benz. ac.*), like horse's urine (Absinth., Natr. carb.); turbid, offensive.

Male Organs.—*Superficial ulcers, like chancres, on the glans and prepuce* (Hep. s., Phyt.), *looking clean, but exuding an offensive moisture* (Merc.). *Ulcers deep, fistulous, irregular, ragged; edges often raised, lead-colored; bleed easily when touched;* °syphilis. °Chancres after Mercury,

especially with exuberant granulations. °Secondary syphilis; condylomata; phymosis. Sycotic excrescences on the glans (Staph., *Thuja*); *bleeding when touched;* exuding an offensive moisture. *Vesicles on the prepuce; becoming covered with small, dry scabs. Sharp stitches in the prepuce.* Itching of the prepuce; of scrotum. Violent erections at night (Graph.). Sexual desire too strong or absent.

Female Organs.—Itching on the pudenda (Merc., Natr. mur., Sulph.). Ulcers in the vagina, burning and itching (Coni., Sulph.); covered with yellow pus. Leucorrhœa offensive; green mucus; cherry-colored; flesh-colored; after menstruation. °Excrescences on cervix uteri.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness (*Acon., Hep. s., Phos.*). Loss of breath, palpitation and anxiety on ascending steps. °Empyema with considerable muco-purulent sputum. Cough more during the night, or when lying down during the day. Cough causing anxiety and vomiting of mucus and food. Rough, dry cough before midnight. Whistling inspiration with râles. Stitches in the right side of chest (Bry., *Kali carb.*). Purulent, yellowish expectoration with the cough. Congestion to upper part of chest. Oppression, tightness and fullness in chest. Catching at every attempt to breathe.

Neck and Back.—Stitches in and between the shoulder blades. Stiffness of the nape of the neck. Drawing in lumbar region, as if stiff. Pain in back, and small of back. Swelling of the glands of the neck and axillæ (Baryt. c Calc. c., Iod., Staph.). Pain between the scapulæ.

Upper Limbs.—Drawing pain in both arms. Bruised pain in arm. Pressive pain in the shoulders. Cold hands. Offensive sweat in axillæ. Falling asleep of the hands.

Lower Limbs.—Bruised pain, as from excessive fatigue (Cinch., Calc. c.). Digging, gnawing pains in the flesh and bones. Tensive pain in right hip-joint. *Tearing in lower extremities, especially at night.* Violent cramp in calf at night (Calc. c., Nux v., *Sulph.*). Chilblains on the toes (Agar., *Puls.*, Zinc.). *Offensive, profuse perspiration on feet* (Baryt. c., Sep., *Sil.*), *causing soreness, with sticking pains, as if he were walking on pins.* Constant coldness

of feet. Stiffness and stitches in the knees. Cracking in the ankles while walking.

Generalities.—*Excessive emaciation* (Ars., Ferr., Graph., *Iod., Phos., Natr. mur.*). Much inclined to take cold. Jaundice, with constipation. Pains in bones. *So weak almost constantly obliged to lie down* (*Sil.*). Frequent drawing pains in almost all parts of the body, *suddenly appearing and disappearing*. Epileptic attacks after midnight, beginning like a mouse moving up and down left side, then loss of consciousness. *Stitches and sticking pains as from splinters, especially on touch,* in all parts of the body. Glands inflamed, swollen, suppurating (Hep. s., Graph.).

Skin.—Skin dry and scaly (*Ars.*); yellowness of the skin. Rhagades, deep, bleeding. Dark freckles. Comedones. Ulcers, with stinging and pricking pains, as of splinters; edges irregular; exuberant granulations; °after Mercury, or in secondary syphilis. Condylomata moist, like cauliflower, hard, rhagadic, or in thin pedicles.

Sleep.—Difficulty of going to sleeep in evening; wakens too early in morning, or difficult waking. Sleepiness during the day. Restless, disturbed sleep, and frequent waking with a start. Anxious sleep, with throbbing. Anxious dreams.

Fever.—Chill afternoon and evening, on lying down (Nux v.). Flushes of heat, with perspiration on the hands. *Dry heat, especially at night,* with excessive thirst. Frequent heat in face and hands. Profuse, offensive night sweats, *every other night. Perspiration in the morning* (Calc. c., Cinch., Rhus tox.).

Aggravation.—In evening and at night; from change of temperature or weather; while walking; on rising from a seat; on lying down.

Amelioration.—Most symptoms disappear when riding in a carriage (Graph.; reverse, Coccul.).

Conditions.—Especially useful in dark-complexioned persons; old people.

Compare.—Aur., Calc. c., Graph., Hep. s., Iod., Kali bi., Kali iod., Lyc., *Merc.,* Mez., *Mur. ac.,* Sil., *Thuja.* Nitric Acid follows well after Calc. c., Hep. s., Kali c., Natr. carb., Puls., Sulph., Thuja. After Nitric Acid are often indicated Calc. c., Puls., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Calc. c., Camph., *Hep. s.*, Merc., Mez., Sulph. To large doses: Alkalies, Soap, Magnesia, etc.
Nitricum Acidum Antidotes.—Calc. c., Digit., Merc.

THERAPEUTICS.

Nitric Acid is a valuable remedy in syphilitic and sycotic diseases and in Mercurio-syphilitic affections, in which latter it is the chief remedy, and only second to Hep. s. in the abuse of Mercury in non-syphilitic subjects. A valuable remedy in catarrhal and other conditions of mucous membranes, especially of the muco-cutaneous outlets of the body, mouth, lips, eyelids, nostrils, vulva and anus. It should be remembered that all the secretions and exudations under Nitric Acid are offensive and corrosive, frequently purulent, dirty, yellowish-green, not laudable. The characteristic pains are like splinters sticking into the parts. Nitric Acid is a valuable remedy in skin diseases, especially when resulting from syphilis or sycosis. Eczema. Deep, bleeding rhagades. Crusta lactea. Ulcers, with sticking pains, exuberant granulations, readily bleeding, etc. Condylomata on muco-cutaneous outlets. Warts on hands. Bleeding warts. Carbuncles. Urticaria. Said to remove freckles. A valuable remedy in affection of bones and glands, especially of syphilitic or mercurial origin. Noting the more special affections in which Nitric Acid is useful in the usual order: Syphilitic iritis; old cases spoiled by Mercury; frequent relapses; syphilitic ophthalmia; ulcers of the cornea; opacities of the cornea. Herpetic pannus. Fistula lachrymalis. Chronic inflammation of the middle ear, Eustachian tubes obstructed, auditory canal nearly closed, especially after abuse of Mercury. Caries of the mastoid process, and of the bones of the face, especially of the malar bones, syphilitic or mercurial. Syphilitic ozœna, nostrils ulcerated. Nasal catarrh. Especially useful in diseased conditions of the gums, teeth, tongue and mouth in general, resulting from the abuse of Mercury; characteristic ulcers, etc., as described in pathogenesis. Tonsilitis or pharyngitis with splinter-like pains. Syphilitic ulceration of throat, diphtheria, also involving the nose with very offensive excoriating discharge; terrible fœtor; intermittent pulse; swollen parotids. Dyspepsia. Chronic enlargement of liver, clay-colored stools; jaundice. Frequently a valuable rem-

edy in dysentery with symptoms noted in pathogenesis. Diphtheritic dysentery. Ulceration of rectum with sticking pains; also after dysentery, from irritating local treatment. Hæmorrhoids, old pendulous. Fissures in rectum. Ulcers in urethra, bloody, mucous or purulent discharge. Oxaluria. Cystitis. The urine usually has a very strong odor (Benz. ac.). Hæmaturia. Syphilitic ulceration of the genitals of both sexes; superficial chancre-like, or deep and ragged; bleeding easily; chancres after Mercury, with exuberant granulations. Condylomata, exuding an offensive moisture. Phymosis. Herpes of the prepuce. Inflammation and ulceration of vulva and vagina. Cervicitis. Erosions and ulcerations of cervix. Watery excrescences in cervix. Tendency to uterine hæmorrhages. Cancer of uterus, profuse, brown, offensive discharge. Cough from secondary syphilis. Empyema with profuse muco-purulent expectoration. Laryngeal phthisis, with extensive ulceration, in syphilitic subjects. Pneumonia of old people, pain suddenly abates, but pulse becomes smaller and quicker. Phthisis, hectic fever, bright-red hæmorrhages; dyspnœa; exhausting diarrhœa; offensive, purulent, expectoration. May be useful in typhoid fever, with offensive, purulent, bloody stools; ulceration; great prostration; intermittent pulse; sometimes threatened paralysis of the lungs. Chronic intermittent fever, liver diseased, patient anæmic; general cachectic condition.

NUPHAR LUTEUM.

Synonym.—Nymphæa Lutea. *Common name.*—Small Yellow Pond Lily. *Habitat.*—Native of Europe, also found near Philadelphia. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts most prominently upon the lower portion of the intestinal canal and upon the male generative organs.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Pressive headache in forehead and temples, ceasing in the open air. Dull, deep, lancinating pains behind the left

frontal eminence. Painful, bruising shocks in the brain at every step.

Eyes.—Dull pain and sensation of weight in orbit. Brilliant sparks before the eyes, especially after hard coughing.

Stool.—Soft stools, preceded by colic; more mornings. Yellow diarrhœa in the morning. Smarting and burning in anus after stool (*Ars., Sulph.*). Stitches, as from needles. in rectum. *Painless morning diarrhœa* (*Podo.*).

Urinary Organs.—Urine deposits a copious reddish sand (Cinch., Natr. mur., Lyc., Phos.), which adheres to vessel.

Male Organs.—Complete absence of sexual desire (Agn.); voluptuous thoughts do not cause erections (Agar., *Agn.*, Coni.); penis retracted; scrotum relaxed. Severe lancinations in both testicles, with pains in end of penis. Impotency, with involuntary emissions (Agar., Agn., Coni., Phos., Phos. ac.); during sleep, at stool, and when urinating.

Skin.—Sensation like flea-bites in different spots. Itching eruption, resembling psoriasis.

Compare.—Agn., Ars., Baryt. c., Coni., Gels., Podo., Rumex, Sulph.).

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been found useful in the following conditions: morning diarrhœa; entero-colitis, chronic; sexual debility; impotence; spermatorrhœa.

NUX MOSCHATA.

Synonym.—Myristica Moschata. *Common name.*—Nutmeg. *Habitat.*—The nutmeg is a native of the Molucca Islands, and is cultivated in other tropical and semi-tropical countries. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried, coarsely powdered nutmeg.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the nervous system Nux mosch. affects particularly the digestive tract, the ovaries and the uterus, the symptoms it produces being of a purely nervous character, and indicative of no change whatever in organic substance, save the

slight congestion which the nervous irritation may produce; but death may result from heart failure. Its chief characteristic is a sleepy, drowsy condition, with all complaints.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Changeable mood; one moment laughing; the next crying* (*Acon.*, Coca, *Ign.*). Disposition to laugh or jest at everything; feels lively and bright. Weeping, gloomy mood (Cact., *Ign.*, *Natr. mur.*, Plat., *Puls.*, *Rhus tox.*). *Absence of mind, cannot think* (Anac., Kreos., Lach., Natr. mur., Merc.); has to collect his thoughts slowly before speaking or answering (Ambr., Phos. ac., Sep.); thoughts vanish while reading, with tendency to sleep. Ideas confused; incoherent expression, either in speaking or writing (Cham., Lyc.). *Loss of memory* (Ambr., *Anac.*, Kreos., Lach., Merc.). Soporous condition, as if intoxicated (*Op.*); with loss of motion and sensation. Momentary unconsciousness.

Head.—Vertigo, as if intoxicated (Coccul., Led., Mez.). Head drops forward while sitting. Head feels full and as if expanding, but without pain; seems bulky, and rolls around without control; has to support with the hands. Painless pulsation in the head (Glon., Puls.), with fear to go to sleep. Pain, especially in the temples, with a sensation as if the brain were loose, with wobbling on motion, as if it struck the sides of the skull (Cinch., Hyos., Rhus tox.). *Pressive headache in a small spot* over left frontal eminence. °Headache after eating, as from overeating (Nux v.).

Eyes.—*Sensation of dryness in the eyes;* in evening, is difficult to read by artificial light; can move eyelids only with difficulty. Blindness, then fainting. *Objects appear too large* (*Hyos.*), or °too distant, too small (*Plat.*).

Nose.—Dryness, stopped up.

Face.—Face pale; blue rings around the eyes,

Mouth.—Taste like chalk in the mouth; in morning, fasting. Painfulness of the teeth while eating (Carb. an., Merc.). Toothache; °during pregnancy; from damp, cold, evening air. *Dryness of the mouth, tongue and lips* (Ars., Bry.), *but without thirst* (Apis, Puls.). Saliva seems like cotton. Accumulation of saliva and thick mucus in the mouth.

Paralysis of the tongue; speech difficult (Caust., Dulc., Gels., Hyos,); indistinct.

Throat.—Great dryness in the throat, without thirst (Apis, *Lach.*, Puls.). Difficult swallowing, from paralysis of the muscles of deglutition (Op.). Scraping in the throat.

Stomach.—Very great hunger; not thirst (Apis, Puls.). Thirst. Deathly nausea if her head were raised from the pillow. Nausea and vomiting, with inclination to sleep (*Ant. tart.*); °during pregnancy (Kali carb., Puls., Sep.); °while riding in a carriage (*Coccul.*); °from irritation of pessaries. Fullness in stomach impeding breathing. °Irritation of stomach from overtaxed mental powers.

Abdomen.—Pressure in the liver, as from something sharp, or as if stones were cutting and tearing their way out; weight about the liver. Abdomen enormously distended; after meals (Cinch., Natr. carb., *Nux v.*). Rumbling in the abdomen; feeling as though colic would occur.

Stool.—*Stools soft, but expelled with difficulty* (Carb. v., Cinch.); rectum inactive (Alum., Camph.). °Diarrhœa, undigested, or like chopped eggs, with loss of appetite and great sleepiness; in summer with children.

Male Organs.—Inclined to coitus, but erections weak and of short duration.

Female Organs.—Menses irregular in time and quantity; flow generally dark and thick. °Flatulent distension of uterus. °Leucorrhœa in place of menses. During menses great pressure in the back from within outward; abdominal bearing down and drawing in the limbs. Spasmodic labor-like pains.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; °sudden, from walking against the wind. Dry cough, with sudden loss of breath. °Cough when becoming warm in bed. Oppression of the chest; short breath after eating.

Heart and Pulse.—Feeling of rush of blood to the heart, and thence to head and all over the body. Palpitation with fainting, followed by sleep. Pulse small, slow and weak (Digit.).

Back.—Pain in small of back, as if broken (Aloe, *Bell.*, Cimic., Natr. mur., Kali carb., Nux v.), when riding in a carriage. Bruised pain at side of lumbar vertebræ.

Limbs.—Numbness in all the limbs. °Pain in all the limbs

and joints in cold, damp weather (Rhod.). Tingling in toes, as if frozen (Agar.).

Generalities.—Great weakness and fatigue; feels as though he must lie down after the least exertion, *with sleepiness.* Jactitation of muscles. Disposition to faint; also, from the pains when slight (Hep. s.); sickly sensation. Intermittent, wandering, digging pain in small spots. °Convulsions; hysterical, epileptic, with consciousness; children, with diarrhœa; catalepsy. Skin cold over the whole body, and sensitive to cold air (Coccul., Hep. s.). °Anæmia. Marasmus of children.

Sleep.—*Sleepiness, with all complaints,* particularly with pains; lies in stupid slumber. *Almost irresistible desire for sleep* (*Ant. tart., Apis*). Starting in sleep, but does not always awake.

Aggravation.—From cold, damp weather; from washing or getting wet; from riding in a carriage; after eating or drinking; from spirituous liquors.

Amelioration.—In the room; in open air.

Conditions.—Especially suitable for women and children; for nervous people; also for the aged.

Compare.—*Ambr., Asaf.,* Bell., Can. ind., Coccul., Coni., Dig., Hyos., Igu., Lyc., Mosch., *Nux v.,* Op., Phos., *Puls., Rhus tox.,* Sep., Sil., Sulph., Stram.

Antidotes.—Camph., Gels., Nux v.

Nux Moschata Antidotes.—Ars., Rhod., Laur.

THERAPEUTICS.

The peculiar nervous and mental phenomena of this drug already described have led to its successful use in hysteria, and in functional disturbances of the mind and sensorium from overtaxing the mind and from gastric ailments. Hysteria during pregnancy, with attacks of faintness, or momentary unconsciousness. The latter is a prominent feature of the drug. Hysteria with enormous bloating of the abdomen, excessive dryness of the mouth, sudden oppression of the heart with choking sensation, unconsciousness or fainting, The least emotional excitement renews the symptoms. Tonic followed by clonic spasms. Epileptiform spasms with consciousness. Spasms of children, with diarrhœa. Catalepsy. Paralysis of tongue, eye-

lids, œsophagus. Anæmia. Marasmus of children. Headache from overeating; before menses, in nervous subjects; during pregnancy. Supra-orbital neuralgia with pulsation in the head, every day. Ptosis. Toothache during pregnancy; from damp, cold, evening air. Nausea and vomiting of pregnancy; from riding in a carriage; from irritation of pessaries. Dyspepsia from overtaxing the mind, enormous distension of the stomach and abdomen after meals; can only digest highly seasoned foods; worse from any motion. Summer complaint of children, with undigested stools, like beaten eggs, loss of appetite and great sleepiness. Suppression of menses with fainting, and other nervous symptoms of the drug. Various nervous phenomena from uterine displacement, ovarian irritation or during pregnancy, with flatulent distension of the abdomen, etc. Sterility. Leucorrhœa in place of the menses. Menorrhagia, thick, dark blood, tendency to syncope. Nervous aphonia. Hoarseness from walking against the wind. Nervous palpitation of the heart, with fainting, followed by sleep. Neuralgia of the sacrum and coccyx, worse from riding in a carriage.

NUX VOMICA.

Synonym.—Strychnos Nux Vomica. *Natural order.*—Loganiaceæ. *Common name.*—Poison Nut. *Habitat.*—A tree indigenous to most of India, also found in Burmah, Siam, Cochin-China and Northern Australia. *Preparation.*—Tincture or trituration from the finely pulverized seeds.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Nux vom. acts pre-eminently upon the spinal cord, including the motory and sensory centers at the base of the brain, affecting chiefly that portion of the spinal tract which presides over reflex functions. The condition produced is one of excessive irritation and excitability, giving rise to incoherent muscular action, which, in the extreme, constitutes violent tetanic contractions, and which, finally, may end in entire cessation of muscular movement, or paralysis. These tetanic convulsions affect particularly the limbs and trunk; the former being rig-

idly flexed, and the body arched as in opisthotonos, the respiratory muscles rigidly contracted, rendering breathing laborious, even to asphyxia, while at the same time there are present spasmodic conditions of the face, jaws, throat, œsophagus and of the intestinal and urinary tracts. The entire condition thus presents a horrible aspect; but, through it all, the mind is unaffected, though it is probable that little pain is experienced. The paroxysms are usually interrupted "by periods of calm, from which, however, the least noise, a breath of air or the lightest touch may act with the suddenness of lightning to renew the scene" (Stram.). Death finally results, either from asthenia or asphyxia.

In addition to this remarkable action upon the muscular system, Nux vom. affects profoundly the organs and functions of nutrition, the secretions being altered, the functions perverted and the organic substance changed, giving rise to a long train of symptoms, presenting accurate pictures of gastric, hepatic and intestinal affections, which may only be appreciated and understood by a careful study of the pathogenesis of the drug.

The same character of irritation which, in the mucous membrane of the alimentary tract, gives rise to dyspeptic symptoms and aids in the production of constipation, produces in the respiratory sphere a dry catarrhal condition, giving obstruction in the nasal passages, and dry cough. Nux vom. also affects prominently the genito-urinary sphere, producing at first an increased activity of these organs, followed by depression and relaxation.

The chief peculiarity of Nux vom. is its adaptation to disorders of digestion, especially when resulting from long-continued errors of diet, from highly seasoned foods, stimulating drinks, hot medicines, and drug mixtures in general, and especially when occurring in persons of sedentary habits.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Quarrelsome, even to violence; ill-humored;* finds fault and scolds; irritable; morose; stubborn (Agar., Alum., Borax, Caps., *Bry., Cham.*). °Careful, zealous persons inclined to get excited and angry, or of a spiteful, malicious disposition. *Over-sensitiveness to external impres-*

sions; cannot tolerate noise, music, talking, strong odors or bright light (Bell., Colch., *Stram.*). Over-sensitiveness, every harmless word offends (Caps., Staph.); every little noise frightens (Op.); anxious and beside themselves; cannot bear the least, even suitable medicine. *Hypochondriac mood, worse after eating;* °especially in persons of sedentary habits, or in those who dissipate, with abdominal sufferings and constipation. The time passes too slowly (Alum.). Great anxiety, with inclination to commit suicide (Aur., Naja), but is afraid to die; much lamentation and weeping. Anxiety in the morning on waking, better on rising, with orgasm of blood, and ill-humor. *Great dread of, and incapacity for, literary work* (Aloe); cannot think correctly (Æth., Cimic., *Gels., Phos., ac.*). Disinclination to bodily labor (Cinch., *Phos.*, Phos. ac.).

Head.—*Intoxicated confusion in the head* (Cinch., Graph.); stupefaction (Op.). *Vertigo after dinner,* as if the brain were turning in a circle (Alum., Arn., Bell., *Bry.*, Coni.), with momentary loss of consciousness; dizzy, reeling while walking, as if he would fall to one side or backward (Bell.). *Intoxicated, dizzy heaviness in the head in the morning* (Kreos.). *Headache in the morning in bed* (Kali bi., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac.); in the middle of the brain, *felt before opening the eyes; in forehead;* in occiput, as if the skull would burst (*Bry., Natr. mur.*); *as if the head had been beaten with an ax; as if he had not slept; makes him stupid; disappears after rising.* Pressive boring pains in the head commencing in the morning; *worse after eating, with nausea and sour vomiting,* toward evening, after lying down. Drawing, tearing, jerking, burning or pinching pains in the head, especially in morning and after eating. *Heaviness and pressure in the head after dinner, especially on moving the eyes.* Pressing as if something heavy were sinking forward in the head, on stooping. Headache, as if the brain were bruised or beaten (Mur. ac.). Pressing pain, as if a nail were being driven deeply into the side of the brain (Arn., Coff., Ign.). Violent jerking or dull stitches in left side of brain, from orbit to parietal bone or occiput. *Tension in the forehead,* as if it were pressed in, at night and in the morning; worse on exposing head to

cold air. Sensation as from a bruise in back part of head. *Small painful swelling on the forehead.* Scalp sensitive to the touch (Acon., Baryt. c., Cinch., Merc., Mez., Natr. mur., Natr. carb., Nitr. ac.), °or to wind; better from being warmly covered. *Head symptoms worse in the morning, from mental exertion, exercising in the open air after eating, and from wine (Zinc.) and coffee; better in the warm room and from sitting quietly or lying down.*

Eyes.—*Photophobia; much worse in the morning.* Vision cloudy (Caust., *Gels.*); sensitive. Inflammation, with swelling, red streaks in the whites, and pressive, tensive pain. Painless injection of the whites of the eyes; ecchymoses (Arn.). Burning and smarting, as from salt, with lachrymation (Natr. mur.); worse in external canthus. Margins of lids and canthi itch and burn, as if rubbed sore, *especially in the morning.* Itching better from rubbing. *Smarting, dry sensation in inner canthi, in the morning in bed.* Movement of lids difficult on account of stiffness of muscles.

Ears.—*Itching in the ear* and through the Eustachian tube, which compels frequent swallowing. Ringing, roaring and hissing in the ears (Bell., *Cinch.*, Merc., *Sulph.*). Tearing, sticking pains in the ears (*Puls.*); worse in the morning in bed.

Nose.—*Profuse discharge of acrid mucus from the obstructed nostrils. Coryza; fluent in the morning; fluent during the day, and stopped at night* (Amm. carb., Natr. ars.); *in the morning and after dinner; with scraping and crawling in the nose and throat, with frequent sneezing especially in morning in bed; with headache, heat in the face, chilliness* (Acon.). Coryza, worse in the warm room, better in the cool air (*Puls.*). Nostrils internally painful, as if ulcerated; also margins.

Face.—Paleness of the face. Twitching and spasmodic distortion of the facial muscles (Agar., *Bell.*, Cic., Ign.). Tearing and drawing pains in the face, extending into the ear. Drawing in masseter muscles, with stiffness. *Tetanic contraction of the jaws; trismus* (Absinth., Cic., Hyos., Laur.). Itching pimples on chin. °Pimples on the face, from excessive use of spirituous liquors. Ulcer on inside of lower lip, painful to touch. Painful desquamation of the lips. Inter-

mittent neuralgia; worse in infra-orbital branch of trifacial; always worse in morning; better sometimes when lying in bed, especially after abuse of coffee or liquors.

Mouth.—Drawing, tearing toothache; worse from mental exertion, from cold or cold things, after eating (Ant. crud., Lach., Staph.); from coffee or wine; relieved by warmth (Bry.). Stinging in decayed teeth; in whole row of teeth. Tongue coated thick white (Acon., *Ant. crud., Bry., Puls.*). Painful blisters on tongue (Borax, *Merc., Nitr. ac.*). Heaviness of the tongue, with difficult speech (Caust., Gels., Lach.). Internal mouth, tongue and palate are slimy, and feel raw and sore. Dryness of the mouth, without much thirst (Apis, *Nux m.*, Puls.), but *with much accumulation of saliva* (*Merc.*) *in the fauces. Bad taste in the mouth in the morning* (Puls.), *though food and drink taste natural; taste sour* (Calc. c., Cinch., Mag., Nitr. ac.); *bitter* (*Bry., Coloc., Cinch., Puls., Sulph.*). Offensive odor from the mouth (Arn., Aur., Iodi., Kreos., *Nitr. ac.*); mornings; after dinner; sour. °Small apthous ulcers in the mouth and throat, with putrid smell; bloody saliva runs out at night; gums scorbutic; spits coagulated blood.

Throat.—*Throat raw* (*Arum.*, Sang.), *sore, rough, as if scraped* (Arg.), principally when swallowing, and when inhaling cold air. *Scraping, as after heartburn.* Pharynx constricted; swallowing, as from a plug in throat (Natr. mur.). Spasmodic pain from pharynx to pit of stomach in morning. Stitches in ear when swallowing.

Stomach.—*Hunger, with aversion to food, especially bread* (Lyc., Natr. mur.), *water, coffee and tobacco.* Thirst for milk; for beer. *Bitter, sour eructations* (Alum., *Carb. v.*, Phos., *Sulph.*). Violent hiccough (Cic., Hyos., Lyc.). *Heartburn* (Lyc., Natr. mur.); as from overloading stomach with rancid fats (Puls.); waterbrash (Led.); after eating. *Nausea in morning* (Calc. c., Puls., *Sulph.*); *after eating or drinking* (*Ars.*); *from smoking tobacco* (Ign.), with faintness (Ant. tart.); *after dinner. Vomiting of sour mucus;* of food and drink (*Ipec.*, Phos., Podo.); of bile (Grat., Iris, Podo.); of blood (Ham., Op., Podo., Stan.). *Retching as if to vomit, while hawking mucus from fauces.* Region of stomach sensitive to pressure. Clawing,

cramping pains in the stomach (Bell., Coccul.). *Tension and fullness in the epigastrium.* Sensation as if something in epigastric region turned over. Discomfort in pit of stomach, ascending to throat, choking and impeding breathing. Fluttering in the epigastrium. *Pressure in the stomach an hour or two after a meal* (*Puls.*), *with dullness of the head and hypochondriacal mood Bloatedness, and pressure as from a stone in the stomach* (Ars., *Bry., Puls.*); *especially after eating.* °Disordered stomach from overeating; from debauchery; from high living; from drugs; from sedentary habits. *Scraped sensation in pit of stomach* (*Puls.*).

Abdomen.—Stitches in the region of the liver; worse from contact or motion (*Bry.*, Cinch.). Throbbing pain as from hepatic abscesses. Jaundice (Chel., Merc.); aversion to food; fainting turns; gall-stones (Cinch.). Loud rumbling and gurgling in the abdomen (*Lyc.*) in the morning. *Flatulent distension of the abdomen after eating* (Cinch., Lyc., Nux m., Rhus tox.). Colic; flatulent; from indigestion; from overeating; as from a cold (Dulc., Merc.); cutting pains as from stones (*Coloc.*); griping, pinching; periodical after breakfast or after meals; evening after lying down; making hemi bend together (Aloe, Caust., *Coloc.*, Iris, Rheum). *Pain as before diarrhœa from taking cold.* Constriction. Weight. Sensation as if everything would fall, obliging him to walk carefully. Pressure under short ribs as from incarcerated flatulence (Carb. v.). Bruised, sore pain in the intestines (Merc.). Stitches in abdomen. Griping, tearing pains, extending into the chest. *Development of a tendency to inguinal hernia. Sensation of weakness in inguinal ring, as if hernia would occur; or pain as if a hernia would become incarcerated* (Alum., Nitr. ac.). Jerking and twitching in the abdominal muscles.

Stool and Anus.—*Blind hæmhorrhoids; with sticking, beating or pressive pain in rectum and anus; after stool, after a meal, and after exerting the mind. Constipation, with frequent and ineffectual desire for stool* (Ambr., Coni., Nitr. ac., *Sil., Sulph.*), *and a sensation of constriction in rectum. After stool, sensation as if more remained* (*Aloe*, Lyc.), *but could not be evacuated.* Alter-

nate constipation and diarrhœa (*Ant. crud.*, Card. m., Cimic., Natr. ars., Podo.). *Discharge of bright-red blood with fæces, with sensation of constriction and contraction in rectum. Frequent and ineffectual urging, with griping and soft stool.* Jerking in anus when not at stool. Itching in anus with sore pain, as from hæmorrhoids. *Diarrhœa, especially in the morning, of a dark color* (*Rumex, Sulph.*); *after dinner.* Small stools, of a slimy, bloody mucus, with much urging, ceasing after stool; scanty, corrosive, in morning.

Urinary Organs.—*Painful, ineffectual urging to urinate* (*Canth.*). *Urine passes in drops* (Acon., *Bell., Canth.*), *with burning and tearing in urethra and neck of bladder* (Apis, *Canth.*, Can. sat., Caps.). Constriction in fore part of urethra extending backward. Urine pale, later thick, whitish, purulent; reddish, with brick-dust sediment; turbid, with dirty-yellow sediment in morning and when thinking. Tenacious mucus passes with the urine, without pain.

Male Organs.—Easily excited desire (Coni.), painful erections, especially in the morning; after mid-day nap. Nightly emissions, with lascivious dreams; from high living, etc.; bad effects of sexual excesses. Prepuce sore on margin; biting, itching on inner surface. Itching of scrotum. Stitches in testicles.

Female Organs.—*Menses too early and too profuse* (Alum., Ambr., Amm. carb., *Bell.*, Calc. c.); flow dark; *with cramps. During menses, nausea in morning, with chilliness and attacks of faintness. Pressure toward the genitals, especially in the morning.* Contractive uterine spasms; colic, with discharge of coagula (Caul., Sec.). Internal swelling of vagina like prolapsus, with burning pain, worse on touch. Burning in pudenda.

Respiratory Organs.—*Hoarseness, with roughness and scraping in the throat* (*Caust.*); *provoking a cough.* Accumulation of tenacious mucus in upper part of trachea (Bry., Rumex). Itching and tickling in the trachea, exciting a cough (Baryt. c.). Oppressed breathing; tightness of breathing from spasmodic constriction of lower part of thorax (Ign., Laur.); especially when walking and ascend-

ing. *Dry, fatiguing cough* (*Rumex*), *from midnight till day-break;* in the evening after lying down (*Coni.*, Hyos., Mez., *Puls.*), or *very early in the morning. Violent cough before rising in the morning, with expectoration of clotted blood* (Puls.), *and soreness in the chest* (Arn.). Cough, causing bruised pain in abdominal walls; headache, as if skull would burst (*Bry., Natr. mur.*). °Cough worse after eating or drinking (Cinch.); after mental or physical exertion; when lying on the back; from cold; from tobacco. Pressing in the chest, as from a heavy load (*Ferr., Phos.*); in open air; at night in bed. °Intercostal neuralgia, better when lying on the well side. *Roughness, rawness and scraping in the chest* (Cham.). Congestion in the chest, with heat and burning.

Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation; on lying down after dinner; after eating; °from coffee; °from protracted study.

Back and Neck.—Heaviness and stiffness in the neck. Drawing pain in muscles of neck. Paroxysmal tearing pain in nape of neck and in back. Pain in back and small of back as if bruised or broken (Aloe, *Bell.*, Cimic., Kali c., Natr. mur., Plat.). Back spasmodically curved like an arch (*Cic.*, Op.). °Cervico-brachial neuralgia, neck stiff, worse in the morning, or after eating, and from touch.

Limbs.—Bruised pain in the limbs and joints, worse in the morning in bed; better on rising. Spasmodic pain in joints after yawning and stretching, with chilliness and internal beating. Trembling of the limbs, and jerking of the heart. Great weariness and relaxation in all the limbs, after taking the open air. *Chilliness of back and limbs in morning, with pain of skin as from freezing cold, and falling asleep of limbs.* Sensation of sudden loss of power in the extremities, in the morning. Falling asleep of arms, hands and soles of feet

Lower Limbs.—Tottering and unsteadiness of the lower extremities; knocking under of the knees; drags the feet. Paralytic drawing of the muscles of thighs and calves, painful on walking. Painful swelling of the knees. Stiffness and tension in hollows of knees, especially after standing; sensation as if tendons were too short, on arising from a

seat. Numbness and deadness of the legs. Cramps in the calves at night (Calc. c., Nitr. ac., Sulph.).

Generalities.—*Great debility, with over-sensitiveness of all the senses* (*Cinch.*). *Everything makes too strong an impression.* Emaciation (Ars., Ferr., Graph., Natr. mur., Phos., Iodi.). Stitches in jerks through the whole body, causing shuddering. Trembling all over; mostly of hands, especially in morning; in drunkards. *Violent contractive painful sensation through the whole body.* Greater weariness in the morning after rising than in the evening on going to bed. Sensitiveness and aversion to open air (Amm. carb., Aur., Coccul., Phos., *Rumex*, Sep., Sil.). *Takes cold in the slightest draught of air.* Fainting fits after walking in the open air. Wants to sit or lie down. Convulsions, with tetanic rigidity of nearly all the muscles of the body, with interruptions of a few minutes, during which muscles are relaxed. Opisthotonos. *Spasms renewed by the slightest touch* (*Stram.*). °Paralysis, with numbness and coldness of the paralyzed parts, caused by apoplexia, alcohol, sexual excesses, etc.

Sleep.—Much yawning and sleepiness during the day (Nux m.); irresistible sleepiness after eating, for several hours (Kali carb., Sil.). Sleepy in the early evening, but sleepless at night. *Awakens at 3 A. M., lies awake for hours, with a rush of thoughts, falls into a dreamy sleep at day-break, from which it is hard to arouse, and then feels tired, weak and averse to rising.* Sleeps mostly lying on the back. Loud, snoring respiration during sleep (Laur., *Op.*). Dreams, with frightful visions, causing fear.

Fever.—Chilliness and shivering over the whole body, with blueness of the skin, *especially the hands and nails.* Chill in evening on lying down (Nitr. ac.), followed by heat in head and face. Chill not relieved by heat; aggravated by motion. Dry heat, which does not tolerate covering, or else desires it, yet chilly on being uncovered. Heat precedes the chill, and is renewed after the chill. Sweat after midnight and in the morning; sour, offensive (Arn., Ars., *Carb. an.*, Hep. s., Sil.); cold, clammy on face (Camph., *Verat. alb.*).

Aggravation.—*From mental exertion; in the morning; after eating, especially after dinner; from motion; from slight touch; in open air; in dry weather.*

Amelioration.—From frequent stretching; after dinner; of all pains by cold sweat.

Conditions.—Fiery, excitable temperaments. Suits thin, irritable, choleric persons, with dark hair, and persons who make great mental exertion, or lead a sedentary life; debauchers who are irritable and thin.

Compare.—Amm. mur., Am. carb., Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. c., Carb. v., Cham., Cedron, *Cic. v.*, Cinch., *Coccul.*, *Coff.*, Cupr., *Ign.*, Ipec., *Lyc.*, Merc., Op., Phos., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Sec. c., Sep., *Sulph.* Its relations are: Ars., Ipec., Phos., Sulph. precede Nux v. well, while Bry., Puls. and Sulph. follow it well. Intensifies the action of Sepia. Inimical to Zinc.

Antidotes.—Acon., Bell., Camph., Cham., Coff., Coccul., Ign., Puls. To large doses: Wine, Coffee, Camph., Op.

Nux Vomica Antidotes.—Ars., Cham., Cinch., Coccul., Coff., Op., Phos., Puls. It is also an antidote to aromatics, drastics, "hot medicines," narcotics, Coffee and Alcohol.

THERAPEUTICS.

Nux vom., while not having so wide a range of action as Mercurius and possibly other remedies, is nevertheless more often prescribed than any other drug in the Materia Medica, owing to the fact that its pathogenesis covers a class of ailments, both acute and chronic, such as are very commonly met with in practice. This is also largely due to the fact that Nux vom. is more often indicated for indigestion and the various consequences arising from errors in diet and digestive habits, than any other remedy, and is therefore often required for certain persons who are so engrossed in business that they pay little attention to their physical requirements. Especially useful in persons having a Nux temperament as above described under the head of "Conditions." It is the remedy preëminently for the bad effects from highly seasoned foods, coffee, tobacco and spirituous liquors; from all kinds of drug mixtures, hot medicines and nostrums; from over-exertion of the mind, sedentary habits, over-eating, loss of sleep; from debauchery. Dyspepsia from above causes, with pain, nausea and other

symptoms noted in pathogenesis. Atonic dyspepsia, with slow and imperfect digestion. Gastralgia, with clawing, cramping pains, worse after eating; worse in morning before breakfast; better from hot drinks. A valuable remedy in nausea and vomiting from above named causes. Vomiting of drunkards; of pregnancy. Valuable in cases where the stomach has been ruined by allopathic medicines and nostrums. Gastro-duodenal catarrh, with coated tongue, nausea, soreness, pain, etc. Nux is invaluable in functional derangements as well as organic diseases of the liver arising from the causes above named, especially from habitual use of alcoholic liquors, and particularly where there is associated indigestion, constipation and hæmorrhoids. Liver engorged, swollen, indurated, sensitive. Hepatitis from above causes; gall-stones; constipation nearly always present. Useful in hernia; has cured incarcerated hernia, apparently irreducible, as well as more recent cases. Infantile hernia, caused by crying, or by straining in obstinate constipation. Colic from indigestion, with other Nux symptoms; from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow. An extremely valuable remedy in hæmorrhoids, especially when associated with gastric and hepatic derangements above mentioned, and from causes named. Particularly useful in blind, painful hæmorrhoids with constipation, much itching, and frequent urging to stool. Sometimes useful in diarrhœa or dysentery, with backache, nausea and ineffectual urging and other symptoms described under "Stool and Anus;" but the chief sphere of usefulness of the drug is in constipation, which is usually associated with most of the digestive troubles in which Nux vom. is indicated. The constipation seems not to arise from inactivity of the bowels as in Alumina, Opium, etc., but rather from an inharmonious peristalsis, there being usually an almost constant ineffectual urging to stool throughout the whole abdomen, the difficulty arising not from any local trouble in the rectum, but from a general derangement of the digestive system, interfering with the portal circulation. The mental and head symptoms of Nux vom. are extremely important, and, arising as they do in most instances from derangements of digestion, should be considered in this connection.

The characteristic Nux temperament has already been referred to, and should be continually borne in mind. Hy-

pochondriasis is an important element in the action of the drug, and for which it is most often useful, occurring as it usually does from the class of troubles already mentioned, and with which it is very frequently associated. Hypochondriasis from mental strain and in persons of sedentary habits, or those who dissipate and who suffer with gastric and abdominal complaints, constipation and hæmorrhoids. Other mental symptoms mentioned in the pathogenesis usually arise from similar causes, and should be remembered as very important in indicating the use of the drug. The vertigo and headaches of Nux are in the same line, rarely occurring from other causes, and present too many individual phases to be repeated. Vertigo, dull headache, coated tongue, nausea, etc., following a debauch; especially worse in the morning; also from indigestion brought on by over-eating or by mental exertion. Headache from drinking coffee. Supra-orbital neuralgia, recurring early every morning. The sleep symptoms are important, and usually associated with the above-named conditions. The patient is usually very sleepy after meals, but sleepless at night, goes to sleep late, then wakens about 2 or 3 A.M., and lies awake a long time with a rush of thoughts, then falling into a dreamy sleep and waking in the morning unrefreshed, tired and weary, with dull headache, bad taste in the mouth, etc.

The action of Nux vom. upon the spinal nerves has been pretty fully described in the foregoing analysis and pathogenesis. Clinically it is of great value where similar conditions are present. Convulsions, epileptiform, with tetanic rigidity, opisthotonos, with intervals of relaxation, renewed by the slightest touch; with consciousness; from indigestion; from emotions. Chorea. Paralysis; from apoplexia in high livers; partial paralysis with gastric symptoms, in drunkards; usually numbness and coldness of paralyzed parts; general Nux symptoms. Spinal irritation, partial paralysis of extremities, numbness, etc. Sometimes useful as an intercurrent in locomotor ataxia; also multiple sclerosis. Torticollis in spinal disease, from cold. Cervico-bronchial neuralgia, neck stiff, worse mornings, etc. Lumbago, pain as if bruised or broken, worse at night in bed, cannot turn over, the longer he lies the worse it gets. Rheumatism, especially the large muscles of the back or the large joints; muscles palpitate and are cramped;

parts feel torpid, paralytic; gastric symptoms. Nux is indicated in many diseases of the eyes. Catarrh. Conjunctivitis, with photophobia, worse mornings. Keratitis, with excessive photophobia, worse mornings. Scrofulous ophthalmia. Spasms of the lids. Atrophy of the retina; of the optic nerve. Hyperæsthesia of the retina, any attempt to use the eyes accompanied by intense pain and lachrymation. Ecchymoses of sclerotica, especially after debauchery. Infra-orbital neuralgia from indigestion, from abuse of coffee or alcoholic liquors, relieved by warmth. Ciliary neuralgia. Amaurosis from tobacco or alcohol. Eustachian catarrh, with itching along the tube and frequent desire to swallow. Otalgia, worse in the morning in bed. Often useful in nasal catarrh more often acute than chronic; useful in beginning of a severe cold caused by exposure to dry, cold weather, or sitting in a cold room, or on cold steps. The discharge may be fluent, at the same time the nose seems dry and obstructed, with frequent sneezing especially mornings, fluent during day, stopped at night; worse in warm room, better in open air. Coryza of nursing infants, preventing nursing. Epistaxis from suppressed hæmorrhoidal flow. Sometimes useful in facial neuralgia and toothache (see symptoms). Acne of the face, especially in high livers and drunkards. Small, putrid apthous ulcers in mouth and throat. Catarrhal sore throat, often with coryza, rough, scraping sensation; allays irritation caused by topical applications, especially if rawness and scraping are present. Useful in reflex coughs of nervous origin, from gastric troubles or mental exertion. Violent, dry cough, worse early in morning (see symptoms). Bronchial catarrh with roughness, rawness and scraping in the chest. Asthma from gastric troubles, worse after eating, relieved by eructations, etc. Whooping cough, with characteristic aggravations. Intercostal neuralgia from usual causes before mentioned. Angina pectoris from indigestion, suppressed hæmorrhoids, coffee, tobacco or alcohol. Cardiac complaints from suppressed hæmorrhoids (Collin.). Palpitation after eating, from coffee or mental over-exertion.

Nux vom. is frequently a valuable remedy in diseases of the genito-urinary organs. Renal colic, more right side, backache, pains into genital organs and down the limbs. Hæmaturia after suppressed hæmorrhoids or menses; after debauchery. Ir-

ritable bladder, not inflammation, with strangury, discharge only of a few drops, high-colored, burning urine; from gastric or hepatic disturbances. Paralysis of bladder with dribbling of urine, in old dyspeptics, especially drunkards. Bad effects from sexual excesses or masturbation; nocturnal emissions; also from high living. Menorrhagia, flow dark, with cramps, fainting. Dysmenorrhœa with characteristic Nux symptoms. Nausea during menses or pregnancy especially with constipation, etc. Prolapsus uteri, of recent origin, from a sprain or wrench, with general Nux symptoms. In such cases Sepia follows well. Sometimes useful during labor with reflex symptoms of rectum and bladder (not from pressure of the head) constant urging, rigid os; pains seem to run down the thighs. Often useful in intermittent fever, chill accompanied by blueness especially of the finger nails; yawning; aching in the back and limbs; followed by fever, and then light sweat; during apyrexia, gastric and bilious symptoms. During fever wants to be covered, feels chilly if uncovered. Nux may be useful in typhoid and other types of fever when its characteristic, gastric and bilious symptoms are present.

ŒNANTHE CROCATA.

Natural order.—Umbelliferæ. *Common names.*—Drop Water. Water Hemlock. *Habitat.*—A plant growing in moist and swampy places in England, Sweden, France and Spain. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the cerebro-spinal nervous system, producing epileptiform spasms, and causing inflammation and softening of the medulla oblongata and contiguous nerve tissue. It is the most powerful and energetic poison of its family, which includes Æthusa, Cicuta and Conium, though it has been used but little clinically.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Furious delirium (*Bell.,* Canth., *Stram.*), as if drunk (*Op.*); insanity. Sudden and complete loss of consciousness (*Bell., Op.*).

Head.—Violent vertigo, with falling; with nausea, vomiting, syncope and convulsions. Violent pain in the head. Apoplectic conditions; speechless; insensible; face puffed and livid; pupils dilated; respiration laborious; limbs contracted; trismus (*Bell.*). Coma after the convulsions.

Eyes.—*Pupils dilated* (*Bell., Hyos.,* Op., *Stram.*); eyes turned upward and inward.

Nose.—Bleeding from the nose.

Face.—*Rapid convulsive twitching of muscles of the face* (*Agar., Bell.,* Cic., Nux v., Ign.). *Face livid and turgid,* pale and cold; ghastly; anxious. Trismus; jaws rigidly closed (Absinth., Cic., Ign., Hyos., Laur., Naja, *Nux v.*). Rose-colored spots on face.

Mouth.—Tongue swollen and protruded; slightly furred. Foaming at the mouth (Cic., Cupr., Hyos., Laur.); bloody mucus. Mouth dry and parched; speechless.

Throat.—Violent constriction and burning in throat.

Stomach.—Hiccough; cardialgia. Nausea and vomiting.

Abdomen.—Much distended, with colic pains.

Stool.—Involuntary; diarrhœa.

Respiratory Organs.—Convulsive respiration; breathing labored, hurried, stertorous, short; interrupted by constant sighing and convulsive cough; hardly perceptible.

Heart and Pulse.—Pain in region of heart. Pulse small, feeble, irregular, scarcely perceptible.

Generalities.—*Epileptiform convulsions. Terrible convulsions,* followed by coma or deep sleep. *Convulsions,* with vertigo, madness, nausea, vomiting, unconscious, risus sardonicus, eyeballs turned up, pupils dilated (Absinth., Bell., Cic.). *Sudden convulsions, trismus, biting of tongue; followed by total unconsciousness.* Convulsions, with swollen, livid face; bloody froth from mouth and nostrils; convulsive respirations; insensibility; feeble pulse; prostration.

Fever.—Extreme coldness; loss of animal heat.
Profuse sweat; offensive.

Aggravation.—All symptoms worse from water.

Compare.—Agar., *Cic.,* Stram., Hydroc. ac.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has cured epileptiform convulsions. One case in a woman at seven months' pregnancy; another in a child apparently preceding an outbreak of exanthema; another case of epilepsy, worse during menstruation. Also reported to have cured a tickling cough, with rattling in lower part of chest, and thick, frothy expectoration.—*Allen.*

ŒNOTHERA.

Synonym.—Œnothera Biennis. *Natural order.*—Onagraceæ. *Common names.*—Large Evening Primrose. Tree Primrose. *Habitat.*—An indigenous plant commonly found in fields and waste places. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

The physiological action of this remedy has not been ascertained. It is claimed to be especially useful in the treatment of chronic diarrhœa, *cholera infantum,* and the *summer diarrhœa of children,* with exhausting watery almost involuntary discharges, which the single proving we have would seem to verify.

OLEANDER.

Synonym.—Nerium Oleander. *Natural order.*—Apocynaceæ. *Common name.*—Rose Laurel. *Habitat.*—A shrub native of Southern Europe, Arabia and Northern Africa. Cultivated elsewhere as an ornamental plant. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh leaves.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, producing paralytic conditions with a weak, irregular pulse; but its most important action as regards therapeutics is upon the skin, especially the scalp.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Absence of mind and inattention; confusion when reading. Difficulty of grasping the connection when reading a long sentence. Loss of memory. Dullness of intellect, slow perception. Peevish, fretful, out of humor with everything. Indolence, aversion to doing anything.

Head.—Vertigo, with tottering of the limbs; °on looking fixedly, or on rising in bed or on looking down. Heaviness and pressure in the head. Pressive headache in forehead, from within outward. Pain in forehead as if it woud split. °Headache better from forcible squinting. *Violent gnawing itching on the scalp as from vermin; better when first scratching; after scratching, smarting and soreness as if raw. Desquamation of the epidermis of the scalp. Humid scaly biting, itching eruption, especially on back part of the head.*

Eyes.—Burning and tension in eyelids when reading.

Ears.—Cramp-like drawing in the outer ear.

Mouth.—Toothache only when masticating. Loss of speech. Food has a flat, insipid taste in evening.

Stomach.—*Ravenous hunger,* with trembling of the hands while eating. °Vomiting of food and greenish water, followed by renewed hunger and great weakness over the whole body. Much thirst, especially for cold water. Violent, empty eructations. °Pulsation in pit of stomach, as of beating of the heart.

Abdomen.—Rolling and rumbling in the intestines, with emission of a great quantity of fœtid flatus, smelling like rotten eggs (Arn.).

Stool and Anus.—Burning at the anus before and after stool; when not at stool. *Passes food undigested in the morning which he has eaten the day before.* Liquid, soft, yellow fæces. Involuntary stools; °in children when passing flatus.

Respiratory Organs.—Stitches in sternum and left side of chest, during inspiration and expiration.

Heart.—Dull, drawing pain over the heart, worse when stooping, and at last during expiration. Anxious palpitation of the heart; chest feels expanded.

Upper Limbs.—Cramp-like drawing in arms and fingers. Dull pressure in forearms, hands and fingers.

Lower Limbs.—Weakness of the lower limbs when walking, with sensation as if "asleep" in fore part of feet, worse in soles. Paralysis of the legs and feet.

Skin.—Violent itching of various parts of the body; eruption, bleeding, oozing out of fluid, forming scabs. Biting, itching on undressing.

Sleep.—Voluptuous dreams with seminal emissions.

Fever.—Febrile chilliness over the body, without thirst or subsequent heat.

Compare.—Anac., Cinch., Coccul., Clem., Nux v., Staph., Sil.

Antidote.—Camph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been used chiefly in Crusta lactea, with symptoms above described, especially on occiput and behind the ears. Has also been used in paralysis, especially hemiplegia, preceded by vertigo. Very weak digestion. Diarrhœa with above symptoms. Diarrhœa of phthisis.

OPIUM.

Synonym.—Papaver Somniferum. *Natural order.*—Papaveraceæ. *Common names.*—Opium. White Poppy. *Habitat.*—A plant native of Asia, extensively cultivated. *Preparation.*—Tincture from inspissated juice.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal and the sympathetic nervous system, producing brief excitation, rapidly followed by depression and paralysis of all functional activity. As a result there is a general torpidity of the entire system. The cerebral powers are overcome and stupor ensues; motion and sensation are destroyed; the secretions of the mucous membranes are diminished, and the mucous surfaces become dry and congested; the breathing becomes slow, sighing and irregular; the heart's action is retarded, and these evidences of cerebro-spinal paralysis continuing, death results; or, passing off, leave deranged digestion, headache, sleeplessness and constipation.

The leading feature of Opium is its depression of the cerebral functions, indicated by great drowsiness and stupor, with stertorous breathing, in which condition it is the true homœopathic remedy. Its universal use as a palliative to diminish reflex irritability and destroy the consciousness of suffering pain cannot be too strongly condemned. Such palliation is only admissible in hopelessly fatal cases, or possibly under other very exceptional circumstances, but is not in any sense homœopathic.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS

Mind.—*Complete loss of consciousness* (*Bell., Hyos.,* Laur.), *with slow stertorous breathing; insensibility to external impressions. Delirious; eyes wide open; glistening, face red, puffed up;* sees frightful and distressing visions (Absinth., Bell., Hyos., *Stram.*). *Drunkenness with stupor, as from smoke in the brain; eyes burning, hot and dry* (Bell.). *Dull and stupid, as if drunk* (Nux m.). Imbecility. Confusion. Fear of *impending death.* Anxiety. Vivid imaginations, exaltation of the mind (Can. ind.). Fretful, nervous and irritable; easily frightened (Nux v.).

Head.—Great confusion, dullness and heaviness of the head, making thought and writing difficult (Nux v.). Sensation like that following a debauch. *Vertigo, as from intoxication* (Cinch., *Coccul.,* Nux m., Nux v., *Puls.*). Congestion of blood to the head, with pulsation in it (Bell.). Aching above right frontal eminence when reading, with heat, then pinching in right temple. Pressing pains in the temples. *Cold sweat on forehead* (Verat. alb.).

Eyes.—Pupils dilated and insensible to light (*Bell.*). *Pupils contracted* (*Merc. cor.,* Phos., Phyt., Physos.). Eyes glassy, protruded, immovable (Amyl., *Bell.,* Hyos., *Stram.*). Eyes half-closed, red, burning, hot and dry (Bell.). Sensation of dust in the eyes. Lids hang down as if paralyzed (*Caust.,* Coni., *Gels.*).

Ears.—Violent roaring in the ears (Acon., Bell., Cinch.). Acuteness of hearing (Coff., Coca).

Face.—*Face bloated, dark-red and hot* (Acon., *Bell.,* Hyos., *Stram.*); *flushed; pale; earthy.* The face of a suckling was like that of an old man. Features distorted (Cic.,

Cupr.). The lower lip and jaw hang down (Lyc.). Twitching in the corners of the mouth (Ign.).

Tongue.—Paralysis of the tongue, and difficult articulation (Caust., Dulc., Nux m., Nux v., Hyos., *Gels.*). Tongue: purple; black (Phos.); white (Ars., *Bry.*, *Nux v.*, Puls., Sulph.). Dryness of the mouth (Ars., *Bry.*, Dulc., Nux m., *Puls.*). Constriction in pharynx.

Throat.—Dryness of the throat (Apis, Ars., Nux m.). Inability to swallow from paralysis (Nux m.).

Stomach.—Loss of appetite (Alum., Ars., *Cinch.*, Natr. mur., Phos., *Sulph.*). *Violent thirst* (*Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Bry.*, Nitr. ac., *Sulph.*). Hiccough; vomiting of food; of green substance (Iris, Podo.); of blood (Ham., Nux v., Podo., Stan.); of fæcal matter; with violent cutting colic and convulsions. Heaviness and pressure in the stomach (Ars., Bry.). Violent pain in the stomach; increased by pressure. Constriction in stomach; with constipation.

Abdomen.—Inactivity of the digestive organs (*Alum.*). Intestines sluggish, strongest purgatives lose their power. Abdomen hard, distended and sensitive to touch (*Acon.*, *Bell.*). *Distension, but no power to expel contents.* Accumulation of much flatus, with rumbling in abdomen (*Carb. v.*, *Lyc.*). Tension in hypogastrium, with pain on touch. °Incarcerated umbilical and inguinal hernia; fæcal vomit. *Violent griping and cutting in the abdomen* (*Coloc.*). *Pressive pain in the abdomen, as if the intestines would be cut to pieces.*

Stool and Anus.—Anus spasmodically closed during the colic, with difficult emission of flatus. Involuntary stool (*Arn.*, Carb. v., *Hyos.*, Rhus tox.); offensive (Ars.); °after fright (Gels.). Diarrhœic stools, whitish pasty, frothy, causing burning in anus (*Aloe*, *Ars.*, *Sulph.*); black, fœtid (*Ars.*, *Lept.*). *Constipation from inactivity of the bowels* (Alum., Camph., Plumb.); from spasmodic retention in small intestines. *Stool composed of hard, round, black balls* (*Alum.*, Kali carb., *Plumb.*); gray; crumbling. °Cholera infantum, with stupor, snoring, convulsions.

Urinary Organs.—Involuntary micturition (Bell., Hyos.). *Retention of urine from paralysis of fundus of bladder;* from spasm of sphincter; °from nursing after

passion of nurse. Desire to urinate, but inability; only after long exertion. Urine scanty, red, dark-brown, cloudy (Canth.).

Male Organs.—Increased sexual desire, with frequent erections and pollutions (*Phos.*, Nux v.).

Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, with tickling and scraping in the larynx (*Rumex*); better from drink of water, with gaping, drowsiness (*Ant. tart.*), yet cannot sleep. *Deep snoring respiration, with open mouth. Frequent involuntary deep breathing; long and sighing respiration. Respiration irregular, slow and stertorous.* °Laryngismus stridulus. Cough, with scanty, tenacious expectoration and rattling in the chest. Cough, with dyspnœa and blue face. °Cough, with profuse sweat on whole body.

Pulse.—*Full and slow* (*Digit.*), *with snoring;* slow and soft; small and weak (Ferr.); beat of heart and pulse cannot be felt; irregular.

Back.—Spasmodically curved, like an arch (Cic.).

Limbs.—Trembling of all the limbs, especially arms and hands °after fright. Numbness and sensation of swelling in hands and forearms. Spasmodic jerkings and numbness of limbs. Convulsive movements of limbs (Cic., Bell., Hyos.). *Coldness of the extremities* (Camph., Verat. alb.).

Generalities.—Twitching, trembling of head, arms and hands; now and then jerks of flexors; body cold; inclination to stupor; motion of body and uncovering of head relieves. Tetanic spasms; opisthotonos; begin with loud screams, foam at mouth, trembling of limbs, eyes half open, pupils dilated and insensible to light; face dark-red and hot (Hyos.); °from fright, anger, etc. *General insensibility of the nervous system; no reaction* (Carb. v.). Sensation diminished; afterwards reflex irritability. °Paralysis after apoplexia; in drunkards; in old people. °*Bed feels so hot she cannot lie on it.* Emaciation and debility.

Sleep.—*Great drowsiness, can hardly keep awake* (*Nux m.*). *Unrefreshing, soporous sleep* (Arn., Laur., Physos.), *with eyes half open and snoring* (Sulph.). *Sleepy, but cannot go to sleep* (Cham., Bell., Lach.). Restless, uneasy sleep; full of visions and imaginations. Whining in sleep. °Sleeplessness (Cimic., Coff.), with acuteness of hearing; clocks

striking and cocks crowing at a great distance keep her awake.

Fever.—Body cool, head warm. *Cold limbs. Head hot,* cheeks red and burning. Whole body burning, even when bathed in sweat; wants to uncover; complains that bed is too hot. Cold perspiration over whole body, especially on the head and *forehead.*

Aggravation.—From heat; from brandy, wine; while perspiring; during and after sleep.

Amelioration.—From vomiting; from coffee, all symptoms except trembling, but they soon return.

Conditions.—Especially suitable for children and old persons; for drunkards.

Compare.—Acon., Ars., *Bell.,* Bry., Camph., *Can. ind.,* Carb. v., Coff., Digit., *Gels.,* Hyos., Lyc., Merc., *Nux v.,* Puls., Rhus tox., Sec. c., Stram., Sulph., Verat. alb.

Antidotes.—Bell., Coff., Coni., Camph., *Ipec.,* Merc., Nux v., Plumb., Vinum. To large doses: very strong Coffee; Camph., Bell., emetics; warm baths.

Opium Antidotes.—Ant. tart., Bell., Digit., Lach., Merc., Nux v., Strych., Plumb., Stram., Charcoal Vapors.

THERAPEUTICS.

A valuable remedy for ailments from fright (Acon., Gels.), or emotion after fright, fear of the fright still remaining—after-effects. An extremely valuable remedy in apoplexia, the symptoms agreeing, especially in drunkards. Paralysis of the brain. Cerebral hæmorrhage. Delirium tremens, especially old and oft-repeated cases, worse from the least quantity of liquor. Convulsions, as described in symptoms; especially from fright or anger; particularly in infants, especially after nurse has been frightened or very angry Epilepsy. Lock jaw. Puerperal convulsions with coma, etc. Paralysis of tongue. Paralysis of pharynx. Colic, with great tympanitis, belching without relief, constipation. Intestinal obstruction, colicky pains, fæcal vomiting. A most valuable remedy in constipation resulting from inertia of the rectum and the entire intestinal tract; no inclination for stool; impacted fæces and incarcerated flatus; often after long-lasting and debilitating diseases from long-continued and habitual use of enemas. Ailments from lead in

paints, pipes and otherwise; lead colic. According to Allen, Opium "has cured chronic catarrh and ulceration of the ileo-cæcal region, with persistent discharge of enormous quantities of flakes of mucus, constipation, fæcal stools completely enveloped in mucus, the indication being complete atony of the lower bowels and the accumulation of hard balls of fæces." Cholera infantum, especially after discharges have been suppressed, with stupor, snoring and convulsions. Has been found useful for retention of urine, especially when resulting from fright, or after parturition. Aphonia from fright. Laryngismus stridulus. Threatening paralysis of lungs. Bronchial catarrh. Hæmoptysis, especially in drunkards, chest hot, limbs cold, drowsy, with cough. Suppuration of the lungs, especially in drunkards; rattling and snoring respiration, blue face, etc. Amenorrhœa from fright. Threatening abortion from fright. Suppressed lochia from fright. Has been used in diphtheria, with characteristic respiration, etc. Sometimes indicated in typhoid types of fever, stupor, can scarcely be aroused; speechless; eyes half open; mild delirium or loud talking, fury, singing, desire to escape; the darker-red the face, the more it is indicated; impending cerebral paralysis from profound congestion. Puerperal fever, with stupor, etc.; offensive discharges. Intermittent fever, cold stage predominates; fever, with heat of the head and great drowsiness, the body burning hot even with a profuse sweat, which does not relieve the heat or drowsiness. Congestive chills with characteristic stupor, snoring respiration, hot sweat without relief, etc. Said to be useful in ailments from charcoal vapors.

ORIGANUM.

Synonyms.—Origanum Majorana. Origanum Vulgare. *Habitat.*—An indigenous perennial plant found growing in poor soils, along road-sides and in fields. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts especially upon the generative organs, particularly of women, stimulating the seat of erotic impulses, and affecting the brain and nervous system just as excessive sexual excite-

ment does. Its chief symptom is an *increased sexual desire, lascivious ideas and dreams.* It is used successfully for troubles arising from sexual irritation and onanism, especially in girls; leucorrhœa, with sexual irritation.

OSMIUM.

Synonym.—Osmium Tetroxide. An element. *Common name.*—Osmic Acid. *Preparation.* Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the cerebro-spinal system Osmium exerts its chief action on the respiratory tract and upon the kidneys, producing violent irritation and inflammation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Morose, irritable, impatient. Consciousness of mental weakness. Misplacement of words (Dulc., Plumb.). Disinclination for work.

Head.—Dull, heavy headache.

Eyes.—Sharp pain in orbit; lids spasmodically closed. Dimness of sight; letters run together, as from a fog (*Cycl.*, Phos., *Gels.*). Burning pain in eyes, with profuse lachrymation. Flame of candle surrounded by a bluish-green or yellow circle (*Phos.*); or a rainbow ring; at a distance the flame seems enveloped by dust or smoke.

Ears.—Ringing in right ear. Earache evenings; first right, then left ear.

Nose.—Coryza, with sneezing (Acon., Arg., Euphorb.). Burning irritation in nose. Nostrils sensitive to cold air (Hydras., Psor.). Sense of smell diminished.

Mouth.—Aching in jaws; pain in muscles of mastication. Tongue coated; edges rough; red stripe in middle. Copious salivation. Taste of blood; metallic (*Æsc., Coccul., Merc.*, Naja).

Stomach.—Eructations; nausea; vomiting. Qualmishness and extreme discomfort, with dull pain and heaviness in pit of stomach.

Abdomen.—Distended and sensitive; much rumbling.

Stool and Anus.—Burning in anus during and after stool (Ars., Canth., *Iris*, Merc.). Diarrhœa. Constipation.

Urinary Organs.—Urine albuminous (*Merc. cor.*, Phos., Phyt., *Plumb.*). Strong-scented; dark-brown and scanty (Plumb.). Deposits bright-red sediment. °Bright's disease.

Male Organs.—Pain in testicles and spermatic cords (*Clem.*, Spong.). Violent erections.

Respiratory Organs.—Larynx, tickling, irritation to hawk and cough; sore pain; burning; rawness and scraping (Rhus tox., *Rumex*). Profuse secretion of mucus in air passages (*Ant. tart., Ipec., Phos., Stan.*). Stringy mucus, very difficult to loosen, has to swallow it (Kali bi.). Burning irritation in trachea. Hoarseness and pain in larynx; with cough and coryza. Hoarseness, worse from singing, and worse entering the house. Paroxysms of convulsive coughing (Coral. rub., Dros.). Dry, hacking cough. Bronchitis. Difficult respiration; tightness and oppression of the chest (Merc. cor., Phos.). Pain under sternum when coughing, extending to both sides of chest, with burning soreness, as if everything were raw; after long coughing, expectorates lumps of yellow, tenacious mucus.

Back.—Pressive pain in back and loins.

Generalities.—Great weakness and prostration. Cutting and pinching pains in limbs.

Skin.—Red spots on dorsum of hand. Copious exanthema on forearms, hands and cheeks. Red-brown papules, with desquamation, on arms. Small, pointed vesicles, surrounded by red areola. Itching, as from crawling of insects.

Compare.—Ars., Mang., Selen.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been used but little clinically. Has been of benefit in acute laryngitis, bronchitis and pneumonia and in whooping cough with characteristic irritation in air passages, spasmodic cough, stringy mucus, with great and futile efforts to expectorate, etc. Has been used in supra and infra-orbital neuralgia, with lachrymation. Has actually cured glaucoma (Allen); is indicated by iridescent vision and severe pain around the eyes.

OXALICUM ACIDUM.

Synonym.—Hydrogen Oxalate. *Common name.*—Oxalic Acid. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the brain and spinal cord, exerting its special influence upon the motor nerve centers, paralyzing them and sometimes annihilating the functional power of the cerebro-spinal axis and destroying life very suddenly. It produces violent spasmodic conditions, especially of the muscles of the chest, and stiffness of the limbs, and also anæsthesia, neuralgia and paralytic symptoms. It also affects the respiratory mucous membrane, producing an inflammatory condition, and in large doses, by its irritating presence, causes violent inflammation of the mucous lining of the alimentary tract.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Diminished power to concentrate ideas. Very much exhilarated; quicker thought and action (Coff.). As soon as she thinks about the pains they return (Baryt. c.).

Head.—Vertigo; swimming sensation on lying down. Sensation of emptiness in head; faint feeling, as if all the blood had left the brain. Dull, heavy headache in forehead and vertex. Compression in head, as if from a screw behind each ear.

Eyes.—Type blurs when reading. Vanishing of sight, with giddiness and sweat. Pains in both orbits; worse in left.

Nose.—Sneezing; watery coryza. °Red, shining swelling of right side of nose, beginning at the tip (Bell.); with pimples in nose.

Face.—Face pale and and livid. Feeling of heat in face. Feeling of fullness in face; face redder. Face covered with cold sweat (Tabac., Verat. alb.).

Mouth.—Gums bleed and are painful in spots. Small ulcers on gums. Tongue swollen, sensitive, red, dry, burning; swollen, with thick, white coating. Sour taste in mouth (Calc.

c., Mag. carb., Nux v.). Profuse secretion of saliva (*Iodi., Merc., Nitr. ac.*).

Throat.—Burning in throat and stomach. Rawness and scraping in throat; thick mucus accumulates. Difficult, painful swallowing.

Stomach.—Appetite increased; absent, with loss of taste. Thirst, with vertigo, loss of appetite, nausea, colic. Heartburn; worse evenings. Empty or sour eructations; of tasteless wind, after each meal. Frequent hiccough (Ign., Hyos.). Nausea and frequent vomiting. Empty feeling, compelling one to eat. Violent pressive pain at pit of stomach. Burning at pit of stomach (Ars., *Colch.*, Merc. cor.). Stomach sensitive; slightest touch causes excruciating pain.

Abdomen.—Stitches in liver; relieved by a deep breath. Continuous pain in left hypochondrium, as if bruised; stitches. Colic about the navel (Coloc.); difficult emission of flatus. Burning and pain in abdomen.

Stool.—Constant involuntary stools. Stools: dark, muddy, copious; mucus and blood. °Diarrhœa as soon as one drinks coffee. °Lying down causes return of diarrhœa. Pressing and straining in rectum; tenesmus. Constipation.

Urinary Organs.—Pain in region of kidneys. Frequent and copious urination, which is clear, straw-colored; oxaluria. Burning in urethra, as from acrid drops. Pain in glans penis when urinating.

Male Organs.—Great increase of sexual desire. Emissions at night with lascivious dreams. Testicles feel heavy and contused; shooting along cords (Clem., Spong.).

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and sensation of mucus in larynx during talking. Constant dry cough on violent exertion. Difficulty of breathing, with constrictive pain in larynx, and wheezing; oppression more toward right side; °angina pectoris. Spasmodic breathing. Paroxysms of short, hurried breathing, with intervals of ease. Sharp, shooting pains in left lung and heart, extending down to epigastrium; °angina pectoris. Dull, heavy, sore pain in chest.

Heart and Pulse.—Shooting pains about the heart. Heart in a continual fluttering palpitation. Pulse increased in fre-

quency, almost imperceptible; with coldness, clammy sweat, etc. (*Tabac., Verat. alb.*).

Neck and Back.—Pain under point of scapula, between shoulders, extending to loins; bruised sensation, worse beneath tip of left scapula, with stiffness. Stitches from chest into scapulæ. Acute pain in back, gradually extending down the thighs, with great torture; seeks relief in change of posture. Weakness in loins and hips, extending down to lower extremities; back feels too weak to support the body.

Limbs.—Strange sensation of numbness in limbs. °Pains in rheumatic gout worse from sweets.

Upper Limbs.—Numbness of shoulders to tips of fingers. Sharp, lancinating pains in arms; °angina pectoris. Right wrist pains as if sprained; wants to stretch it; cannot hold anything. Hands feel heavy; cold, as if dead; fingers and nails livid; fingers twitching.

Lower Limbs.—Blueness, coldness, and almost complete immobility of the lower limbs. Numbness and tickling or pricking in thighs. Lameness and stiffness in lower limbs. Numbness and weariness in lower limbs, making it difficult to ascend stairs. Violent contracting pain in external tendon of left knee.

Generalities.—Peculiar numbness, approaching to palsy. Symptoms recur in paroxysms; intermit for hours or a day. *Pain in small circumscribed spots.* Jerking pains, like short stitches, *confined to small spots,* lasting only a few seconds.

Skin.—Sensation during shaving, as from chafing. Skin mottled in circular patches.

Sleep.—Yawning; sleepy during the day. awakens at night with palpitation.

Fever.—Chilliness, with sneezing. Shaking chill, with red face. Creeping chill up the spine. Heat from every exertion. Flushes of heat, with perspiration. Cold, clammy perspiration.

Aggravation.—All symptoms and pains reappear when thinking about them (Baryt. c.); from sugar, coffee, wine. Better in the open air (*Puls.*).

Compare.—Ars., Merc. cor.

Antidotes.—Chalk or Lime; Carbonate of Magnesia; Potash and Soda not available, since their oxalates are exceedingly poisonous. Sugar, Coffee and Wine disagree.

THERAPEUTICS.

Has been used chiefly in spinal diseases. Softening of the spine, with weakness and numbness about the loins and hips, extending down the legs, and numbness in the back. Spinal meningitis, intense inflammatory pains all through the back. Locomotor ataxia, with violent shooting pains down the limbs, dyspnœa and numbness, with symptoms of the drug. Paralysis from inflammation of the spinal cord, stiffness of limbs; paroxysms of dyspnœa. Acute spinal symptoms of this drug are characteristic and important. Spinal neuralgia from under joint of scapula to loins, sharp, lancinating pains. Has proved useful in angina pectoris, sharp, shooting pains about left lung and heart, dyspnœa, with forced expiration; back numb and weak, legs cold and powerless, etc. Palpitation after lying down at night. Congestion and inflammation localized at base of left lung. Neuralgia of spermatic cords, shooting pains. Sometimes useful in amenorrhœa, with spinal symptoms. Oxaluria, with characteristic symptoms of extremities. Rheumatic gout, pains worse from sweets. Diarrhœa immediately after drinking coffee. Dysentery. Gastro-enteritis. Gastralgia.

PAREIRA BRAVA.

Synonym.—Chondodendron. Tomentosum. *Natural order.*—Menispermaceæ. *Habitat.*—A plant supposed to be native of West Indies and South America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried roots.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts specifically upon the mucous lining of the genito-urinary passages, producing irritation and catarrhal inflammation, which has led to its successful use in the treatment of gonorrhœa, leucorrhœa and chronic inflammation of the bladder.

Its chief symptoms are *constant urging to urinate; violent pain in glans penis; straining; pain extorts screams; must get down on all fours to urinate; urine contains much viscid, thick, white mucus, or deposits a red sand.* The urine has a strong ammoniacal odor. Frequently there are pains down the thighs, during the efforts to urinate.

Compare.—Acon., Berb., Can. sat., Chim., Canth., Hydrangea arb., Urva ursi.

PARIS QUADRIFOLIA.

Natural order.—Liliaceæ. *Common names.*—Herb Paris. Fox Grape. True Love. *Habitat.*—A plant growing in Europe, in wet woods and thickets. *Preparation.*—Tincture from th entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, causing neuralgi· pains and other symptoms of nerve irritation. Its chief local action is upon the respiratory tract.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Loquacious mania (*Lach.*); foolish talk and silly actions.

Head.—Vertigo and dullness in the head. Piercing and single stitches in the head; in temples; then weight on forehead, worse from stooping. Constrictive pressure in forehead and temples; brain, eyes and skin feel tense, and the bones scraped sore; worse from motion, excitement or using the eyes; worse in evening. Pressive pain in right temporal region, relieved by pressure of the hand. Bruised pain in left parietal bone on touch.

Eyes.—Feel too large or swollen, and orbits too large (Carls., Phos. ac., Plumb.). °*Eyes feel as if projecting with a sensation as if a thread were tightly drawn through the eyeball, and backward, into the middle of the brain, very painful;* sight weak; stitches through middle of eye. Jerking and twitching of right upper lid (Agar.).

Ears.—Sudden pain in ears, as if forced apart by a wedge. Ringing in left ear.

Nose.—Red and greenish mucus blown from the nose. Alternate fluent and stopped coryza (Amm. carb., Natr. ars., *Nux v.*).

Face.—Tetter around the mouth. Vesicles on surface of lower lip.

Mouth.—Tongue dry, rough, and coated white; feels too large. Dryness of mouth in morning. Profuse tart saliva.

Throat.—Sore throat, as if a ball were lodged in it. Much mucus in fauces, causes hawking.

Stomach.—Hiccough, after eating (Bry., Ign., Hyos.); eructations. Heaviness in stomach, as from a stone (*Ars., Bry., Nux v., Puls.*); better from eructations. Weak, slow digestion.

Abdomen.—Rumbling and rolling in abdomen (Aloe, *Carb. v.*, Cinch., *Lyc.*); cutting, griping pains.

Stool.—Diarrhœa; stools smell like putrid meat.

Urinary Organs.—Burning and stinging in urethra when sitting. Sticking in forepart of urethra. Frequent micturition, with burning. Dark-red urine, with red sediment, and a greasy-looking pellicle on surface; acrid, excoriating.

Respiratory Organs.—Periodical, painless hoarseness. Hoarseness, voice feeble, continuous hawking of mucus and burning in larynx. Expectoration of greenish, viscid mucus. Oppression, with desire to draw a long breath. Constant hawking and gagging from tenacious mucus in larynx and trachea. Stitches in the chest (*Bry., Kali c.*).

Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation during rest and motion; in evening. Pulse full but slow.

Neck and Back.—*Nape of neck weary, as if a great weight were lying on it.* Neck feels stiff and swollen on turning it. Stitches between the scapulæ.

Limbs.—Stinging pains in limbs. All joints painful on motion. Icy-cold feet (Sil., Verat. alb.); at night in bed. Paralytic pain in limbs. Fingers feel asleep. Stitches in all the limbs. Heaviness in all the limbs. Contractive pressure in joints.

Skin.—Papular eruptions, especially face and lips. Skin sore; crawling sensations.

Sleep.—Restless, broken sleep, with many dreams. Yawning and sleepiness

Fever.—Chilliness, mostly toward evening. Coldness of right side; left side natural. Chilliness and goose-flesh, yawning and cold feet. Heat descending back from neck (reverse, Phos.). Heat and sweat of upper part of body. Sweat in morning, on waking, attended with frequent biting itching.
Compare.—Led., Lyc., Rhus tox.
Antidote.—Coff.

THERAPEUTICS.

Perhaps the most common use of this not commonly used drug is in neuralgic headache when the eyes feel as if projecting, and a painful sensation, as if a thread were drawing through the eye backwards into the middle of the brain. Facial neuralgia, hot stitches in left malar bone, which is very sore. Neuralgia in left chest extending into arm, which becomes stiff; nape of neck weary, as if a great weight were lying on it. Has also been successfully used in spinal neuralgia. Neuralgia of coccyx. Catarrhal laryngitis, green viscid mucus, painless hoarseness. Laryngeo-tracheitis, much tenacious mucus, causing constant hawking and gagging.

PETROLEUM.

Synonyms.—Oleum Petræ. Naptha Montana. *Common names.*—Rock Oil. Coal Oil. *Preparation.*—A tincture is prepared by dissolving one part of the crude oil in ninety-nine parts of Alcohol, which corresponds to the 2x dilution.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the skin and mucous membranes, producing irritation and the usual secondary conditions, as indicated in the following pathogenesis. Allen says the action is "very complex and not easily defined."

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS

Mind.—Violent, excitable, irritable, easily offended (Caps., *Nux v.*). *Quarrelsome.* Great fearfulness; easily frightened (Nux v., Op.). Loss of consciousness. Very forgetful, and disinclined to think. ***Delirium, thinks another person lies***

alongside of him, °or that he is double, or one limb is double.

Head.—Vertigo on stooping or on rising (Bell.) Confusion after eating a little. Dullness and heaviness of the head; as if enveloped in a fog. Headache from anger, or after fasting in the morning. Dull, pressive frontal headache. Heavy headache in the morning. °Neuralgic headache, beginning in occiput and extending forward. °Occipital headache extending to vertex, with vertigo. Stiffness of neck, swelling of muscles; rapid motion of the hands seems to relieve. °Vertigo in the occiput, with general feeling of numbness, stiffness and nausea. °Occipital headache, with nausea, especially in seasickness. *Pressure and heaviness, like lead, in occiput.* Dull, pulsating pain in the occiput. Pinching in occiput. Falling off of the hair (*Graph., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sep.*). Moist eczema, worse on occiput (Lyc., Sep.). Moist, itching eczema; sore after scratching (*Graph.*, Lyc., Merc.).

Eyes.—Burning and pressure in the eyes and on exerting them dimness. Conjunctivitis and blepharadenitis. Inflamed swelling in inner canthus, like an incipient lachrymal fistula, with dryness of right side of nose. Inflammation, with itching and stitches in the eyes. Weakness of vision; veil before the eyes (Caust., *Puls.*). Itching of the lids; he is obliged to rub them.

Ears.—Inflammation and painful swelling of meatus auditorius. Hardness of hearing. Roaring, ringing and cracking in the ears (Bell., Cinch.). Redness behind the ears, with rawness, soreness and moisture. Eruption on outer ear.

Nose.—Bleeding of the nose (Acon., Bell., Bry., Ham.). Ulcerated nostrils; and stopped catarrh. Much mucus in nose. Itching on tip of nose.

Face.—Pale. Papular eruption at corners of mouth.

Mouth.—Swelling of the gums. Pustule above a hollow tooth, like a fistula. Painful soreness on chewing. Tongue coated white (*Ant. crud., Bry., Nux v., Puls.*). Bad odor from the mouth (Hep. s., Iodi., *Nitr. ac., Merc., Nux v.*). Taste slimy, sour, bitter (*Ars., Bry., Puls.*). Accumulation of mucus in the mouth (Iodi., *Merc.*).

Throat.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands (Baryt. c., Calc. c.,

Natr. carb., Rhus tox.). Rawness in pharynx on swallowing. Tickling on swallowing extending to the ear. Dryness and burning in pharynx.

Stomach.—Ravenous hunger, but speedily satisfied after a stool. Violent thirst for beer (Coccul., Puls.). Hot, sharp, sour eructations, tasting like bad eggs (Arn.). Heartburn toward evening. *Incessant nausea and qualmishness in the morning, with accumulation of water in the mouth;* °from motion of carriage or boat (*Coccul.,* Nux m.). Violent vomiting (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*). Feeling of great emptiness in stomach (Hydras., *Ign., Sep.,* Sulph.). Heaviness and pressure in stomach (Nux m.).

Abdomen.—Distension. Violent, cutting colic, with nausea, retching and diarrhœa; as from taking cold; evenings: °colic better from bending double (Coloc.).

Stool and Anus.—In anus burning itching; pressure. Weakness of rectum. Diarrhœa, preceded by colic, only during the day. Stools difficult and hard; slimy, profuse mucus; bloody mucus; violent, involuntary.

Urinary Organs.—Constant dribbling of urine after micturition (Caust., Stram.). Involuntary micturition. Frequent, scanty urination. Discharge of mucus with the urine. Burning pain in the urethra. Urine bloody and turbid; offensive; it deposits a red, slimy sand that adheres tightly to vessel; urine contains albumen, hyalin and granular casts; covered with a glistening film and with red sediment.

Male Organs.—Reddish eruption on glans, with itching. Itching and moisture on scrotum (Sil.).

Female Organs.—Itching, soreness and moisture of external parts. Menses too early; the discharge causes itching. The nipples itch, and have a mealy coating.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness (*Carb. v., Caust., Phos., Sulph.*). Dry cough at night (*Coni., Hyos., Puls., Sulph.*). Oppression of the chest at night.

Heart.—°Feeling of coldness about the heart (Graph., Kali nit., Natr. m.).

Neck and Back.—Heaviness and pain in nape of neck. Pain in the back and loins. Painful drawing extending from nape to occiput. Coccyx painful on sitting.

Upper Limbs.—Great weakness in the arms. Bruised pain in finger nails when touched. *Tips of fingers rough, cracked, fissured, with sticking, cutting pains.* Hands cracked and rough. °Salt-rheum, red, raw, burning; moist or covered with thick crusts.

Lower Limbs.—Itching, burning, moist eruption on legs. Stiffness in thighs on walking, with heaviness. Stiffness in knees, legs and ankles. Heel painfully swollen and red, with stitches; blisters; chilblains (Agar., Nitr. ac., Zinc.). Burning and stitching in corns. Eruption between the toes (Calc. c., Camph., Nux v., Nitr. ac., Sep.). Profuse perspiration on feet (Sil.). °Fœtid perspiration of the feet with tenderness. Cramp in calves, thighs and feet all day. Cramp in the soles at night (Sulph.).

Generalities.—Limbs go to sleep and become stiff. Cracking and arthritic stiffness in joints. Aversion to open air (Aur., Coccul., Nux v., Sep., Sil.). Takes cold easily. Weakness in morning in bed.

Skin.—Unhealthy skin; small wounds ulcerate and spread (Borax, Cham., *Hep. s.*, Graph., *Sil., Sulph.*). Chronic moist eczema; parts seem excoriated (Graph.). Painful sensitiveness of skin of whole body; clothing painful (Bell.). Ulcers, with stinging pain and proud flesh (Carb. v., Nitr., ac.); often deep ulcers, with raised edges.

Aggravation.—°Before or during a thunder storm; °from riding in a carriage or ship.

Amelioration.—At noon; °in the open air.

Compare.—Bell., Bry., Calc. c., Cham., Coccul., Colch., *Graph.*, Ign., *Lyc.*, Nux v., Phos., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., *Sep.*, Sil., *Sulph.*; Tabac.

Antidotes.—Coccul., Nux v.

Petroleum Antidote.—Lead Poisoning.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Petroleum is in the treatment of diseases of the skin, especially eczema and herpes, upon any part of the body, but more especially in and about the ears, on the occiput and on the hands. In eczema there is a raw, moist surface over which thick scabs form, or the eczema may first appear as a vesicular eruption, forming a thick crust and oozing pus.

The herpetic conditions calling for Petroleum are very important and often met with. The affected part becomes fiery-red and almost entirely raw and oozing a thick gelatinous fluid, with violent itching and burning. This is most liable to attack the perineum and scrotum. Herpes zoster. An important condition of the skin indicating Petroleum, and which is often present with eczematous eruptions, is where the skin is dry, rough and chapped, and frequently, especially on the tips of the fingers, bleeding fissures form which are very sore, always worse in cold weather. The skin is unhealthy, slight wounds ulcerate and spread. Ulcers with stinging pains and proud flesh. Intertrigo. Psoriasis of the hands. Has been found useful in the eruption of secondary syphilis. Blepharitis marginalis. Inflammation of the lachrymal canal when suppuration has commenced and a fistula has formed. Catarrh of the middle ear. Often valuable in chronic nasal catarrh and ozœna where scabs and purulent mucus are discharged, and the posterior nares obstructed, nose sore and nostrils cracked. Tendency to the formation of dental fistula. Catarrhal pharyngitis, rawness on swallowing, with pain and tickling which extends along the Eustachian tube to the ears. Has been found useful in the morning sickness of pregnancy. Sea-sickness. Acid dyspepsia with nausea and attacks of vertigo, better after eating. Gastralgia, with sharp, cutting pains and feeling of great emptiness in stomach. Hæmorrhoids and fissures in anus. Diarrhœa, containing undigested food; also with other symptoms described in pathogenesis; from taking cold; from eating cabbage or saur-kraut, with offensive stools, nausea and offensive eructations. Catarrh of the bladder. Atony of the bladder, dribbling after urination. Hæmaturia. Chronic Bright's disease. Sprains of joints, especially in old rheumatic patients. Rheumatism with great stiffness of the joints, especially knees and neck; cracking sounds when moving the head, due to roughness of the muscular fiber. A popular domestic remedy in rheumatism (externally), in which it undoubtedly possesses curative virtues not yet understood. Has cured intermittent fever with the characteristic occipital headache. Is given in typhoid fever and other low fevers, when the patient imagines that another person lies alongside of her, or that she is double, or that one

limb is double (Bapt.). In childbed the patient imagined that there were two sick babies in bed with her, and that she could not take care of both.

PETROSELINUM.

Synonym.—Apium Petroselinum. Petroselinum Salivum. *Natural order.*—Umbelliferæ. *Common name.*—Parsely. *Habitat.*—A plant native of Southern Europe, cultivated as a house-plant. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts decidedly upon the urethral mucous membrane, producing a considerable degree of irritation and inflammation, and has been used accordingly in subacute gonorrhœa and gleet.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Urinary and Sexual Organs.—Discharge of a milky fluid from the urethra. Orifice of urethra agglutinated with mucus. Yellow discharge from the urethra (*Hydras., Puls.*). Burning in navicular fossa while urinating. *Drawing and sticking in navicular fossa, changing to a cutting biting after urination* (Can. sat.). Creeping and crawling throughout whole length of urethra. Pressure just behind navicular fossa. Frequent voluptuous tickling in navicular fossa. Frequent desire to urinate, caused by crawling stitch behind navicular fossa. Priapismus, with curvature of penis. Profuse emission toward morning.

Compare.—Canth., Can. sat., Copaib.

THERAPEUTICS.

Subacute gonorrhœa and gleet, especially with the characteristic localization of the sensations in the navicular fossa.

PHOSPHORICUM ACIDUM.

Common name.—Glacial Phosphoric Acid. *Preparation.*—One part of the purified Glacial Phosphoric Acid is dissolved in ninety parts of distilled water, and then ten parts of Alcohol are added to make the 2x dilution. The 3x dilution is prepared with dilute Alcohol. Subsequent dilutions with Alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The chief sphere of action of Phosphoric Acid is upon the nervous system, in which, from waste of nerve tissue or from depression, it produces debility without erethism (with erethism, Cinchona), giving rise to conditions simulating those which result from continued grief, over-exertion of mind or body, sexual excess, etc. Through this influence its chief local effects are upon the kidneys and male sexual organs, and next upon the bones and skin, as indicated by its pathogenesis.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Weakness of memory (*Anac.*, Agn., Ambr., Kreos., Lach., *Merc.*, Natr. mur., Nux m.). *Quiet; perfectly indifferent* (Berb., Selen., Sep.); difficult comprehension; imbecility. Ideas lost and mind weak. *Incapacity for thought* (Æth., Cimic., Gels., *Nux v.*). *Disinclination to talk; answers questions reluctantly* (Agar., Phos.). Cannot find the right word when talking. Homesickness (Caps., Hell.), with inclination to weep. Quiet delirium, with stupefaction and dullness of the head (Bell., Rhus tox., Phos.).

Head.—Vertigo; in the morning; towards evening, when standing and walking; and head sinks backward and forward. Confusion and dullness of the head. Pressure as from a weight in the head, or as if the vertex had been beaten. Aching with tingling in the head. Violent pressure in the forehead, in the morning on waking. Headache forces one to lie down, and is insupportably aggravated by least shaking or noise (*Bell.*). *Bones in the skull feel as if some one had scraped the swollen and tender periosteum with a*

knife. °Hair turns gray early (Lyc.), or flaxen; *falls off, especially after grief or sorrow.* Itching of the scalp (Calc. c., Carb. an., Sulph.).

Eyes.—Pressure in the eyes, as if the eyeballs were too large (Carls., Paris, Plumb., *Spig.*). Agglutination, mornings. Yellow spots on the white of the eyes. Dilated pupils (Bell., *Hyos., Stram.*).

Ears.—Every sound re-echoes loudly in the ears (*Caust.*, Merc., Phos.). Intolerance of noise, especially music (Acon., Ambr.). *Roaring in the ears, with difficult hearing* (Calc. c., Merc., Sec., *Sulph.*). Spasmodic drawing pain in the ear.

Nose.—Bleeding of the nose, dark blood (Croc., Ham.).

Face.—Paleness of the face. Large pimples on the face.

Mouth.—°Red streak in middle of tongue, widens in front. °Teeth become yellow. °Degeneration of the gums, which bleed easily. °Speech difficult, tongue swollen. Dryness of tongue, palate and whole mouth, without thirst (Apis, *Nux m.*, Puls.). °Lips dry and cracked, with brownish crusts, in fever. °*Bites side of tongue involuntarily; also at night.*

Throat.—Sticking in throat on swallowing food.

Stomach.—Loss of appetite (Alum., Ars., *Cinch.*, Natr. mur., *Sulph.*). Unquenchable thirst (Acon., *Ars., Bry.*, Nitr. ac.). Longs for something refreshing and juicy (Phos.). Sour or acrid eructations (*Carb. v.*, Nux v., *Phos., Puls., Sulph.*). Aversion to coffee (Lyc.); desire for milk and beer (Coccul., Puls.). °Sensitiveness in lower cæcal region. Pressure in the stomach, as from a weight, after every meal (Acon., Ars., *Bry., Nux v.*, Puls., Sep.). Pressive pain in stomach, from touching pit of stomach.

Abdomen.—*Meteoristic distension of the abdomen* (*Acon.*); rumbling and gurgling. °General tympanitis with enlarged spleen. Pressure in the hypogastrium.

Stool.—*Diarrhœa not debilitating* (*Puls.*), though of long continuance (reverse, Ars., Cinch., Phos., Sec.). *Involuntary stools,* with the emission of flatus (*Aloe*). *Stool thin, whitish-gray* (Phos.); yellowish and very offensive (Asaf.); pasty, *involuntary,* bright-yellow.

Urinary Organs.—°*Urine like milk* (Stil.), even coagulating. Urine passed in large quantities (Acet. ac., Ascl. c., Eupat.

purp., Physos.), especially at night (Ambr., Amm. mur.), profuse, watery, pale, flowing freely; deposits a sediment.

Male Organs.—Erections in the morning in bed; in morning when standing. *Frequent, profuse and debilitating emissions* (Cinch.). Emissions when pressing at stool. Emissions at night without erections. Weakness of sexual organs (Agar., Agn., Baryt. c., Coni., Phos., Sulph.), with onanism and little sexual desire. Exhaustion after coition; also after pollutions (Agar., *Cinch.*, Kali c., *Staph.*). Swelling of left testicle.

Female Organs—.°Menses too early and too long; too copious; blood dark. °*Pain in the liver during menstruation.* Profuse, yellow leucorrhœa, mostly after the menses, with itching. °*Meteoristic distension of the uterus.*

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and roughness in the throat (*Phos., Carb. v., Nux v.*). Capillary bronchitis, worse evenings, with fever, dyspnœa, pain under sternum, then violent sneezing, thirst and coryza, profuse purulent secretions. *Dry cough, caused by tickling low down in the chest;* worse evenings after lying down. Cough in morning, with yellow expectoration. Cough, with copious expectoration; with expectoration of herby taste and odor. Salty expectoration in the morning. Oppressed, difficult respiration. *Pain in the chest, as from weakness* (*Stan.*).

Heart.—°Palpitation in young persons growing too fast; after onanism. Pulse irregular, intermittent.

Back.—Boring pain between the scapulæ. Burning pain in a spot above small of back.

Limbs.—Bruised pain in all the joints in the morning, and in the arms and legs. Burning, gnawing, tearing pains in the bones of the extremities. °Weakness of extremities after loss of fluids (Calc. c., *Cinch.*, Phos.).

Generalities.—*Great weakness and prostration, especially in the morning.* Disinclination to do anything (Cinch., Nux v.). °Swelling and sponginess of the bones (Asaf., Hep. s.). °Painless swellings of glands (Iodi.). Periosteal inflammation (Staph.), with burning, gnawing, tearing pains. Bruised sensation in all joints in morning; in hips, arms, thighs and nape, as from growing pains. Pains at night, as if bones were being scraped with a knife (Cinch.); °after

contusions. Constant disposition to move (Acon., Rhus tox.).

Skin.—Formication of the whole body. Herpes dry or humid, squamous; °variola.

Sleep.—Great drowsiness and apathy. Sleeps in the evening. Sleeplessness after midnight. Cannot arouse in the morning. *Lascivious dreams* (Sil.), *with emissions.*

Fever.—Chills with shuddering and shaking, always in the evening; more internal shivering than external coldness (*Eupat.*); with coldness in hands and tips of fingers. Heat over the whole body in the evening. Internal heat, without being hot to the touch. Profuse sweat during the night and in the morning (Calc. c., *Cinch., Merc., Sil.,* Sulph. ac.). Fever heat, almost depriving one of consciousness.

Aggravation.—At rest, at night; from uncovering; from warm food; from coffee.

Amelioration.—General relief of pains by motion, sometimes by pressure.

Conditions.—Especially suitable for young people who are growing too fast.

Compare.—*The Mineral acids.* Fluoric acid, Picric acid Asaf., Anac., Ars., Bell., Calc. c., *Cinch.,* Coni., *Ign.,* Lyc., Merc., *Phos.,* Puls., Rhus tox., *Sep., Sil.,* Staph., Sulph., Verat. alb., *Phos. ac.* follows Cinch. (sweat, diarrhœa and debility), Nux v. in fainting after a meal, while after it comes Ferr., Rhus tox., Verat. alb

Antidotes.—Camph., Coff.

THERAPEUTICS.

Phosphoric acid represents a mental and physical weakness and torpidity of a nature found in no other drug. It is especially useful in neurasthenia, or nervous debility. This may have resulted in young people, in whom the drug is most often useful, from growing too rapidly, the physical system developing at the expense of the nervous and mental, or it may result as a remote effect from depressing emotional causes, such as grief, sorrow, homesickness or disappointed love, but more often the neurasthenia is of sexual origin, and results from long-continued sexual excesses or onanism. The patient has involuntary emissions during sleep, or after urinating or straining at stool.

Is greatly exhausted therefrom, and has vertigo, weakness of the back and limbs, mental torpidity, brain fag, etc. The sexual powers are so weakened that erections are deficient; during an embrace emissions take place too soon, and after coition the patient is greatly exhausted, with symptoms as above stated, and burning in the spine. It is unquestionably the chief remedy in spermatorrhœa and sexual neurasthenia. It has also been used for swollen and tender testicles. Herpes preputialis with tingling. Sycotic excrescences. Fig warts complicated with chancre. In women it has been useful for menorrhagia of dark blood, with great weakness; debility from long-continued nursing; leucorrhœa; meteoristic distension of the uterus. In all nervous diseases the urine is loaded with phosphates, and there is generally aching in the small of the back. Frequently the hair turns gray early, and falls out after the emotional causes above named. The drug causes polyuria, and is the chief remedy in diabetes insipidus, and is unquestionably curative in diabetes mellitus, as the experience of the author and many others abundantly testify. Catarrh of the bladder. The drug may be useful in chorea and hysteria, with characteristic weakness and mental symptoms. The peculiar mental apathy of Phos. ac. with its prostration, involuntary stools, nosebleed, etc., has led to its frequent use in typhoid and other low forms of fever. A clinical symptom is a red streak in the center of the tongue, which widens in front, the urine often looks milky, contains albumen, and decomposes rapidly, and the abdomen is tympanitic. It does not reach the very profound low types of fever, such as call for Ars. or Lach. or even Rhus tox. Has often proved useful in intermittent fever, probably not of malarial origin. Acid dyspepsia (see stomach symptoms). Chronic diarrhœa, painless, not debilitating. Painless diarrhœa during cholera time (Phos.). Sometimes useful in laryngitis, tracheitis and bronchitis; cough arising from tickling low down in the chest, worse in the evening after lying down; expectoration, mostly in the morning, tasting salty. Capillary bronchitis (see symptoms). Phthisis, with great weakness in chest (Stan.). Nervous palpitation of the heart, from causes previously named. Spinal anæmia from sexual excesses or onanism. Has proved palliative in caries of the lumbar vertebræ. Swelling and sponginess of bones. Caries (not necrosis). Periostitis.

Hip-joint disease. Painless swelling of glands. Warts indented or pedunculated. Condylomata, with bone pains, complicated with chancre. Atonic ulcers on legs. Skin adhering after ulceration grows to the bone. Acne of young people from onanism. Blood boils. Chilblains.

PHOSPHORUS.

Common name.—Phosphorus. *Preparation.*—A saturated solution is prepared in Alcohol by a special process (see Pharmacopœia) which corresponds to the 3x dilution. Subsequent dilutions are prepared in the usual manner. Triturations are also used, but the alcoholic solution is preferable.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the vegetative nervous system and upon the blood, tending in each to disorganization and destruction, which is manifest more especially in the paralysis consequent upon the destruction of nerve force, and in the disorganization and decomposition of organic substance, consequent upon the modification of the blood life. The first condition produced is one of violent erethism, going on to congestion and inflammation; this soon gives way to a condition of torpor and paralysis, which may indicate exudations in parenchymatous organs, or decomposition of the blood and of organic tissues, including the brain, spinal marrow and the bones. The most essential action of Phosphorus is upon the blood, the maxillary bones, the lungs and the teeth. The character of this action has already been indicated. In the blood, as a result of the decomposition and of the lowering of the power of resistance in the parietes of the vessels by fatty metamorphoses, there are hæmorrhages and ecchymoses; in the maxillary bones and the teeth, caries and necrosis, and in the lung tissues sanguinous infiltration, while in various organs and tissues there is fatty degeneration, notably in the liver and heart. It causes nephritis, subacute hepatitis and acute yellow atrophy of the liver. In all mucous membranes it causes inflammation and degeneration, especially throughout the alimentary and respiratory

tracts. The special action of Phosphorus on each of the separate tissues and organs of the body may only be studied in the careful provings which Hahnemann and his immediate followers have left us.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Stupor, low muttering delirium* (Phos. ac., Rhus tox.); grasping at flocks (Bell., *Hyos., Stram.*); loquacious (Hyos.). Thinks he is several pieces, and cannot adjust the fragments (Bapt., Petrol.). *Stupor from which he could be aroused for a moment only to lapse back into a muttering lethargy; and forgetfulness. Great apathy; very sluggish; dislike to talk; answers slowly or not at all* (*Merc., Phos. ac.*). Great indifference to everything (Berb., Carb. v., Cinch., Phos. ac., Selen.). Alternations of hysterical laughing and weeping (Acon., Ign., Nux m.). Tender mood, weary of life. Sad, apprehensive, depressed; filled with gloomy forebodings (Ign., Natr. mur., Plat., *Puls.*). *Anxious, apprehensive. Great anxiety* and restlessness (Acon., Ars., Bell.), especially when alone or during a thunder storm. Nervous, fearful (Acon., Cinch., Ign.), especially in the evening (Calc. c., Rhus tox.). Very irritable and fretful mood (Bry., Nux v.). *Great indisposition to mental or physical exertion* (Nux v., Sep., Sulph.). *Inability to think; ideas slow; cannot keep the mind on any particular subject* (Gels., Nux v., Phos. ac.).

Head.—*Vertigo, with heaviness and pain in head, as if he had been lying with the head too low.* Staggers while walking (Nux m.); *after rising from bed* (*Bry.,* Cham., Lyc., Picr. ac.); or from a seat (*Bry.,* Kali bi.); worse mornings (Alum., Nitr. ac.). *Great dullness of the head;* confused and heavy, with some vertigo. Weakness in head, could not endure sound of a piano. Congestion to the head (Acon., Bell., Glon.). Dull, pressive, frontal headache, extending to the eyes and root of nose (Acon., Bapt., Kali bi., Merc. iod.). Throbbing pain in the temples. Stupefying pain in the vertex. °Sensation of coldness in cerebellum, with sensation of stiffness in the brain. Pulsations, sticking and burning in the brain; the heat enters the head from the spine (reverse, Paris). °Sensation of heavy pressure on

the top of the head. °The brain always feels tired, as if he could not get it rested. °Shocks in the head following a mental strain. Sensation, as if the skin of the forehead were too tight (Caust.). Violent itching of the scalp (Caust.); with copious dandruff (Canth., Mez.). Falling out of the hair (*Graph., Nitr. ac., Sep., Sulph.*); the roots seem dry; in large bunches; bald spots above the ear.

Eyes.—Pupils contracted (Merc. cor., Op., Phyt., *Physos.*); dilated. Eyes give out while reading (Myrica, *Ruta, Sep.*). Distant objects appear to be covered by a smoke or mist (*Gels.*, Lyc., Natr. mur., Sil.). Sees better in the morning, in twilight, *or by shading the eyes with the hand.* As if a black veil were before the eyes. *Green halo around the candle* (Osm.; red halo, Bell.). *Black floating points;* sparks, spots and flickering before the eyes (Agar., Bell., *Cycl., Merc.*, Sep., *Sulph.*). Œdema of the lids and about the eyes (*Ars., Apis,* Natr. ars., Rhus tox.). Twitching of left lids and external canthus. Frequent itching in the eyes.

Ears.—*Difficult hearing, especially of the human voice* (Sil.). Sounds re-echo in the ears (*Caust.*, Merc., Phos. ac.). Feeling as if something were in front of the ears. Roaring ringing in the ears. Aching. Tickling. Itching.

Nose.—*Nose swollen and painful to touch* (Alum., *Nitr. ac.*, Rhus tox.). *Internal nose swollen, dry,* and stopped up; ulcerated; scabs on margins of nostrils (Alum., Calc. c., Graph., Lyc., Merc., Sulph.). °Polypus of the nose (Calc. c., Mar. ver.); bleeding easily. Frequent sneezing (Acon., Gels., Sang.). Greenish-yellow discharge from the nose (Kali bi.); bloody, purulent mucus. *Frequent blowing of blood from the nose;* profuse nosebleed (Acon., Ham.). *Slow bleeding.* Coryza; with inflammation of the throat (Merc.), and dullness of the head; fluent and dry alternating (Alum., Nux v., Sil.). Over-sensitive smell (Acon., Agar., *Bell.*, Colch., *Graph.*, Hep. s., Lyc., Sulph.); especially with headache.

Face.—Face red, pale, sunken, earthy (Natr. carb.); sickly yellow (Sep.); icteric (Chel.); swollen, puffy (Rhus tox.). Eyes sunken with blue rings around (Cinch., Kali iod., *Seo.*, Sulph.). Cheeks hot; one or the other. Œdema of the lids

and around the eyes (*Apis*). Tension of the skin of the face. Tearing, darting pains in bones of the face, temples and jaw. Lips dry and parched, swollen (Bry.). Crack in middle of lower lip. Necrosis of the lower jaw, rarely of the upper.

Mouth.—Tearing, stinging pains in teeth. Gums separated from the teeth, and bleed easily (Arg. nit., Carb. an., Carb. v.), especially from touch (*Merc., Nitr. ac.*); painfully sensitive (Carb. an., Merc.). °Toothache from having the hands in cold water. Tongue swollen, dry and black (*Op.*, Verat. alb.), chalky white; dry and white; dry and red (Rhus tox.); dry and brown center (Bapt., Plumb.); coated yellow (*Chel.*, Cinch.). Dryness of the mouth and throat (*Ars., Bry., Nux m., Puls.*). Bitter taste in the mouth; sour; after milk. Bloody erosions on inner surface of cheeks. Saliva increased, *watery*, tasting saltish (Ant. crud., *Merc. cor.*, Sulph.); or sweetish (*Plumb., Puls.*). Difficult articulation (*Bell., Gels.*, Stram.); speech slow.

Throat.—Dryness of the throat day and night. Tonsils swollen. Hawking of cool mucus in the morning. Roughness and scraping in the throat; worse toward evening (Amm. carb., *Carb. v., Caust., Puls.*, Rumex).

Stomach.—Ravenous hunger, especially at night; feels faint. Loss of appetite (Alum., Ars., *Cinch.*, Natr. mur., Op.). Longing for acids and spicy things (Ant. crud., Ant. tart., *Hep. s.*, Verat. alb.). Thirst: unquenchable; longs for something refreshing (Phos. ac.). *Regurgitations of food* (Podo.); *also in mouthfuls* (Alum., *Carb. v., Nux v., Sulph.*). Eructations, empty, sour, of food; tasting *of the food* (Ant. crud., Calc. c., Carb. an., Cinch., *Graph.*); ineffectual. Much belching of wind after eating (*Carb. v.*, Cinch.). Constant nausea (*Ant. tart.*, Digit., Ipec., Lob.). As soon as the water becomes warm in the stomach it is thrown up (Bism.). *Vomiting of food* (Ipec., Kreos., *Plumb., Verat. alb.*); *of blood*, mingled with bile and mucus (Nitr. ac.); of black substances (Plumb.); like coffee grounds. Great fullness in stomach, and painfulness to touch and pressure (Ars., Bell., *Bry.*, Lyc.). Cardialgia. *Pressure, as from a hard substance above pit of stomach.* Pressure in pit of stomach, as from a heavy weight, after

eating (*Bry., Nux v.*). Oppression and burning in epigastrium (Æsc., *Ars.*, Canth., Iris, Verat. alb.). Drawing pain in pit of stomach, extending to chest. Spasmodic drawing pains in stomach (*Puls.*).

Abdomen.—Enlargement and induration of the liver (Cinch., Sulph.); with pain. Pain in hepatic region on pressure. Enlargement of the spleen (Cinch.). Sensitiveness in hepatic region, worse when lying on right side, with pain on touch. Painful pulsation in right hypochondrium. Abdomen distended and tympanitic; painful to touch (*Bell.*, Cinch.). Incarcerated flatus; loud rumbling in abdomen (*Lyc.*); *emission of much flatus* (*Aloe, Cinch., Lyc.*). *Sensation of great weakness and emptiness in abdomen* (*Sep.*, Stan.); must lie down. *Sensation of coldness in the abdomen* (Caps.).

Stool and Anus.—Stitches or smarting in rectum. °Paralysis of the sphincter ani, anus always open. Violent burning in anus and rectum, with great exhaustion, after stool (*Ars., Cinch.*). Urging in rectum; on rising; stitches and itching in anus. Painless, debilitating diarrhœa (*Cinch., Podo.*; *not debilitating,* Phos. ac.); worse mornings (Aloe, Apis, Rumex, *Sulph.*). Chronic, painless diarrhœa of undigested food (Calc. c., *Cinch.*, Podo.). °Desire for stool whenever she lies on left side. Intestinal hæmorrhage. *Diarrhœa; stools involuntary* (*Arn., Ars.*, Carb. v., *Hyos.*); at least motion, *gray or whitish-gray* (*Phos. ac.*); bloody; green; watery, with flakes of mucus and clots of blood; watery, *with whitish-yellow and cheesy masses; lumps of white mucus;* copious, like water from a hydrant. *Constipation;* fæces slender, long, dry, tough and hard, like a dog's; voided with difficulty (Caust.); *small, dark, difficult, clay-colored.*

Urinary Organs.—Frequent micturition at night; scanty discharge. Urine turbid and high-colored; brown, with red, sandy sediment (Arn., Cinch., Lyc., Natr. mur., Nuph.); deposits white, cloudy sediment (Calc. c., Sep.); variegated cuticle appears on surface; albuminous (*Merc. cor.*, Osm., Phyt., *Plumb.*); bloody, milky-white. *Hæmaturia* (Arn., Canth., Colch., Ham., Tereb.); with acute pain in region of kidneys and liver, and jaundice.

Male Organs.—Sexual excitement; frequent erections and emissions, *or irresistible desire for coitus* (Canth.); with feeble erections or none at all. Emissions soon after coition. Impotence after excessive excitement and onanism (Cinch., Phos. ac., Staph.).

Female Ogans.—*Menses too early and too scanty,* or too profuse; pale, with colic, nausea and diarrhœa. Frequent and profuse metrorrhagia (Acon., Ham.). Acrid, excoriating leucorrhœa (Alum., Coni., *Kreos., Merc., Puls.*).

Respiratory Organs.—*Hoarseness, cannot speak above a whisper* (Acon., Carb. v., Caust., *Spong., Sulph.*); *mornings. Voice husky, rough. Aphonia;* from prolonged loud talking (Arg. met., Arg. nit., *Arum. triph.*). Irritability in lower part of trachea, with *suffocative pressure in upper part of chest.* °Cannot talk on account of pain in the larynx (*Bell.*). *Rawness in larynx* (Acon., Ambr., Lach., *Plumb., Sulph.*) *and trachea, with frequent hacking cough and hawking. Cough dry; tickling, with tightness across chest* (Angust., Merc. cor.); hollow spasmodic; loose, without expectoration; *with soreness of chest* (Arn., Caust., *Nux v., Stram.*); loose rattling; hacking; hollow, mornings in bed, with trembling of whole body; *dry on reading aloud; from tickling in throat* (Hep. s., *Rumex, Sang., Sep.*); *with violent oppression of the chest and difficult respiration,* causing pain in the abdomen. Expectoration *difficult,* frothy; *bloody;* rust-colored; *tenacious, purulent mucus* (*Kali bi.*); *mucus streaked with blood* (Digit.); purulent, white and tough; cold mucus, tasting salty (Ambr., Calc. c., Carb. v., Lyc., Sep.); *transparent mucus,* in morning after rising. Cough worse evening and night (Nux v., Puls.); change from warm to cold air (Ars.; reverse, Bry.); from reading, laughing or loud talking (Cinch., Dros.); from lying on left side or back; drinking; exercise. Pains in chest, with coughing, relieved by external pressure. *Respiration short, labored, anxious, panting, with tightness and oppression of the chest.* Loud mucous râles during respiration (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*), *especially in lower lobes. Tightness; of upper part; worse lying on left side. Sensation as if everything about the chest were too tight. Congestion of the chest, with anxiety and*

oppression. Heaviness in the chest, as if a weight were lying on it (*Ferr.*, Nux v.). Stitches in the chest (*Acon., Bry., Kali c.*), especially on left side (Sep., Stram.). Stitches through lungs, worse on deep inspiration, in various parts. *Suffocative constriction of the chest;* at night. Burning, soreness and tension in chest. *Inflammation of the lungs; hepatization; especially of lower half of right lung,* later part of period of deposit, and early part of that of absorption. Suppuration. Cavities. Tubercles, with hectic fever. *All symptoms worse when lying on left side.* Yellow spots on chest (brown spots, Sep.).

Heart and Pulse.—*Violent palpitation,* with anxiety, evenings and mornings in bed; while lying on left side (Natr. carb., Natr. mur.); on slight motion. Blowing sounds of the heart. Pressure in middle of sternum and about the heart. Pulse rapid, full and hard; small, weak, easily compressed.

Neck and Back.—Stiffness in nape of neck (Kali c., Lach., Rhus tox.). Weakness in back, as if crushed, then weakness in limbs, and trembling on least exertion. *Sensitiveness of spinous processes of dorsal vertebræ to pressure* (Agar.). Softening of the spine. *Burning pain between the scapulæ.* Throbbing pain in a small spot between shoulder blades. Pain in lumbar region.

Limbs.—*Weakness in all the limbs,* as if paralyzed; especially in joints, trembling from every exertion. Swelling of hands and feet. Bruised pain in limbs. Extremities, especially hands and feet, heavy as lead.

Upper Limbs.—Tearing pain in left shoulder, worse at night in bed. Stiffness in morning on washing, with pressure. *Arms and hands become numb;* fall asleep. Trembling of the hands (Agar., Calc. c.). Fingers drawn bent at times, as from cramp. Fingers, especially tips, feel numb and insensible. Motor paralysis of fingers.

Lower Limbs.—Uneasiness, weakness, worse on ascending steps, with heaviness. Pain in right hip-joint. Suppurative pain in nates on sitting long. Bruised pain in periosteum of tibia. *Gangrenous periostitis of tibia, with fever; the periosteum peeled off as far as the knee, leaving the bone rough.* Weariness and heaviness of the legs and feet. Paralytic feeling in feet. Pain in knee drawing to feet.

Cramp in the calves. Sprained pain in ankles on walking. Heaviness in the hollow of the knees. Feet swollen in the evening, or when walking.

Generalities.—*Great emaciation* (Ars., Ferr., Graph., *Iodi.*). *Can lie only on the right side* (reverse, Merc.). Hæmorrhages from various organs and parts of the body (Croc., Ham.); *blood fluid, non-coagulable. Small wounds bleed much. Great weakness and prostration of the whole system* (*Ars., Cinch.*, Ferr.). *Nervous exhaustion, with general heaviness and dread of motion. Mucous membrane pale. Muscular system lax.* Ataxia and adynamia. Trembling. Motions involuntary and uncertain, as in palsy. Paralyzed feeling. *Painful heaviness of the whole body. Lying on the left side at night causes anxiety.* Numbness of the whole body, accompanied by pricking sensations. Takes cold easily in open air (Calc. c., Kali c., Sil.). Pains tearing, drawing, tensive, excited by slightest chill; body feels bruised, with sensation of coldness. Epilepsy, with consciousness. Spasms of the paralyzed side. Paralysis, formication and tearing in the limbs; anæsthesia; increased heat. Exostosis, especially of the skull. Hip-joint disease, oozing a watery pus.

Skin.—Jaundice (Chel., *Cinch.*, Merc.). Pale. Ecchymosis (Arn., Sec.). Petechia (Arn., Ars., Sec.). Purpura hæmorrhagica spots. Anæsthesia. Formication. Itching over the whole body. Tetter in round spots over whole body. *Ulcers bleed on appearance of menses.* Fistulous ulcers: erysipelatous; pus thin, ichorous, hectic.

Sleep.—*Constant sleepiness; °coma vigil. Sleepless and restless before midnight.* Unrefreshing sleep. Dreams anxious, lascivious; of fire; of biting animals; of restless work and business which he could not finish. Sleepy all day, restless at night.

Fever.—*Typhus fever, often with pneumonia and bronchitis, that developed into consumption. Chilliness every evening, with shivering, without thirst* (Ign., *Puls.*); not relieved by warmth. Coldness of limbs; *in knees at night in bed.* Chill at night, alternating with heat. *Heat,* with anxiety, burning in face and hands, *flushed cheeks, left more than right;* afternoon and evening. *Heat at night.*

Profuse perspiration; at night (*Cinch., Merc.*); *during sleep* (Cinch.); *in morning, in bed* (Calc. c., Chin. sulph., *Nitr. ac.*); *on slight exertion* (Calc. c., *Hep. s.*, Kali nit., Lyc., *Sep.*, Sil.). *Exhausting sweat in morning.* Cold, clammy sweat (*Ars.*, Camph., Kali nit., *Merc.*).

Aggravation.—*Before midnight; °during a thunder storm;* when lying on back or *left side;* in warm room; from onanism and emissions.

Amelioration.—In cold, open air; after eating; from rest.

Conditions.—Tall, slender women.

Compare.—Acon., Ambr., Amm., Apis, Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. c., Carb. v., Caust., Cinch., Crotal., Ipec., Kali c., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Natr. sulph., Podo., Puls., Rhus tox., Sec. cor., Sep., Sil., Sulph. The remedies Calc. c., Cinch., Kali c., Lyc., Nux v., Picr. ac., Rhus tox., Sil. and Sulph. precede Phos. well, while Ars., Carb. v., Rhus tox. and Sulph. follow well.

Antidotes.—Camph., Coff. c., Nux v., Tereb., Vinum. To large doses: Emetics, Magnesia in water.

Phosphorus Antidotes.—Excessive use of Salt: Iodi., Camph., Tereb., Rhus ven.

THERAPEUTICS.

Phosphorus is the first remedy to be thought of in fatty degeneration of organs, especially of the liver and kidneys. It may also be useful when it is the lungs, heart, brain or spine that is affected. It is indicated in a hæmorrhagic diathesis—hæmorrhages from various organs and parts of the body, the blood being fluid and non-coagulable, hence the symptoms "small wounds bleed much," it being almost impossible to stop the bleeding from the prick of a pin, or from a small cut (compare Lach.). Persistent hæmorrhages after extraction of a tooth. Useful in diseases of bones—caries and necrosis, as will be hereafter noticed. Exostosis, especially of the skull. Rickets. Frequently indicated in marasmus. Fistulous ulcers, especially in glands. Polypi, erectile tumors, ulcers, etc., which bleed readily. Vascular growths. Fungus hæmatodes. Fungus excrescences. Ecchymoses. Petechia. Purpura hæmorrhagica. Cancerous ulcerations, burning, profuse bleeding. Psoriasis palmaris. The action of Phos. upon the nervous system is of special clinical importance. The mental symptoms are pe-

culiar, and frequently indicate the drug in typhoid fever, especially with painless diarrhœa, and swollen liver and spleen. Especially useful when a typhoid state sets in with pneumonia or other respiratory diseases—typhoid-pneumonia, etc. The chief remedy in brain fag; sometimes with a feeling of coldness in the cerebellum and stiffness in the brain. Neuralgia of the brain. Apoplexia; grasps at the head; mouth drawn to the left. Impending paralysis of the brain and collapse; burning pain in brain. Very often required in softening of the brain, with persistent headache; slow answering questions; vertigo; feet drag; formication; numbness of the limbs. Acute atrophy of the brain and medulla oblongata, with uræmia.

Useful in many forms of paralysis. Paralysis of face and extremities, usually hemiplegic. Post-diphtheritic paralysis. Paralysis following exposure to wet. Pseudo-hypertrophic paralysis, with numbness, etc. Spinal irritation; spine sensitive to touch; weakness, the back soon gives out, the limbs tremble and totter, etc., especially from loss of animal fluids, hæmorrhages, sexual excess, etc. Locomotor ataxia, with burning along the spine, formication; may arise from causes last named. Chorea especially in children who are growing too fast; they are weak and walk as if paralyzed. General neuritis, with numbness, etc. Phosphorus is an invaluable remedy in diseases of the deeper tissues of the eye, especially when involving the nerve supply. Dim vision from nervous exhaustion, especially sexual neurasthenia, objects seem covered by a smoke or mist. Various disturbances of vision from lesion of the retina and optic nerve. An invaluable remedy in muscular asthenopia, the eyes pain and give out when reading. Myopia. Ambylopia after typhoid fever, sexual excess or loss of fluids. Blindness after a lightning stroke. Retinitis albuminurica. Retinal apoplexia. Glaucoma, and detachment of retina. Will arrest the growth of a cataract if the symptoms of vision, etc., are present. Lachrymal fistula. Deafness from neurasthenia. Polypus of the nose, bleeding easily. Nasal catarrh, nose swollen and sore; obstructed; ulcerated; greenish, yellow, bloody discharge. Caries of the nasal bones. Necrosis of the lower jaw, rarely of the upper. Retarded development of speech in children. Phosphorus is useful in a variety of diseases of the digestive system. Atonic dyspepsia, and regurgitation of food with vomiting.

Vomiting o. pregnancy. The vomiting of Phos. is temporarily relieved by a cold drink, but returns as soon as the water becomes warm in the stomach. Chronic gastritis. Perforating ulcer of the stomach. Cancer of the stomach. Gastralgia, with excruciating, cutting, burning pains, and heavy pressure. Hæmorrhage of the stomach, temporarily better by drinking cold water. Diseases of the pancreas (Iris), especially inflammation or fatty degeneration, with Phos. symptoms, stools oily or like cooked sage. A useful remedy in various diseases of the liver, especially fatty degeneration. Jaundice from organic changes in the liver, stools grayish-white. Malignant jaundice. Jaundice from anæmia; from brain disease; during pregnancy. Diffuse hepatitis. Cirrhosis of the liver. Hepatitis, being extremely valuable in the stage of suppuration, much swelling and soreness of the liver, hectic fever, night sweats. Acute yellow atrophy of the liver. Ascites. Chronic enteritis, stools pasty and yellow. Intestinal hæmorrhage; bleeding hæmorrhoids; chronic diarrhœa; painless, worse in hot weather; stools contain undigested food; or particles like grains of tallow, very debilitating. Cholerina. A valuable remedy in constipation, with the characteristic long, dry, hard stool. Very frequently useful in Bright's disease, the urine containing epithelial, fatty or waxy casts, especially with the characteristic degenerative heart changes, pulmonary engorgement and œdema. Hæmaturia. A valuable remedy in sexual weakness, with great desire and excitement, too rapid emissions, nocturnal pollutions. Impotence after excesses. Nymphomania. Sterility. Menorrhagia. Metrorrhagia, especially in nursing women. Amenorrhœa, with blood-spitting, or hæmorrhage from nose, anus or urethra (Bry., Ham., Puls.). Chronic metritis. Membranous dysmenorrhœa. Cancer of the uterus, sharp, lancinating pains, bleeding easily. Abscesses and ulceration of the mammæ, with hardness (Coni.); bluish color (Lach.); red streaks start from the openings in the abscess; fistulous openings with burning, stinging pains; thin, watery, ichorous, offensive discharges (Silic.). Phosphorus is an exceedingly valuable remedy in respiratory diseases, in which it is more often prescribed than in any other form of disease. Laryngitis, with hoarseness and aphonia, larynx extremely sore,

so that it causes pain to talk or cough. Aphonia from prolonged loud talking. Not useful in the first stages of croup, but may be later in the disease, when collapse threatens, rattling breathing, weak, thready pulse. Said to act as a prophylactic and prevent the return of the disease. Tracheitis and bronchitis, with dry cough; worse in going from warm to cold air, from lying on the left side, caused by tickling in trachea, frothy, mucous expectoration, with soreness, oppression and constriction in chest. Occasionally useful in capillary bronchitis. Phosphorus is indicated in a great variety of coughs, the character of which is mostly outlined in the foregoing pathogenesis. It is often a useful remedy for reflex coughs, brought on by excitement, strong odors, or any nervous disturbance; also reflex from stomach and hepatic derangement. Phosphorus is an invaluable remedy in pneumonia after exudation has taken place. It is never indicated in the inflammatory stage of this or any other disease, but follows after the symptoms usually indicating Acon. and Bry. (not in alternation) have subsided, and the patient has a dry cough with bloody mucus, or rust-colored expectoration, violent oppression or tightness of the chest, difficult breathing, as if a heavy weight lay on the chest, worse when lying on the left side. May be useful when any part of the lungs are involved, but more often the lower lobe of the right lung. There is complete solidification of lung tissue, with dullness on percussion and an absence of vesicular murmur. In purulent infiltration and abscesses of lungs in the third stage of pneumonia. May be indicated in any stage of pneumonia when typhoid symptoms supervene, as has already been mentioned. Chronic solidification of the lung after typhoid fever. Equally valuable in broncho-pneumonia and pleuro-pneumonia. Broncho-pulmonary catarrh, with dilitation, or fatty degeneration of the heart. In pulmonary tuberculosis Phos. is valuable in the stage of tubercular deposit, especially of miliary tubercles, attended with afternoon fever, flushed cheeks, dry, short cough, rapid respiration and progressive emaciation. Said to be especially useful in tuberculosis occurring in tall, slender persons, or in the young who are rapidly growing; great debility; frequent attacks of bronchitis; hoarseness and aphonia; dry, tormenting cough; hectic fever. Phthisis florida. Hæmopty-

sis. Fatty degeneration of the heart. Endo-carditis; myocarditis, especially when occurring in the course of pneumonia or acute rheumatism.

PHYSOSTIGMA.

Synonym.—Physostigma Venenosum. *Natural order.*—Leguminosæ. *Common name.*—Calabar Bean. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant growing near the mouths of the Niger and Old Calabar river on the Gulf of Guinea. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the pulverized bean.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the spinal cord, Physostigma produces general paralysis and loss of sensibility, death resulting from paralysis of respiration, or from diminished heart's action, due to paralysis of the exciting ganglia of the heart, in all cases the sense of touch and consciousness remaining unimpaired to the last. It first causes contraction of the smaller blood vessels, and afterward dilitation of the same, and both internally and externally applied, produces strongly contracted pupils, due to its convulsive action upon the muscular substance of the iris, which it causes to contract by small, rapid jerks or twitches. It also in a like manner acts on the accommodation in the approximation of both the far and near point of vision. Fibrillary muscular twitching occurs very persistently, due to local irritation caused by paralysis of the motor nerve termini. The same cause produces a tetanic condition of the involuntary muscles, resulting in frequent discharges from the bladder, stomach and bowels, the latter often being twisted up in knots. All secretions are somewhat increased, especially the tears and saliva. The most important feature in the action of this drug is its effect upon the eye, in causing contraction of the pupil and disturbed accommodation, myosis being only caused by Physostigma and Opium.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS

Mind.—Uncommon mental activity (Cinch., Coff. c.). Difficult thinking; cannot concentrate the mind (Gels.). Nothing

right; too many things in the room; continually counting them.

Head.—Confusion and dizziness; dull, heavy, stupid feeling. Dull, heavy, oppressive headache. Intolerable pain over both eyes (Cinch., Chin. sulph.). Severe, dull frontal headache, especially in the morning (Kali bi., Natr. mur., Nux v.). Sensation of rush of blood to frontal and temporal regions (*Bell., Glon.*). Sharp, shooting pains in temples. Throbbing of temporal and carotid arteries (*Bell.*). Intense, painful pressure in vertex and both temples, the pressure in vertex extending over to occiput; must lie down.

Eyes.—Inflamed, first right, then left; sclerotic dry, red and swollen; eyeballs pain and smart; lids feel sore. Sharp, shooting pains, and drawing, twisting sensation in the eyes. Eyes sore and painful when moved from side to side (Bry., *Spig.*). Pain deep in over top of eyeball, running up from inner canthus to right frontal eminence, then down obliquely outward into temple. *The muscularis internus seems not to do its work rightly, and the axis of the eyes differs in each;* eyes feel weak, with lachrymation. Sight blurred, hazy or misty (*Caust.*, Phos., Merc.), film over eyes (*Puls.*); objects mixed; after which dull pain over the eyes and between the eyes. Muscæ volitantes (Agar.), both black and white. Aching in posterior part of orbit, extending back into the brain; worse on reading, causing nausea. Lids heavy (Coni., Caust.); cannot bear to raise them; twitching of the lids (Agar.). *Contraction of the pupil* (Merc. cor., *Op.*, Phos., Phyt.). Eyes sensitive to light (*Acon., Bell., Sulph.*). Disturbed accommodation; approximation of far point (myopia), and also of near point (the accommodation recovers before the pupil). Vision abnormally acute; double; dim and indistinct; blurred, hazy, misty.

Ears.—Sharp, shooting pains in the ears. Hissing, buzzing, ringing in the ears.

Nose.—Fluent coryza, sneezing; burning, smarting, itching and tingling of nostrils; nose stuffed and hot. Twitchings in nose and involuntary expansion of nostrils.

Face.—Face pale; flushings of the face (Ferr.). Neuralgic pain in right side of face. Sensation of contraction of left side of face.

Mouth.—Tongue sore on tip, and rough. Smarting of end of tongue; feels as if burnt (*Iris*). Tongue coated, more heavily at root. Numbness and tingling of tongue and lips, with constant desire to moisten them. Bad taste in mouth. Profuse salivation; thick, leathery saliva. Difficult speech (Caust., Coni., Gels., Hyos.). Power of speech retained long after inability to swallow.

Throat.—Sore throat, painful swallowing; tonsils and soft palate dark-red; burning, scraping, raw feeling; elongated uvula; small ulcers, with yellow centers in pharynx. Pain extending from throat to left ear when swallowing (Phyt.). Feeling as if a ball were coming up in throat (*Asaf., Lyc.*). Submaxillary gland tender and tumefied.

Stomach.—No appetite, disgust for food, tobacco and coffee, and *especially for cold drinks.* Tasteless eructations. Nausea and vomiting. In stomach: prickling, sharp pains; heaviness and weight, as from undigested food; griping; emptiness and weakness; sensation of nervousness and trembling. Soreness in region of stomach.

Abdomen.—Lancinating pains in hypochondria. Hard, sore pain in splenic region. Pain and soreness in umbilical region. Stitches in left side of abdomen. Much rumbling and distension in abdomen, with discharge of large quantities of flatus (*Aloe, Lyc.*). Colicky pains, with feeling as if diarrhœa would occur (Aloe). Sharp, cutting pains in lower part of abdomen. Dull pain in groins.

Stool and Anus.—Sphincter ani swollen and rigid; evacuation painful; rectum protruding, swollen and very sensitive; piles hard, protruding, painful and very sensitive. Tenesmus and burning, with diarrhœa; also tenesmus of bladder (*Merc. cor.*). Stools: copious; soft, thin; watery; yellowish; bilious; brown, black like tar; lumpy; dark and offensive. Constipation.

Urinary Organs.—Bruised, sore feeling in region of kidneys. Bladder feels distended. Frequent and copious urination (Phos. ac.). Urine yellow; high-colored; strong smell; clear; muddy.

Female Organs.—Leucorrhœa; metrorrhagia. Pain as if menses were coming on. °Irregular. Menstruation, with

palpitation; congestion of the eyes, with tonic spasms, rigidity, sighing respiration, consciousness retained.

Respiratory Organs.—Cough, from tickling in throat. *Labored, sighing respiration;* yawning. Stitches in the chest.

Heart and Pulse.—Dull pain, uneasiness and distress about the heart (Digit.). Violent palpitation of the heart (*Acon., Cact.*), °with feeling of pulsation through whole body. Heart's action irregular and tumultuous (*Digit.*), when lying on left side, better when lying on the back. Pulse variable; accelerated; small, frequent, slow, feeble, intermittent.

Neck and Back.—Stiffness in neck. Drawing on turning the head. Rheumatic pains in neck. Back very weak, unable to stand erect. Dull pain in the back. Creeping numbness from back of head down the spine. Cramp-like stitches up and down the spine. Pain under right shoulder blade (*Chel.*). Dull, heavy pain in lumbar region; also over left hip, extending to back. Pain in sacral region, worse on motion.

Limbs.—Limbs feel weary, as after great fatigue (Calc. c., Cinch.). Numbness and paralytic feeling in all the limbs (Acon.). Neuralgic pains in the limbs. Stiffness or bruised feeling in the joints. Staggering gait. Unsteadiness from knee downward when walking, especially with the eyes shut.

Generalities.—Great sense of fatigue and weariness; weakness (*Ars., Cinch.*). Convulsive twitchings (*Agar.*, Cic., Stram.). Violent trembling all over the body (Ant. tart.). Great prostration of the muscular system. Omits bath on account of horror for cold water. Sore and stiff all over, as from a cold. Severe, sharp pains in various parts of the body.

Sleep.—Irresistible desire to sleep; soporific sleep (*Op.*). Restless sleep, with dreams.

Fever.—Creeping, chilly sensation in back. Hands and feet cold (Sil., Verat. alb.). Cold, clammy skin. Heat in head and face; flushed and hot. Dry, burning heat in hands. Perspires very easily. Cold sweat in drops over whole body. Strong-smelling sweat around the genitals.

Aggravation.—Mostly in morning; from exercise; from mental activity.

Amelioration.—In open air and from walking; closing the eyes; from quiet; in warm room; from inhaling Camphor; from Arnica.

Compare.—Agar., Atrop., Gels., Jabor., Nux v., Op., Stram., Tabac.

THERAPEUTICS.

Physostigma has been used with some success in paralysis, traumatic tetanus, chorea, progressive locomotor ataxia, general paralysis of the insane; paralysis agitans and progressive muscular atrophy. Congestion of the spinal cord, with tetanic spasms. Numerous cases of tetanus in horses. Its chief homœopathic application has been in eye troubles, such as myopia, astigmatism, spasms of the ciliary muscles; torpor of the retina. Staphyloma; glaucoma; prolapsed iris; opacity of cornea; ulcers; keratitis, etc. On account of its extraordinary power to contract the pupil it has been used to tear up adhesions of the iris, especially when complicated with ulceration of the cornea at the margin.—*Allen.*

PHYTOLACCA.

Synonym.—Phytolacca Decandra. *Natural order.*—Phytolaccaceæ. *Common names.*—Poke Weed. Poke Root. Garget. *Habitat.*—An indigenous perennial plant. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the glandular system, particularly of the throat and mammæ, and the serous, fibrous and mucous tissues. It acts upon the kidneys, and produces symptoms of general lithæmia. It also acts prominently upon the periosteum and the skin, its effects resembling those of Mercury, the iodide of Potash, or of the syphilitic poison. The general condition produced by Phytolacca is one of inflammation, which, in the fibrous tissues, partakes of a rheumatic character, and, in mucous and glandular tissues, has a tendency to ulceration

and suppuration. It also acts prominently upon the stomach and bowels, producing emesis and purging.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Indifference to life. Loss of personal delicacy, complete shamelessness (Hyos.).

Head.—Vertigo, with dimness of vision. Sore pain over head, worse on right side. Sensation of soreness deep in the brain, as if bruised. Headache, with sick stomach (Iris, Nux v., Podo., Sang.); worse in forehead, or above eyebrows; comes every week (Sulph.). °Headache, worse from wet weather. Headache, commencing in frontal region and extending backward. Pain in the vertex, with dryness. Pressive pain in forehead or on top of head. Tinea capitis (*Graph., Hep. s., Merc., Nitr. ac., Sep.*).

Eyes.—Pupils contracted (*Merc. cor.,* Op., Phos., Physos.). Double vision (*Aur.,* Bell., Cic., Stram.). Feeling of sand in the eyes, with burning and smarting (Ars., *Caust.,* Ign., Natr. mur., *Sulph.*).

Nose.—Flow of mucus from one nostril while the other is stopped. Drawing sensation at root of nose (Acon.). Feeling in nose and eyes as if a cold would come on (Cepa, Euphr.). Acrid, excoriating discharge.

Face.—Paleness of the face. Pains in bones of face and head, at night. Chin drawn closely to sternum by convulsive action of muscles of face and neck; lips everted and firm; tetanus.

Mouth.—Tongue feels rough; white-coated blisters on both sides, and *very red tip* (*Ars., Rhus tox.*). *Great pain in root of tongue when swallowing.* Profuse saliva; tenacious, yellowish, ropy, with metallic taste (Cham.).

Throat.—*Throat sore; fauces congested, and of a dark-red color* (*Alianth., Arg. nit.,* Bapt., Naja); *dryness of the throat; tonsils swollen* (*Bell.*). Sore throat, swelling of soft palate in morning, with a thick, white and yellow mucus about the fauces. Feeling when swallowing as of a lump in the throat (*Bell., Lach.*), also when turning head to the left. Sensation of rawness and scraping in the throat and tonsils (Carb. v., Caust., Phos., Puls., Rumex). Dryness, soreness, smarting and roughness of the throat. Dry-

ness in the throat provoking cough, with disposition to hawk and clear the throat. Difficult swallowing; *with every attempt excruciating shooting pains through both ears.*

Stomach.—Violent vomiting of clotted blood and slime, with retching, intense pain, and desire for death to relieve.

Abdomen.—Intense vomiting and purging, with griping pains and cramps in the abdomen.

Stool and Anus.—Neuralgic pains in anus and lower part of rectum, shooting along perineum to middle of penis; in middle of night. Diarrhœa of mucus and blood, or like scrapings from intestines. Bleeding hæmorrhoids (*Ham.*, Nitr. ac.).

Female Organs.—°Menses too frequent and too copious (Amm. carb., Ars., *Bell.*, Borax, Calc. c., *Nux v.*). Metrorrhagia (Acon., Bell., Ferr., Ham., Ipec., Sabin.).

Urinary Organs.—Chalk-like sediment in the urine. Urine acid and albuminous (Osm., *Phos.*, *Plumb.*). Slight suppression of urine, with pains in loins.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness. Dryness of the larynx. Sharp pains through upper part of chest, preventing a long breath. Tenderness and lameness of the muscles of the chest, as if bruised. °Rheumatism of lower intercostal muscles from exposure to cold and dampness.

Neck and Back.—Hardness of glands in right side of neck. Stiff neck, worse on right side, and in bed; after midnight. Back very stiff every morning. Constant, dull, heavy pain in lumbar and sacral regions. Pains shooting from sacrum down both hips.

Limbs.—Rheumatic pains in arms and hands. Neuralgic pain in outer side of both thighs; sciatica. Rheumatic pains in lower extremities. Ulcers and nodes on legs. Nightly pains in periosteum of tibia (*Merc.*). Stitches in various parts, always from without inward and near surface. The pains are always in outer parts.

Skin.—°Syphilitic eruptions and ulcerations—secondary and tertiary (*Merc.*, Nitr. ac.). °Squamous eruptions; tinea capitis; lupus; ulcers.

Aggravation.—Pain always worse at night and in wet weather.

Amelioration.—Most symptoms better while lying down; pain better in the open air.

Generalities.—Great exhaustion and prostration. Convulsions. Feeling of soreness in all the muscles (Acon., Bry.). Bones and glands inflamed and swollen (Asaf., Hep. s., Merc., Nitr. ac.).

Compare.—Colch., Kali bi., Kali hyd., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Nitr. ac., Petrol., Rhus tox.

Antidotes.—Milk and Salt; Ign., Sulph. To large doses: Op., Coffee.

THERAPEUTICS.

Phytolacca has been found useful in syphilis, both primary and secondary. Syphilitic headache. Syphilitic periostitis. Spyhilitic sore throat. Chancres. Syphilitic eruptions and ulcerations. Syphilitic or gonorrhœal rheumatism, glands swollen, worse at night and in damp weather. Subacute rheumatism and gout; pains shift; joints swollen, red; periosteum affected, especially in mercurialization and in syphilis; pains in middle of long bones or attachment of muscles; worse in damp weather or at night. Intercostal rheumatism from exposure to cold and dampness. Rheumatism affecting dorsal muscles. Chronic endocarditis from rheumatism. Gouty heart. Fatty degeneration of the heart. Inflammation and swelling of bones and glands in general. By many considered our most valuable remedy both internally and locally for inflammation, swelling and suppuration of the breasts; pain whenever milk flows into the breast, especially when nursing; pains radiate from the nipple over the whole body, particularly up and down the backbone (a poultice of the fresh root is invaluable for dissipating recent inflammations and engorgements and lumps in the breast, and preventing suppuration). Abscesses or fistulous ulcers of the breasts (Sil.). Nipples sensitive, cracked and excoriated (Graph.). Mammary gland full of hard and painful nodosities. In the same line of glandular action comes the remarkable clinical value of Phytolacca in tonsilitis. The tonsils are swollen and bluish, usually worse on the right side, throat dry, swallowing difficult, with every attempt excruciating pains through both ears. Pharyngitis, and sore throat in general where the

fauces are congested and have a dark-red color, with dryness, scraping, rawness and roughness in the throat, and stiffness of the muscles externally; sometimes ulceration; usually worse on right side. Much aching in the limbs. Often useful in diphtheria. Throat and fauces covered with a dirty, dark pseudo-membrane (Merc. iod., *Nitr. ac.*), like washed leather; mucus hawked with difficulty from posterior nares; hangs down in strings; cannot drink hot fluids. Severe pains in head, neck, back and limbs; great prostration; faint on rising. Urine often albuminous. Aphthous ulceration on cheeks and margin of tongue, thick, tenacious secretion in the mouth. Granular conjunctivitis. Blepharitis, with swelling of the meibomian glands, lids thickened, indurated, dark-red and tender; sometimes become ulcerated and covered with crusts. Hypopion. Suppurative choroiditis. Threatening suppuration of the cornea. Nasal catarrh, fluid, acrid discharge from one nostril, the other stopped; drawing pain at root of nose. Sometimes indicated during difficult dentition. Constipation. Bleeding hæmorrhoids. Diarrhœa. Ulcers and fissures in rectum, (Natr. m., Nitr. ac.). Metrorrhagia. Bright's disease; also for uræmic convulsions. Nephritis, with dull, heavy pain, heat and soreness in region of kidneys; most on right side; urine albuminous, dark-red, stains the vessel; chalk-like sediment. Catarrhal laryngitis, with hoarseness, burning in larynx and trachea, sensation of contraction of the glottis, labored breathing, spasm of the glottis. Sciatica. Squamous eruptions. Tinea capitis. Lupus. Chronic ulcers surrounded by small boils. Ringworms. Barber's itch (local application of tincture). Phytol. has been found useful in boils and carbuncles, with burning pains worse at night, usually swollen glands. Scarlatina, with characteristic sore throat; acrid coryza; urine dark-red; non-appearing eruption. Tetanus, alternate spasms and relaxation of muscles, especially of the face; general muscular rigidity.

PICRICUM ACIDUM.

Synonym.—Carbazotic Acid. *Common name.*—Picric Acid. *Preparation.*—One part of pure Picric Acid is dissolved in ninety-nine parts of distilled water to make the 2x dilution. The 3x dilution is made with dilute alcohol, and subsequent dilutions with alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

In poisonous doses Picric Acid acts profoundly upon the blood, causing disintegration of the blood corpuscles, and softening and degeneration of the cortex cerebri, cerebellum, medulla oblongata and spinal cord, and consequent paralysis. It also causes inflammation of the kidneys, the urine being loaded with phosphates, urates and uric acid. Albumen and sugar are also found in the urine. In smaller doses there is at first slight congestion followed by weariness, which may vary from a slight feeling of fatigue to actual paralysis. Associated with this is a mental inactivity, lack of will power, indifference to everything, and a desire to lie down and rest, thus simulating brain fag and neurasthenia, in which conditions is found its chief sphere of usefulness.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Great indifference; lack of will power to undertake anything* (Phos.). *Disinclination for mental or physical work. Aversion to talking or movement, with the headache. Mental prostration after reading a little; after writing a little. Inability to collect thoughts or to study.*

Head.—Vertigo and nausea. Vertigo on stooping (Acon., Bell., Puls., Sulph.); bending the head; lying down; rising from a seat (Bry., Sulph). Heat in head; in forehead. Burning along coronal suture. Headache worse on rising, better in the open air; worse on motion or on stooping; better from pressure, from bandaging the head (Arg. nit., Sil.). Heavy, blind, dizzy aching in vertex, worse from stooping. Pressure outward, as if the head would fly apart, worse from

motion or study. Throbbing pain in left side of head, worse in the eyeball and forehead, and extending back to occiput, better from quiet. Aching over the eyes, worse from study and motion, better from sitting still. Heavy pain in supra-orbital region, extending to vertex, worse from motion or rolling the eyes. Sharp, shooting, cutting pains in the temples. Full heavy pain in vertex, worse on stooping and moving the eyes. *Pain in occiput and nape of neck. Heavy pain in occiput extending down neck and spine. Confusion in the base of the brain.*

Eyes.—Yellow sclerotica. *Conjunctivitis; worse right eye; better from washing with cold water and by cold air; worse in a warm room, with difficulty in keeping eyes open, and sticky sensation on reading.* Dryness and sensation of sand in the eyes (Ars., *Caust.*, Hep. s., Ign., Merc., Puls., Rhus tox., Sep., Sil., Sulph.). Feeling of sticks in the eyes. Agglutination in the morning on waking. Heaviness of the lids on studying, cannot keep them open (Gels.). Vision dim and confused; as if looking through a veil (Caust., Croc., Natr. m., Puls., Sepia, Sulph.). Air looks smoky. Whirling of objects; sparks before the eyes.

Ears.—Ears burn and look puffy, with sensation as if worms were crawling in them. *Buzzing and hissing in the ears.*

Nose.—Sensation of a weight on bridge of nose (Kali bi.). Nose full of mucus; can only breath through the mouth, better in the open air.

Mouth.—White, frothy saliva hangs in strings to the floor. Taste sour; bitter; bad.

Throat.—Throat red, feels raw and scraped (Amm. c., Caust., Carb. v., Nux v., Phos., Puls., Sulph.); stiff and hot, as if burnt; with thick, white mucus on tonsils; great difficulty in swallowing, with sensation as if the throat would split open; soreness, worse on left side; worse after sleep (Apis, Lach., Sulph.); better after eating.

Stomach.—Appetite increased, then lost. Thirst unquenchable for cold water. Empty or sour eructations. Water-brash. Nauseated, faint feeling in epigastrium, worse on rising and moving about. Sensation of weight at pit of stomach, with ineffectual desire to eructate.

Abdomen.—Rumbling. Emission of flatus. Sharp stitching

pains in hepatic region; in umbilical region; mostly on left side. Sensation of giving way in epigastrium.

Stool and Anus.—Stinging and itching in anus during and after stool. Stools yellow, copious, oily, frequent; light-colored, with straining; soft plugs, shooting away easy, then much flatus; quick, as if greased; sweetish smell, as of boiling soap.

Urinary Organs.—Dribbling micturition. Urine yellow; dark-yellow, with strong odor; *scanty;* copious and pale; urates abundant; *contained much indican, numerous granular cylinders and fatty degenerated epithelium.*

Male Sexual Organs.—*Terrible erections at night, with restless sleep. Great desire and violent erections all night, with emissions.* Desire, with almost constant priapism day and night.

Female Sexual Organs.—In left ovarian region, aching; twinges of pain. Yellowish-brown leucorrhœa in place of the menses, which are delayed. Voluptuous pruritus at night in bed, before menses.

Respiratory Organs.—Dry cough, as from dust in the throat. Tightness of chest, as if encircled by a band (Cact.).

Heart and Pulse.—Fluttering. Palpitation. Pulse slow, small, feeble and irregular.

Back.—Pain in back, worse from sitting. Heaviness and weakness in the back and limbs. Dragging pains in region of kidneys. Burning along spine, worse on trying to study, better on motion.

Limbs.—*Great heaviness of the limbs, especially the left; of arms and legs on exertion, especially legs; weakness and heaviness of the legs; and in region of hips; worse on left side.* Numbness of the lower limbs. Feet feel as if frost-bitten (Agar.).

Generalities.—*Tired feeling on the least exertion; with lame sensation over the whole body. No desire to talk or to do anything; indifferent to everything. Numbness,* with pains, as when taking cold.

Skin.—Yellow. Pimples and boils, especially on face; painful.

Sleep.—Frequent yawning. Sleepiness; in evening; better from walking in the open air. Sleep sound, but unrefreshing. Sleepless all night. Restless sleep. Constant dreams.

Fever.—*Cold extremities; cold feet.* Chilliness predominates. Heat in lower dorsal and lumbar regions. Cold, clammy sweat.

Aggravation.—From study; after sleep (Lach.); from motion (except burning in spine).

Amelioration.—In open air; walking in open air; cold water; at rest.

Compare.—Arg. nit., Caust., Coccul., Gels., Lach., Petrol., Phos., Phos. ac., Puls., Sep., Sil., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Picric Acid has proved extremely valuable in brain fag (Phos.) and neurasthenia (Phos. ac.). The indications for its use are to be found in the pathogenesis. An important characteristic is the general prostration, both mental and physical, from any attempt at mental labor. A valuable remedy in occipital headache, worse from any mental effort. Has proved useful in hysteria; aching in left ovarian region; leucorrhœa in place of menses; great exhaustion during menses (Coccul.), etc. A case of hysteria is authentically reported as speedily alleviated by administering Picric Acid to the husband for "toothache"—in which is a thought worthy of consideration. A valuable remedy in sexual weakness, with seminal emissions and general exhaustion, even threatening paralysis. Dim vision from neurasthenia, especially sexual neurasthenia. Ophthalmia, better from cold water and in cold air. Chronic deafness following long-continued nervous headaches and prostration. Nephritis, chronic or subacute; dark, scanty urine; dragging pain in region of kidneys; great prostration. Probably an antipsoric remedy (see cases reported in *Medical Advance,* April, 1890). Pimples and boils on the face. Said to be especially useful when there is a disposition to boils on the back of the neck, or within the ears.

PLATINUM.

Synonym.—Platinum Metallicum. *Preparation.*—Triturations of precipitated Platinum.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts chiefly upon the nerve centers, depressing the sensorium, and producing in general a tendency to anæsthesia, torpor and paralysis, manifested mostly in women in deranged sexual health, hysterical conditions and melancholia.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Illusions; everything around her is very small, and everybody inferior to her in mind and body. Arrogant, proud, haughty* (Lach., *Stram.*); *looks down with pitiful contempt on others.* Low-spirited, sad, apprehensive, inclined to shed tears (Ign., *Natr. mur.*, Nux m., Puls.), worse evening in the house, better in the open air. Alternate cheerful or depressed mood (Croc., *Ign., Nux m.*, Stram.). Feels that she is all alone in the world, and that life is wearisome, but *dreads death, which she thinks is near at hand.* Deathly anxiety, with trembling of the limbs, oppression of breath and palpitation. Absent-minded and forgetful. Peevish, irritable, fretful mood; very sensitive to the least word or action, however innocent (Caps., Nux v., Staph.). Easily excited to anger. Physical and mental symptoms alternate.

Head.—Vertigo on sitting down or ascending stairs. *Sensation of numbness in the head, especially in forehead, as if constricted; intermittent, cramp-like. Tense, numb sensation in temples, zygomatic and mastoid processes, as if the head were screwed together, or too tightly bound* (Acon., Ant. tart., Chel., Gels., Merc.). °Periodical headache, increasing and decreasing gradually, worse from stooping, better from exercise in the open air. Numb pain on top of vertex, as if scalp would be contracted, and as if a heavy weight were lying on it. *Formication in one temple,*

extending to lower jaw, with sensation of coldness on that spot.

Eyes.—Spasmodic twitching of the eyelids (Gels.). Intermittent, cramp-like pain near right outer margin of orbit. *Objects appear smaller than they really are.* Objects appear larger (*Hyos.*).

Ears.—Roaring, whizzing and ringing in the ears. Sticking jerking in right outer ear, with numbness and coldness extending through cheeks to lips.

Nose.—Numbness and crampy pain in nose and root of nose (Acon., Kali bi., Merc. iod.). Corrosive sensation on nose, as of something acrid.

Face.—Face pale and sunken. *Sensation of coldness, crawling and numbness in right side of face.* Sensation of burning and redness in face, without any visible change in color. *Cramp, pain, numbness and boring in malar bones, especially left.*

Mouth.—Toothache, with pulsating, digging pains. Numb pain in left lower teeth. Sensation as if the tongue were scalded (*Iris,* Puls.). Crawling sensation on the tongue.

Stomach.—Ravenous appetite, *and greedy, hasty eating,* with contemptuous mood. Empty eructations, after fasting, in morning; loud. Continuous nausea, with great weakness, anxiety, and trembling sensation through the whole body (*Ant. tart.*). *Fermentations in epigastric region.* Flatulent soreness towards hypogastrium.

Abdomen.—Sensation as if the abdomen were too tightly constricted. *Pressing and bearing down in abdomen, extending into pelvis* (*Bell.,* Cimic., Lil. tig., *Puls., Sep.*).

Stool and Anus.—Constipation; frequent urging, scanty stool, *with sensation of great weakness.* Crawling tenesmus in anus every evening before sleep. Stool indurated, as if burnt (*Bry.*); preceded and followed by pressure. Stool adheres to rectum and anus, like soft clay.

Urinary Organs.—Red urine.

Male Organs.—Excessive sexual desire, with violent erections, especially at night, with amorous dreams. Voluptuous crawling in genital organs and abdomen, with anxious oppression and palpitation, then painless pressure downwards in genitals, with sticking in sinciput and exhaustion.

Female Organs.—*Painful sensitiveness and constant pressure in mons veneris and genital organs*, with internal chill and external coldness, except face. Frequent sensation as if the menses would appear. *Menses too early and too profuse* (Calc. c., *Nux v.*); lasting too long; *flow* dark and *clotted* (Amm. carb., *Cycl., Croc.*, Ign.); with much bearing down and drawing pains in abdomen. Stitches in right ovarian region. Leucorrhœa like the white of an egg (Amm. c., Borax, Bovis.).

Respiratory Organs.—Deep breathing, caused by a sensation as of a weight on the chest (*Ferr.*, Nux v., *Phos.*). Inclination to draw a long breath prevented by a sensation of weakness in the chest (*Stan.*). °Nervous, dry cough, with palpitation and dyspnœa. Cramp-like pain in left side of chest. Cramp-like constriction close to the shoulder.

Neck and Back.—Tensive, numb sensation in nape, close to occiput, as if tightly bound. Weakness in nape of neck; the head sinks forward (Aloe, Cimic., Kali c., Natr. mur.). Pain in back and small of back, as if bruised or broken (*Bell.*, Nux v.). *Numbness in sacrum and coccyx, while sitting*, as after a blow.

Limbs.—*Tension in the limbs, especially thighs, as if wrapped tightly.* Paralyzed sensation in left arm. Cramp-like pains; numbness in limbs and joints; trembling of right thumb, with numbness. Sensation of great weakness in and about the knee-joints. Pain as from a blow in left knee. Tremulous, restlessness and tired feeling in legs and feet, when sitting; *a numbness and rigidity*, worse evenings in bed.

Generalities.—Weakness and prostration. *Bruised pain on pressure in the parts affected by cramp-like pain.* Tremulous sensation at times, through whole body, with throbbing in veins, *Painful numbness here and there, as from a blow;* in spots, more on head. °Dull, pushing pains, as from a plug (Anac., Asaf., Ign.). °Pains generally increase and decrease gradually. Sudden heat; she thought she was very red, but color same as usual.

Sleep.—Great inclination to violent, almost spasmodic yawning. °Sleeplessness, with great nervous excitability. Awakes at night and has difficulty in collecting his senses.

Aggravation—In evening; before sleep; in room; °at rest.
Amelioration.—From motion in open air.
Conditions.—Especially suited to females.
Compare.—*Aur.*, Asaf., Bell., Croc., Hyos., *Ign.*, *Lyc.*, *Plumb.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus tox.*, Sabad., Sep., Sulph., Verat. alb.
Antidotes.—Puls., sp. nitr. d.
Platinum Antidotes.—Bad effects of Lead.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Platinum is in the treatment of diseases of the female sexual system and certain forms of mental and nervous disturbances arising therefrom, the latter constituting the chief indication for its use. A peculiar haughtiness and pride, or a melancholia, or both combined, as described in the pathogenesis, are usually associated with the diseases referred to where Platina is indicated. It is very frequently called for in hysteria with the above symptoms; also hysterical spasms, from nervous excitement, with globus hystericus, and embarrassed respiration simulating asthma. Useful in mania, especially puerperal; nymphomania, especially in lying-in women (Verat. alb.), with voluptuous tingling extending from genitals into abdomen. Great sensitiveness of external organs, sometimes numbness. Melancholia, with fear of death, which she thinks near. Anxiety. Palpitation and weeping. Sexual melancholia in both sexes. Hysteria and other characteristic mental and nervous symptoms of a reflex character, such as a dry, nervous cough, palpitation, spasms, sleeplessness, etc., from suppression of the menses or other uterine or ovarian disorders. Pruritus vulva, with voluptuous tingling, anxiety and palpitation of the heart.

Useful in indurated and prolapsed uterus, with continued pressure in the groins and back, sensation of numbness, sensitiveness to touch. May be indicated in fibroid tumors and uterine cancer, with same symptoms, and also with metrorrhagia, flow dark and clotted. Ovaritis, especially right side, with burning pain, occurring in paroxysms, sensitiveness to touch, often sterility. Neuralgia, dysmenorrhœa, even spasms, with characteristic nervous symptoms, usually followed by a profuse flow of clotted blood. The Platina patient not only has the mental symptoms first mentioned, but also

usually menorrhagia with dark, clotted blood, and an abnormal sexual appetite. In the male satyriasis. Bad effects of prepubic masturbation, melancholia, epileptiform spasms, etc. Otalgia. Nervous deafness. Facial neuralgia (see symptoms). Gastralgia, hysterical, flatulent pressure towards hypogastrium. Painter's colic; pain in umbilical region, extending through into back; patient screams and tries to relieve the pain by turning in all possible directions. Constipation, after lead poison or while traveling. Spasms caused by nervous excitement; during labor; from sexual erethism; spasmodic affections in general occurring in hysterical women or in children. (Asaf., Ign.). Neuralgia of various parts, characterized by tingling, and especially by numbness of the parts affected. Paralysis with numbness.

PLUMBUM.

Synonym.—Plumbum Metallicum. *Common name.*—Lead. *Preparation.*—Triturations of precipitated Lead.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially and with great power upon the spinal nerve centers, first producing irritation, giving rise primarily to increased sensibility, neuralgic spasms and convulsions. This condition of the nerve centers gradually gives way to softening or induration (also cerebral degeneration), and as a result of this process there are anæsthesia, paralysis, muscular atrophy, mental and physical decay, while at the same time there may occur, at longer or shorter intervals, neuralgia, epilepsy or kindred affections of the nervous system. Plumbum acts directly upon the kidneys, causing granular degeneration of these organs, and producing albuminuria; hence its use in Bright's disease and other renal affections. It may also cause degeneration of the heart, liver and other organs. According to Allen (*op. cit., p. 898*), "it produces general interstitial inflammation characterized by proliferation of connective tissue (nerve muscles, and parenchyma of organs)."

The chief feature of Plumbum is the well-known "lead colic," or "painter's colic," characterized by excruciating spas-

modic pains in the abdomen, from contraction of the colon, with obstinate constipation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Slow perception; apathetic* (Phos., Phos. ac.). *Loss of memory* (Anac., Natr. mur., Nux m., Merc., Phos. ac.); *unable to find proper word while talking* (Dulc.). Coma. Quiet and melancholy mood. Wild delirium with distorted countenance. Delirium; dread of assassination, poisoning; thinks every one about him a murderer.

Head.—Vertigo. *Aching.* Heaviness in the head, especially in cerebellum. Pain and heaviness in forehead. °Headache, as if a ball were rising from the throat into the brain.

Eyes.—Yellowness of the sclerotica (Cinch., Caust., *Chel.*); of conjunctiva. Hypopion. Diplopia. Loss of vision. Disc prominent, opaque, its outline hazy. Pain in eyeballs, as if too large (Carls., Phos. ac., *Spig.*). Paralysis of the upper lid (*Caust., Gels.,* Nitr. ac., Op.). Pupils dilated.

Face.—*Sallow, pale complexion, like a corpse* (Carb. v.). Expression of extreme anxiety and suffering (*Ars., Camph., Verat. alb.*). Lockjaw (Cic., Ign., Hyos., Laur.).

Mouth.—*Distinct blue line along margins of gums.* Tongue dry and white. Tongue paralyzed, cannot put it out (Caust., Dulc., *Gels.,* Hyos., Lach.). *Breath fœtid.* Imperfect articulation (Caust., *Gels., Hyos., Stram.*), sometimes only confused sounds. Margin of tongue red, brown fur down the center (Bapt., Phos.); slate-colored, along border coated. Dryness of the mouth (*Apis, Ars., Bry., Nux m., Puls.*). *Taste sweetish* (Æsc., Bry., *Merc. cor., Sulph.*); bitter, metallic.

Throat.—*Constriction of the throat when trying to swallow* (*Bell., Hyos., Stram.*). Tonsils swollen, inflamed and indurated. Paralysis of the throat, with inability to swallow (*Bell.,* Op., Nux m.).

Stomach.—*Loss of appetite* (Alum., Ars., *Cinch.,* Phos.). Violent thirst (Acon., Ars., Bry., Merc., Phos. ac.). Eructations sweetish, sour (*Carb. v., Nux v.,* Phos., *Sulph.*); of offensive odor (Cham., Kreos., Phos., Sep., Verat. alb.). *Hiccough. Nausea. Incessant vomiting of food;* of fæcal matter; of brownish or blackish substances (Ars.,

Phos.); streaked with blood. Pressure and tightness about the stomach. Pains extending from the stomach to the loins and down the limbs. Feeling in epigastrium as if a ball ascended to throat, where it caused suffocation, preventing speaking and swallowing, with anxiety.

Abdomen.—*Violent colic; abdomen retracted to the spine, as if drawn in by a string* (Chel., Podo., Tabac.). Constriction of the intestines; navel violently retracted, recti muscles hard and knotty. *Excruciating pains in umbilical region, shoot to other portions of the abdomen and body; somewhat relieved by pressure.* Rumbling in the bowels. Sensitiveness to touch. Lacerating pains in the umbilicus and epigastrium.

Stool and Anus.—Anus drawn up; with constriction. Diarrhœa; alternating with constipation. *Constipation;* stools scanty, hard, in lumps or balls, like sheep's dung (*Alum.*, Kali c., *Op.*, Mag. mur.); *blackish* or green color; passed with difficulty.

Urinary Organs.—*Difficult micturition; urine passes only in drops* (Acon., *Bell.*, Canth.); ineffectual urging; strangury (*Merc. cor.*). *Urine dark-colored and scanty* (Osm.); *albuminous* (*Merc. cor.*, Osm., Phos., Phyt.); brownish-red, turbid, acid, flocculent sediment, consisting of red blood, corpuscles and cylinders; all the symptoms of acute diffuse nephritis; with amaurosis and cerebral symptoms.

Male Organs.—Loss of sexual desire (*Agn.*, Arg. nit., Camph.), or increased desire, and violent erections (Agar., Canth., Graph., Nitr. ac.).

Female Organs.—*Vaginismus* (Ham.). Milk scanty.

Respiratory Organs.—Cough short, dry, spasmodic, with purulent or bloody expectoration (Cinch., Dulc., Kali c., Lyc., Phos., Sep., *Sil.*). Suppuration of the lungs (Phos.). Pressure upon the chest (Psor.).

Heart.—Change in muscular structure without coincident disease of the valves, with or without atheromatous degeneration of vessels, usually hypertrophy and dilitation of left ventrical, sometimes with parenchymatous nephritis. Bruit de souffle. Palpitation, worse on ascending stairs or running. Pulse rapid, jerky, weak.

Limbs.—*Violent pains in the limbs, especially in muscular parts of thighs; worse evening and night. Sciatica.* Twitching and jerking in the limbs. Trembling. Coldness of the hands and feet. Paralytic weakness in limbs. Cramp in calves, worse at night (Sulph.). *Wrist drop.* Trembling of the hands. Dilitation of veins on back of hands, arms and calves. *Sharp, lightning-like, neuralgic pains in lower limbs, mostly from hips to knees, occurring in paroxysms;* worse from movement. Pain in great toe at night.

Generalities.—*Extreme emaciation* (*Ars., Natr. mur., Phos.*); wasting of the muscles, especially paralyzed parts. *Anæmia. Anæsthesia. Hyperæsthesia. Convulsions, tonic* and *clonic.* Trembling. Restlessness. Epilepsy. *General prostration; lassitude faintness; restlessness.* Diminished sensibility of right side of body. *Arthralgic and neuralgic pains in trunk and limbs.* Wandering pains. Sensation of constriction, with pain and spasm in the internal organs. *Entire lack of perspiration.*

Skin.—*Dry, yellow* (Bry., *Cinch.*), *or bluish* (Lach.). Jaundice. *Dry skin.*

Sleep.—*Sleeplessness* at night; sleepy during the day. Restless sleep.

Aggravation.—At night; while lying in bed; from drinking.

Amelioration.—From friction and strong pressure.

Compare.—*Alum., Ars.,* Bell., Calc. c., Colch., Coni., *Cupr.,* Ferr., Led., *Lyc.,* Merc., Nux v., *Op., Phos., Plat., Rhus tox.,* Stram., *Sulph., Zinc.*

Antidotes to Lead Poisoning.—Alumen, Alumina, Bell., Coccul., Hyos., Nux v., *Op.,* Plat., Stram., Zinc., Electricity. Alcohol as a preventive. Milk.

THERAPEUTICS.

Plumbum, from its profound action on the nerve centers, is one of our most important remedies in neuroses. In many forms of paralysis it is often valuable, as has already been indicated in the pathogenesis. Paralysis preceded by mental derangement, trembling, spasms, or by shooting, darting, intense tearing pains in track of larger nerves; the parts emaciate; wrist drop, caused by apoplexia, sclerosis of brain, or pro-

gressive muscular atrophy; alternating with colic. Spinal paralysis of a rheumatic character. Often a valuable palliative, at least in multiple cerebro-spinal sclerosis, and locomotor ataxia, especially for the violent neuralgic pains. Paralysis of the face, eyes, throat, tongue, etc. Epilepsy, chronic forms; before the spell, legs heavy and numb; tongue swollen; afterward, long-lasting, stupid feeling in head; constipation. Convulsions, tonic and clonic, with other symptoms of the drug. Lockjaw. A valuable remedy in neuralgia, especially sciatica, accompanying cerebral and spinal disease, with marked consecutive muscular atrophy, or earlier when walking causes great exhaustion. General anæmia, mucous membranes very pale, great prostration and lassitude. Chlorosis inveterate, with constipation, tendency to neuralgia. Hypopion. Dim vision from paralysis of the optic nerve. Violent gastralgia, relieved by pressure and by eructations. Persistent or periodical vomiting from cerebral disease. Excruciating colic; abdomen retracted to the spine; recti muscles hard and knotty; tympanitic distension, obstruction of the bowels and frequent vomiting. Incarcerated hernia. Hepatitis, with characteristic pains. Jaundice, with constipation, vomiting, etc. Neuralgia of the rectum. Occasionally indicated in diarrhœa. Alternate diarrhœa and constipation. A valuable remedy in chronic constipation, with characteristic abdominal pains, retraction of the navel, marked spasm or contraction of the sphincter ani, stools dark, in lumps or balls, like sheep's dung. Paralysis of the bladder. Useful in the various forms of nephritis, acute and chronic, with symptoms given in pathogenesis. Chronic Bright's disease. According to Farrington there is very little dropsy or albuminuria, but a marked tendency to uræmic convulsions. Hæmaturia, with excruciating pains in course of the ureters. Dysmenorrhœa, with characteristic colic and retraction of navel. Vaginismus. Abortion from failure of the uterus to develop. Has been found useful in phthisis, stage of suppuration, short, dry cough, with purulent expectoration. Hæmoptysis.

PODOPHYLLUM.

Synonym.—Podophyllum Peltatum. *Natural order.*—Berberideæ. *Common names.*—May Apple. Mandrake. *Habitat.*—A perennial, herbaceous plant found abundantly in the Western and Middle states, and southward. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the liver and the digestive tract, its special affinity being for the mucous membranes, more especially of the duodenum and rectum, and for glandular structures, producing irritation, excessive secretions, inflammation and even ulceration or suppuration.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Morning headache, with heat in vertex (**Nux v.**). Giddiness and dizziness, with sensation of fullness over the eyes. °Headache preceded by blurring of vision, then gradually increasing pain, especially in the occiput, with nausea and vomiting (Iris). °Headache, rolling from side to side, with moaning (Hell.); during dentition, or *with bowel disorders*. Headache, alternating with diarrhœa.

Nose.—Soreness and little pustules in the nose.

Mouth.—°Grinding of the teeth (Ars., Cic., Hell., Hyos.), at night, especially during dentition. Offensive odor from the mouth (Arn., Aur., Hep. s., Iodi., *Merc., Nux v.*). Tongue coated white, with foul taste (*Nux v., Puls.*). Much viscid mucus in the mouth (Kali bi., Merc. cor.). Bitter, sour taste.

Throat.—Dryness of the throat (Apis, *Ars.*, Bry., *Nux m., Puls.*). Soreness of the throat, extending to ears (Bell., *Hep. s.*, Kali bi.).

Stomach.—Loss of appetite (Alum., Ars., *Cinch.*, Phos.). Desire for something sour (Ant. tart., *Hep. s.*, Phos.). Great thirst for large quantities of cold water (*Bry.*). Regurgitation of food, which is sour (*Phos.*), with acid eructations. Heartburn, with waterbrash, with heat in stomach (Ars.).

Nausea and vomiting, with fullness in head. Vomiting of food (Ipec., Nux v., Phos.); of thick, dark-green bile (Acon., Ars., Grat., Iris), mixed with dark, coagulated blood (Ham., Nux v., Op., Stram.); of hot, frothy mucus. ***Hollow sensation in the epigastrium.***

Abdomen.—Fullness, with pain and soreness in right hypochondria. Pain and rumbling in transverse colon, at 3 A.M., followed by diarrhœa. Cramp-like pain in bowels, with retraction of abdominal muscles (Aloe, Chel., Plumb.), at 10 P.M. and 5 A. M. (Chel.). Heat in bowels, with inclination to stool.

Stool and Anus.—Hæmorrhoids (Ars., Nux v., Sulph.). Prolapsus ani (Ars.), with stool, or from least motion (*Ign.*). ***Faintness, with sensation of emptiness in abdomen, after stool.*** Protrusion of rectum after stool or any sudden motion, such as sneezing, and mental excitement, sometimes prolapsed for days owing to swelling and congestion. ***Diarrhœa early in the morning*** (Aloe, Nuph., *Rumex, Sulph.*); ***stools green; sour*** (Hep. s., *Rheum, Sulph.*), with much flatulence (Aloe, Coloc., Lyc.). Diarrhœa after much eating or drinking (*Coloc.*). Stools natural, but too frequent during the day, and exhausting. Alternate diarrhœa and constipation (*Ant. crud.*, Cimic., Natr. ars., Nux v.). Stool: ***frequent, painless*** (Nuph.), *watery* (Cinch.), ***gushing, fœtid*** (Ars.), ***yellow, liquid; with mealy sediment; green, sour, watery; yellow, undigested fœces*** (Arn., Cinch.); ***mixed with mucus, offensive;*** streaked with blood, and tenesmus; black only in morning; ***preceded by griping and colic; with heat and pain in anus;*** clay-colored, chalk-like (*Bell.*, Calc. c., Dol., *Hep. s.*, Myrica).

Urinary Organs.—°Enuresis; frequent nocturnal urinations (*Caust., Puls.*). °Suppression of urine (Acon., *Bell., Stram.*).

Female Organs.—***Pain in region of ovaries, especially right*** (Bell.), ***also with pain in uterus.*** Sensation as if genitals would come out during stool. Prolapsus uteri, with aching and bearing down pains (Coni., Sep.). °Leucorrhœa of thick, transparent mucus (*Alum.*).

Generalities.—Pain under right shoulder blade (Abies). Pain between shoulders in morning.

Sleep.—*Sleepy, especially in forenoon.* Drowsy, half-closed eyes, moaning, whining, especially in children. Unrefreshed by sleep on waking in the morning. Restless sleep, especially forepart of night (*Phos.*).

Aggravation.—In morning, 2 to 4 A.M., of all symptoms except weakness in epigastric region.

Amelioration.—In the evening.

Conditions.—Bilious temperaments; especially after mercurialization.

Compare.—*Aloe,* Apis, Bry., *Chel.,* Colch., Hell., *Iris, Lept., Merc.,* Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls., *Sulph.,* Sulph. ac., Verat. alb. After Ipec. Nux v. (vomiting).

Antidotes.—Lact. ac., Nux v. Salt increases its action.

Podophyllum Antidote.—Merc.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Podo. is in the treatment of hepatic disturbances—bilious conditions in general. Chronic congestion and torpidity of the liver. Chronic hepatitis. Tongue coated white or yellow, dull headache, liver swollen and sensitive, jaundice. Gall-stones, colic, with jaundice. Duodenitis, with jaundice. Ulceration of duodenum. Bilious headache. Bilious diarrhœa. Especially useful in morning diarrhœa, with sour, bilious stools. A valuable remedy in diarrhœa during hot weather, with a variety of stools such as have already been described in pathogenesis. A valuable remedy in prolapsus ani and protrusion of the rectum, especially when accompanying the characteristic diarrhœic conditions. Hæmorrhoids, with prolapsus ani; also when associated with prolapsus uteri. Constipation, stools clay-colored, prolapsus ani. May be found useful in dysentery characterized by prolapsus ani, hollow, sinking feeling in the abdomen, nausea, etc. Chronic dysentery, stools like washings of meat, with tenesmus and burning, nausea and vomiting. Catarrhal enteritis, with hot, watery stools. Often a valuable remedy in the diarrhœa of dentition, also reflex cerebral disturbances, grinding of the teeth, rolling head from side to side, with moaning. Will often prevent hydrocephaloid when the symptoms accompany profuse, exhausting stools. Gastric complications in liver disorders; also with uterine complaints. Acid dyspepsia. Enuresis. Prolapsus uteri, especi-

ally after confinement with aching and bearing down pains. Endometritis. Leucorrhœa of thick, transparent mucus. Suppression of menses, with hæmorrhoids, bearing down, etc. Ovaritis, especially on right side. Said to be indicated and useful also in ovarian tumors on right side. Often useful in bilious fever of a remittent type, with pronounced bilious symptoms. Bad effects from the use of Mercury.

PTELEA TRIFOLIATA.

Synonym.—Ptelea Viticifolia. *Natural order.*—Rutaceæ. *Common names.*—Wafer Ash. Hop Tree. Swamp Dogwood. *Habitat.*—An indigenous shrub growing west of the Alleghenies, in shady, moist hedges and in rocky places. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh bark of the root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the mucous membranes of the digestive tract, producing symptoms of indigestion and bilious disturbance, and causing congestion of the liver, stomach and bowels; also, secondarily, of the lungs. Its action is not violent, but slow and pervading, giving rise to many chronic abnormal conditions.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Disinclined to mental work, with languor rather than with inability. Great mental confusion, as in a bilious attack. Memory weak; forgetful, as if the intellect were slow to act; can remember by making a great effort.

Head.—Confusion; vertigo; worse when turning the head, or from sudden motion. Racking frontal headache, with red face and hurried manner. Constant dull headache; worse from walking. Headache in occipital region, passing to frontal, over the eyes. Pressive, bruised feeling at base of brain.

Ears.—Intolerance of loud talking or noise. Ringing in ears; slight giddiness. White blisters on a red sore on right ear,

discharging watery fluid; later, desquamation or pus and scabs form; boils.

Face.—Sickly-pale expression, especially around the eyes. Face yellow; skin dry and hard.

Mouth.—Carious teeth sensitive; gums sore; teeth feel as if elongated (Merc., Nitr. ac.). Tongue coated with white fur; swollen; yellow; feels rough; papillæ red and prominent; brown-yellow, dry. Taste sour, mornings; bitter; food tasteless. Saliva profuse, drooling at night.

Stomach.—Voracious appetite; craves acid food (Ant. tart., Cinch., Phos. ac., Verat. alb.). Dislikes things formerly enjoyed. Repugnance to butter and fats (Hep. s., *Puls.*); also to animal food (Alum., Arn., Carb. v., Graph., Puls.); and rich puddings. Hepatic and gastric symptoms worse after meals and in mornings (*Nux v.*). Eructations sour or bitter; tasting like rotten eggs (Arn., Ant. tart., *Psor.*, Sep.). Nausea, rising of a bitter fluid; confused head; dizzy; sweat on forehead; bilious. Sense of weight and fullness, even after a moderate meal. Burning distress in epigastrium; oppressing vomiting; chronic gastric catarrh. Pressure at pit of stomach, as from a stone (*Ars., Bry., Nux v., Puls.*); worse from a light meal.

Abdomen.—Liver swollen, sore on pressure, causing dull and aching pains. Weight and aching distress in hepatic region; dull pain, heaviness; better lying on the right side, turning to left causes a dragging sensation. Sharp, cutting pain in liver; worse from deep inspiration. Soreness and aching distress in abdomen. Pulsation in umbilical region, synchronous with the heart. Griping, colicky pains, with rumbling and discharge of wind from the bowels.

Stool.—Small hard stool, with much straining. Diarrhœa, bilious, thin, dark, offensive stools.

Urinary Organs.—Smarting in urethra during and after micturition; urine scanty, scalding (*Acon., Apis, Ars.*). Urine scanty, clear, or deep reddish-yellow; deposit of epithelia, phosphates and urates.

Respiratory Organs.—Pressure on lungs, with sense of suffocation; walls of chest feel as if they would sink in.

Back.—Severe aching distress in back.

Limbs.—Aching, bruised feeling in muscles and joints on awak-

ing; drawing pains, especially with gastro-hepatic symptoms.

Generalities.—Restless, uneasy; malaise. Feeling of weakness; languid, irritable; sick, faint sensations, as in bilious patients. Smarting and prickling in mucous membranes.

Fever.—Chilliness, shivering; wants to be near the fire. Dry, general heat; worse in face and hands. Hot flushes and headache; feverish, hot head; dull, frontal aching. Sweat profuse on awaking; on forehead during stool.

Aggravation.—Lying on right side; from motion; walking in warm room; in mornings; on awaking; after meals.

Amelioration.—In open air.

Compare.—Berb., Hydras., Merc., Nux v., Podo.

THERAPEUTICS.

Ptelea has not been used clinically to any great extent, but has been found useful in bilious attacks; indigestion; gastralgia; congestion of liver; chronic hepatitis; diarrhœa; constipation, etc., the symptoms of the drug agreeing.

PULSATILLA.

Synonyms.—Pulsatilla Nigricans. Pulsatilla Pratensis. *Natural order.*—Ranunculaceæ. *Common names.*—Wind Flower. Meadow Anemone. Pasque Flower. *Habitat.*—A plant found on sunny, elevated places and pasture-grounds in sandy soil, and also in clear pine forests, in central and northern Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Pulsatilla acts prominently upon all the mucous membranes of the body, and upon the synovial membranes, the veins, the eyes, the ears and the generative organs of both sexes, more especially the female. In the mucous membranes a catarrhal process is established, the secretions are modified, sometimes retarded, more often increased, the functions of the organs they supply are disturbed, the nervous system becomes

irritated and depressed, and as a result we obtain the numerous symptoms of deranged digestion, respiratory troubles, genito-urinary disturbances, and catarrhal affections of the eye and ear, which so fully characterize the action of this drug. On the generative system Pulsatilla exerts a marked action outside of its catarrhal sphere, due probably to its influence over the cerebro-spinal system. On the synovial membranes it produces arthritic or rheumatic inflammation, and in the veins varicose conditions.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Mild, gentle, timid, yielding disposition, with inclination to weep* (Apis, *Ign.*, Lil. tig., *Natr. mur.*, Nux m.). Tremulous anxiety, as if death were near (Acon., Ars.). Fears ghosts at night, or in the evening (Acon., Ars.). Anxiety about the heart in the evening, even to suicide. *Anxiety at night, as from heat.* Peevish and capricious, though not vexed. Irresolute. *Hypochondriac moroseness; out of sorts with everything* (*Nux v.*). Many wandering thoughts. Ill-humored, discontented, fretful (*Bry.*, *Cham.*).

Head.—Confusion of head, with bruised pains or hollow feeling in head. *Vertigo; as if intoxicated* (Cinch., *Coccul.*, *Nux v.*, Rhus tox.); on stooping (Bell.); better *while sitting; in morning on rising* (*Bry.*); *must lie down again; with nausea and inclination to vomit.* Heaviness on stooping, as if he could not raise it again. *Dullness of the head, and bruised sensation in forehead* (Cinch., Puls., Sang.). Headache on one side, as if the brain would burst (Bry., *Caps.*, *Natr. mur.*), and the eyes fall out. Headache from stooping. *Headache from overloaded stomach* (Bry., Ipec., Iris, Nux v.), *or from fats.* Violent boring pain behind one side, as if a nail were driven in. *Headache, with aching pain in the eyes, in the evening. Throbbing, pressive headache, relieved by pressure* (Apis, Arg. nit.). *Pressive pain in forehead above the orbits, aggravated on raising the eyes.* Stitching, tearing pain in temples and through the whole head. Pulsation in the head in the evening (Nux m.). Biting itching of the scalp. Pressive and constrictive

pain in temples. Constriction above eyes, worse on looking intently.

Eyes.—Dryness of the eyes and lids, with sensation as if darkened by mucus, which ought to be wiped away (Alum., Croc., Euph.). Pressure, as from sand in the eyes, when reading (Ars., *Caust.*, Ign., Natr. mur., *Sulph.*). *Conjunctivitis, with profuse, thick, yellow, bland discharge. Burning and itching in the eyes, provokes rubbing and scratching. Inflammation of eyes and margins of eyelids, with lachrymation and nightly agglutination* (Alum., Æth., Calc. c., Graph., *Lyc.*, Merc., *Sulph.*). *Subject to styes, especially on upper lids* (Graph., *Lyc.*). *Itching, biting and burning in the lids and canthi, in the evening. Profuse lachrymation, in the wind or open air* (*Sulph.*). *Dimness of vision, like a fog or veil before the eyes* (*Caust.*, Hyos., Laur., Merc., Phos., Petrol., Ranunc., *Sulph.*). *Dark before the eyes in the morning on rising* (Dulc.), *and on going into a warm room.*

Ears.—External ear and meatus red, swollen and hot (Acon., Apis, Bell.). Otalgia, with darting, tearing pains (*Bell.*, Sil.), and pulsating at night (Merc.). Itching deep in the ears. *Violent pain in the ear, as from something forcing outward. Hardness of hearing, as if the ears were stopped. Sensation as if the ear were stopped, with roaring in it like a loud, distant noise.* Humming, roaring, singing and ringing in the ears (Calc. c., Graph., Kali c.). Cracking in ears on moving head or body. Bland, nearly inoffensive discharge of mucus and pus from the ears.

Nose.—Coryza, fluent or dry; *frequent sneezing; loss of smell and taste* (Ant. tart.); *nostrils sore; wings raw* (Lyc.); *later, yellow-green discharge* (Graph., Merc.); *worse indoors* (Cepa, Nux v.); *chilliness; pale face; head confused; frontal headache* (Acon., Cepa, Sang.). *Stoppage of nose in evening; and in warm room in morning; yellow, opaque, offensive mucous discharge* (Nitr. ac.). *Bad smell, as of old catarrh in the nose* (*Sulph.*). Epistaxis; with catarrh; with suppressed menses (Bry., Carls., Ham., Sep.). Abscess at root of nose near inner canthus, as if a lachrymal fistula would form. Ulceration externally of wings of nose, and oozing of watery moisture. Pressive sen-

sation at root of nose (Acon., Kali bi.). Nasal bones pain as if they would be forced asunder.

Face.—Paleness of the face. Boring in left malar bone. Lower lip swollen and cracked in the middle, with tensive pain.

Mouth.—Sharp, shooting pains in teeth, or *drawing, jerking,* as if nerve were put on the stretch, and then let loose. Toothache worse; *evening and night; in warmth of bed* (Cham.); *from taking anything warm in the mouth* (Cham.); when eating; from picking teeth. Pain in the gums as if sore. *Better in open air; from uncovering; when cold water taken into the mouth becomes warm.* Tongue dry; *covered with a tenacious mucus; as with a membrane;* coated thick, white or yellow (*Bry., Merc., Nux. v.,* Podo.). Sensation in middle, as if burned (Iris, Plat., Sang., Sulph. ac., Verat. vir.); insensible, even when moist; at night and in morning; painful blister on right side of tip. *Very offensive odor from the mouth* (Arn., Aur., Hep. s., *Merc.,* Nux v.) in morning; in evening after lying down; at night. *Mouth and pharynx dry and covered with tasteless, insipid, tenacious mucus in morning. Accumulation of sweet saliva in the mouth* (Cham., *Phos.*); watery saliva, like waterbrash. Taste: *of putrid meat, in morning, with inclination to vomit* (Arn., Merc.); *slimy; foul, clammy, insipid; bitter, especially after eating* (*Bry.,* Coloc., *Nux v.*); *or smoking, though food has a natural taste; bad taste in the mouth in the morning. Food, especially bread,* tastes bitter (*Bry., Cinch.,* Coloc., *Nux v., Sulph.*), or taste of food diminished. Great dryness of the mouth in the morning, without thirst (Apis, *Nux m.*).

Throat.—Rawness and scraping in the throat (Amm. carb., Carb. v., Caust., Phos.), with dryness of the mouth. Great dryness of the throat (Apis, *Nux m.*), in the morning. Throat internally covered with a tenacious mucus, in morning. Pressure and tension in throat on swallowing. Constriction. Sensation of a worm creeping up into the throat.

Stomach.—Desires food, but does not know what kind. Aversion to fat food (Hep. s., Ptel.), meat (Graph., Ptel.), bread (*Natr. mur.*), butter (Ptel.), milk; to smoking (Ign.).

Thirst for beer (Coccul., Petrol.), or alcoholic drinks. °*Thirstlessness, with all complaints* (*Ant. tart., Apis*). *Eructations after eating, tasting and smelling of food* (Ant. crud., Calc. c., Cinch., Graph., Phos.); *bitter, bilious, rancid, sour* (*Bry., Nux v., Phos.*); *tastes like putrid meat.* Hiccough when smoking. *Nausea; in epigastric region, worse from eating or drinking; waterbrash* (Led., Nux v.); *disagreeable risings, especially after eating and drinking* (*Ars.*). °Morning nausea, especially during menses, from suppressed menses, or during pregnancy (Graph., Kali c., Nux m., Sep.). Vomiting of bilious matter (Ars., Bry., Nux v., Podo.); *of food eaten long before,* or after each meal. Distension. Griping pains in pit of stomach and epigastrium. °*Stomach disordered from fat food* (Cycl., Tarax.), pasty (Ipec., Nux v.), fruit or ice-cream. *Pain in stomach an hour after eating* (*Nux v.*). Weight, as from a stone (Acon., Æsc., *Ars., Bry., Nux v.*), especially in morning on waking. Crampy pains in stomach, in morning, or after meals. *Gnawing distress in stomach, as from hunger* (Abies c.). Pressing, pinching, or choking pains in stomach after eating, impeding breathing. *Sensation as of having taken too much food, which rises into the mouth, as if one would vomit. Scraping sensation in stomach* (*Nux v.*), *and œsophagus, like a heartburn.* Tension in region of stomach in forenoon, better from moving about. Perceptible pulsation in pit of stomach (Ant. tart., Asaf.).

Abdomen.—*Flatulent colic; loud rumbling and gurgling* (*Lyc.*); *flatus moves about in abdomen* (*Aloe, Carb. v.*), *especially in evening; in bed.* Incarcerated flatus, pressing here and there; not relieved by passing flatus (Cinch.); after midnight. Colic and griping, especially in upper abdomen. Fullness and distension of abdomen and stomach; painful sensitiveness. Pain, in evening after drinking; after drinking; after stool; on touch. *Chilliness extending around from abdomen to lower part of back. Pressure in abdomen* (*Berb.*), *and small of back, as from a stone; limbs go to sleep while sitting;* ineffectual desire to stool. *Drawing, tearing or forcing-down pains in abdomen, like labor-pains.* Cutting low down in *abdomen, pene-*

trating into pelvis (Cham.). *Constriction as from a stone extending to the bladder.*

Stool and Anus.—*Painful, protruding, blind piles* (*Aloe*, Calc. c., Lach., Merc., Sil.), with stitches, smarting, soreness and *itching* (*Sulph.*). Pressure in rectum after stool. Frequent urging, as if diarrhœa would occur. Stools *watery at night, like bile, preceded by rumbling; green mucus* (Apis, Arg. nit., Ars., *Bell., Ipec., Merc., Sulph.*); *slimy; soft; mixed with mucus, or only mucus, with colic; frequent* (*Merc. cor.*); *bloody mucus, without colic;* not exhausting (*Phos. ac.*). Constipation; difficult evacuation, with painful pressure and pain in back; stools white; yellowish-white, mucus mixed with stool.

Urinary Organs.—Tenesmus of the bladder (Canth., Caps., Merc. cor.). Region of bladder painful to touch. Sharp pressure on bladder, without desire to urinate. Burning in orifice of urethra during and after micturition (*Can. sat., Canth.*). Frequent, almost ineffectual, urging to urinate, with acrid urine and cutting pains. *Involuntary micturition* (*Ars.*, Bell., Hyos.); *at night, in bed* (Arn., Cupr., Graph.), especially in little girls, while coughing or passing flatus (*Caust.*, Natr. mur.). Dribbling of urine while sitting or walking. *Frequent urinations, profuse flow* (Apis, Apoc., Arg., Cepa, Ber.). Urine watery, colorless; brown; bloody.

Male Organs.—*Drawing, tensive pains, from abdomen through spermatic cords, into testicles* (Berb., *Ham.*, Merc.), *which hang low down. Swelling of the testicles, with soreness and tearing pains. Swelling of right side of scrotum* (Clem.). Desire in the morning on waking. Nocturnal emissions (Cinch., Phos.), without dreams. Itching biting on inner and upper part of prepuce. °Thick, yellow, or yellow-green discharge from urethra, in gonorrhœa (Agn., Hydras.).

Female Organs.—*During menses and with uterine troubles, heavy, pressive pain in abdomen and small of back, as from a stone* (Alum., Caul., Cimic.); *limbs tend to go to sleep; ineffectual urging to stool. Drawing, pressing pain extending toward uterus, with nausea in morning. Chilliness before the menses, with yawning and stretch-*

ing. Constrictive pain in left side of uterus, like labor-pains, obliging her to bend double. Menses suppressed; after getting feet wet. Menses delayed, with coldness of body and chilliness and trembling of the feet. First menses delayed (Graph.). *Menses too late, scanty, and of short duration* (Cimic., Sulph.); *suppressed,* or flow intermittent (Cimic.); flow thick and black (Ign.); more during day while walking about (at night, *Mag. carb.*). *Leucorrhœa thick, like cream or milk* (Calc. c., Coni., *Sep.,* Sulph. ac.); *worse when lying down; with swollen vulva; painless; acrid, thin, burning* (Alum., Coni., Kreos., *Merc., Phos.*).

Respiratory Organs.—*Violent tickling and scraping in the larynx, bringing tears into the eyes and causing dry cough.* Constriction in larynx, especially at night when lying down. Hoarseness and roughness of throat; cannot speak a loud word (Caust., Hep. s., Phos.). *Dry cough at night or in evening, after lying down* (*Coni.,* Mez., Nux v., *Rumex, Sulph.*); *disappears on sitting up in bed, returns on lying down* (Hyos.); *causes dryness of throat; prevents sleep;* with nausea and vomiting; causes exhaustion. °Cough dry at night, loose during the day. *Expectoration difficult; yellow mucus* (Calc. c.), in morning after rising; bitter; scanty, of tenacious mucus; black clotted blood (*Nux v.*). Dyspnœa in lower part of chest, as if too full and tight, especially mornings (Bell., Phos.). Oppression of the chest. Cramp-like and constrictive tension in the chest. *Shortness of breath, anxiety and palpitation when lying on left side.* Scraping and soreness in chest, causing cough (Cham.). Pain in chest behind sternum, as if ulcerated (Psor.). Pressure and soreness in chest. Stitches in the chest and sides, when lying, at night, from inspiration or coughing (Acon., *Bry., Kali c.*).

Heart and Pulse.—Catching pain in cardiac region; better for a time from pressure of hand. Stitches in præcordial region, better while walking, with pressure and anxiety, impeding respiration. *Palpitation, with anxiety, after dinner; from lying on left side, with anxiety and want of breath;* °with menstrual irregularities, chlorosis, etc. The beat of the pulse is felt in the pit of the stomach.

Neck and Back.—Stiffness, and rheumatic, tensive, and drawing pains in nape of neck (Colch.). Sticking pains in nape of neck and back. Pain in nape at night, as if he had lain in an uncomfortable position. *Pain in small of back, as from long stooping* (Arn., Cinch.), *or from a sprain* (*Sulph.*); *on motion;* after sitting (Rhus tox.); in evening. Back painfully stiff. *Labor-like pains in small of back* (Caul., Cimic., Kreos.), as if constricted by a tight band. Pain as if suppurating. Drawing, tensive pain in loins. Pressive pains in sacrum, in evening, as from fatigue.

Limbs.—Redness and swelling of joints (Bry.), with stinging pains (Apis). Anxious tremulous sensation in limbs. Drawing, sticking, worse in joints, which are painful to touch. Weakness in limbs morning after rising, with relaxation without feeling weary. *Drawing, tearing pains in limbs* (Acon.), °*shifting rapidly from place to place;* worse at night, from warmth (*Merc.*); better from uncovering. *Pain in limbs in morning in bed, worse in joints, forcing him to stretch, with general heat.* On waking, the parts on which he has lain are asleep, with crawling and tingling (Acon.). Coldness of hands and feet; they seem dead.

Upper Limbs.—Sensation of numbness and heaviness in the arms, as if beaten. Drawing, tearing pains, in shoulder joints, and in arms, hands and fingers (Bry., Led., Rhus tox.). Swelling and wrenching pains in elbow joints.

Lower Limbs.—*Hip-joint painful, as if dislocated.* Acute, drawing, jerking pains from the hip to the knee. Bruised pains in the gluteal muscles, and in muscles and bones of thighs. *Drawing, tensive pains in thighs and legs at night, with great restlessness, sleeplessness and chilliness. Painless swelling of the knee. Knees swollen, with tearing, drawing pains.* Drawing, heaviness and weariness in legs and feet. Legs seem asleep on rising from a seat. Cramps in legs, in evening, after lying down (*Sulph.*). Feet inflamed, red-hot, swollen (*Bry.*), with tensive, burning pains; also soles. *Varices on the legs* (Ham., *Zinc.*); *on feet.* Weakness in feet. Pain in soles, as if beaten. *Boring pain in heels toward evening* (Zinc.). Chilblains, burning, sticking, itching (Agar., Nitr. ac.).

Generalities.—Violent trembling of the whole body; with cold

sweat, anxiety and drawing pains. Excessive weariness and prostration (Ars., *Phos.*, Ferr.). Everything about body seems too tight, wishes to throw off her clothes. Heaviness of the whole body. Inclination to stretch. Lies upon back with hands above head when sleeping; also with feet drawn up. *Longing for fresh air* (*Lyc.*). *Feeling of discomfort over the whole body, in morning, after rising, disappearing on moving about. Weaker the longer he lies in the morning.* °Wandering pains shift rapidly from part to part (Benz. ac., Kali bi., Led.). °Symptoms ever-changing. Pulsations through the whole body (*Glon.*, Sep., Zinc.).

Skin.—*Burning, biting, itching here and there; worse from warmth of bed, in evenings and before midnight; from scratching; from becoming heated during a walk* (Clem., *Merc.*, Mez., *Sulph.*). *Itching in the evening in bed.* °Measly-like eruption (Ant. crud., Bapt., Coff. c., Rhus tox.); nettle rash (Apis).

Sleep.—*Irresistible sleepiness in afternoon and early evening. Cannot go to sleep in evening; sleepless first part of night. Sleeps late in morning. Restless sleep, with sensation of heat;* wakes frequently, as in frights. Dreams; *confused;* vivid, frightful, disgusting, anxious (Arn., Aur., Rhus tox., *Sulph.*). Frequent yawning.

Fever.—*Constant chilliness, even in warm room; cold chills* all over, chilly, with the pains; *worse evenings* (*Phos.*). Shivering, creeping sensations. *Anxious heat,* as if dashed with hot water. *Intolerable, dry, burning heat, evening or night; with distended veins* (Cinch.), *and burning hands that seek out cool places, without thirst* (*Ign., Phos.*). Profuse sweat in morning (Calc. c., *Nitr. ac.*, Rhus tox.), one-sided sweat.

Aggravation.—*In the evening and in succeeding hours till midnight;* every other evening; at night; from warmth of bed; °while lying down, especially on left side; °from lying on painless side; in warm room; after eating, °especially after fat food, pork, ice-cream, fruit, pastry.

Amelioration.—*In open air* (Ox. ac.); *in cool place; when lying upon the back;* °lying on painful side; °from cold drink; °from slow motion.

Conditions.—Sandy hair, blue eyes, pale face, inclined to silent grief and submissiveness; especially women and children. Slow, phlegmatic; peevish but not irascible.

Compare.—*Ant. crud.*, Ars., *Bell.*, Bry., Calc. c., *Caul.*, Cham., Cimic., Cinch., Coccul., Coloc., *Coni.*, *Cycl.*, Euphr., Ferr., *Ham.*, Ign., Kali bi., *Lyc.*, Merc., Nux v., Nux m., Plat., *Phos.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Sep.*, Sil., *Sulph.*, Zinc.

Antidotes.—*Coff. c.*, Cham., Ign., Nux v. (Acetum).

Pulsatilla Antidotes.—Cinch., Iron, Sulph., Sulph. ac. Vapor of Mercury or of Copper (Bell., Cham., Coff. c., Colch., Lyc., Plat., Stram.).

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief clinical use of Pulsatilla is in the treatment of catarrhal affections, characterized by thick, yellowish-green discharges, disorders of digestion and disturbances of the female sexual system. It is also useful in rheumatism, usually subacute, often arising from derangements of digestion, with drawing, tearing, shifting pains, better from cold, worse in the evening. Gonorrhœal rheumatism. Neuralgia, wandering pains, mostly tearing, with tendency to chilliness and the characteristic modalities. Chorea, epileptiform spasms or paralytic symptoms, arising from suppressed menses or other disturbances of the sexual sphere. Hysteria from similar causes; chlorosis and anæmia, patient always chilly, but wants to be in the open air; mental disorders; especially after the abuse of Iron and Quinine. Pulsatilla acts prominently on the venous system (*Ham.*), and is useful in varicose veins; in the hæmorrhages calling for the drug, the flow is passive and dark. In all the above conditions and those which are to follow, the temperament of the Puls. patient as mentioned under "Conditions," must be borne in mind, sadness and weeping, even to melancholia, being extremely characteristic. We will now consider the special clinical uses of Puls. in the customary anatomical order. Conjunctivitis thick, bland, yellow or yellowish-green discharge, after measles or from taking cold. Ophthalmia neonatorum. Pustular conjunctivitis. Styes. Blepharitis. Pustules or ulcers on cornea. Disease of the lachrymal duct with characteristic symptoms of drug. Episcleritis. Hyperæmia of the choroid. Retinitis. Occasionally useful in iritis.

A valuable remedy in earache, with darting, tearing pains, relieved by cold. Otitis, external ear and meatus red, swollen and hot. Otorrhœa, discharge of mucus and bloody pus. Deafness from catarrh or after scarlet fever. A most valuable remedy in acute coryza from taking cold especially in the advanced stages, patient cold and chilly all the time (see symptoms). Chronic nasal catarrh, with characteristic discharge, etc., worse evenings, especially with loss of smell and taste. Neuralgic toothache; during pregnancy; with characteristic modalities. Occasionally useful in pharyngeal catarrh, parts dark-red, varicose dry, covered with mucus, bad taste. A frequently indicated and extremely useful remedy in various disorders of digestion. Gastric catarrh, dyspepsia and indigestion in general, characterized by putrid, slimy, greasy or bitter taste after eating or in the morning; tongue coated thick-white or yellow; loss of appetite; vertigo; bitter or rancid eructations; continual nausea and qualmishness; regurgitation of food; pain and weight in stomach; especially aggravated by fat foods (Cycl.). Dyspepsia from ice-cream, etc. (Ars.); ice-water; fruit; buckwheat cakes; fat food. Atonic dyspepsia. Gastralgia, with more or less of above symptoms. Morning sickness of pregnancy; also during menses or from suppressed menses; also colic from same causes. Flatulent colic, intestinal catarrh and diarrhœa from causes above named, and from taking cold, with gastric symptoms. Hæmorrhoids with characteristic gastric symptoms. Occasionally needed in dysentery, with bloody mucous stools, burning in anus, etc. Enuresis, especially in girls; while coughing (Caust.), or passing flatus. Catarrh of bladder from cold; during pregnancy or suppressed menses; with enlarged prostate; from suppressed gonorrhœa. Gonorrhœa with characteristic discharge and other symptoms. Orchitis. Enlarged prostate. Epididymitis. Neuralgia of testicles. Hydrocele, especially congenital. An extremely useful remedy in suppressed menstruation, especially from getting the feet wet; dysmenorrhœa from same causes. Amenorrhœa and dysmenorrhœa in general, with Puls. symptoms, and especially with characteristic temperament; gastric derangements. Vicarious menstruation. Leucorrhœa as noted in symptoms, especially with delayed or irregular menses and other Puls. symptoms. Prolapsus uteri. A valuable remedy for the disorders of preg-

nancy; also during the lying-in period. Is said to correct malpositions of the fœtus, by altering abnormal conditions of uterus. Inertia of uterus; during labor-pains slow, weak and ineffectual. Retained placenta. Tones up the uterus and prevents post-partum hæmorrhage. Phantom tumors; scanty or suppressed lochia; lochia becomes white, like milk. Phlegmasia alba dolens. Milk suppressed. Puls. is the remedy for lumps in the breasts of school girls, before puberty, or escape of thin, milky fluid. Puls. is not so often used in catarrh of the lower air passages. It may, however, be indicated in catarrhal laryngitis or bronchitis, or even in catarrhal pneumonia, the symptoms agreeing. Aphonia reflex, occasionally catarrhal. Asthma, in children, or in women with menstrual irregularities. Chlorosis. Occasionally indicated in whooping cough. Threatening phthisis, especially in girls near puberty, menses delayed or suppressed, chlorotic symptoms, soreness in apices of lungs, short breath; characteristic temperament. Hæmoptysis, blood black and clotted, soreness in chest. An excellent remedy for the ordinary "backache" of women, especially with menstrual derangements and other Puls. conditions; and during pregnancy; extending from small of back downwards into sacrum and hips; as if sprained; worse when lying on the back, better when lying on the side, or on changing position. Lumbago. Spinal irritation; neck and back stiff; small of back feels as if constricted by a tight band. Rheumatism of extremities as before mentioned. Gout. Varicose ulcers on limbs. A valuable remedy in measles, after Acon., etc., with dry cough, earache and other Puls. symptoms. Not often indicated in fevers, but may be useful in gastric, remittent or intermittent fevers with the characteristic gastric symptoms, and especially when chilliness is the predominating feature.

RANUNCULUS.

Synonym.—Ranunculus Bulbosus. *Natural order.*—Ranunculaceæ. *Common name.*—Bulbous Crowfoot. *Habitat.*—An indigenous plant, common in New England. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the sensory nerves, the muscular tissues and upon the skin, its most characteristic effects being exerted upon the walls of the chest, where it produces a condition simulating pleurodynia, in which affection it is most prominently useful.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Vanishing of thought on reflection. Obtuse intellect. Irritable and quarrelsome.

Head.—Vertigo; with danger of falling, when going from room to open air; making it difficult to think. Sensation as if the head were too large and distended (Mang. c.). Congestion of blood to the head (*Acon., Bell.*). Pain in head and eyes. Headache over the right eye, worse on lying down, better from walking or standing; in evening. Neuralgic headache in forehead and vertex, as if forced asunder, worse evenings, or on coming into warm room. Pressing pain in forehead, from within outward. Headache mostly caused or aggravated by passing from a hot to a cold place, and *vice-versa*.

Eyes.—Pressure in the eyeballs. Balls sore on moving them. Pupils insensible. Burning, soreness and smarting in lids. Smarting and sore feeling in right outer canthus. Smarting in eyes as from smoke. Mist before the eyes (*Caust.*, Hyos., Phos., Petrol.).

Ears.—Stitches in the ears, principally in the evening; in region of right tympanum.

Nose.—Redness and inflammatory swelling of the nose, with tension. Stoppage. Profuse, tenacious mucus. Blows blood from the nose. Internal tingling and upward pressure.

Mouth.—White saliva, with metallic taste.

Throat.—Much viscid phlegm in the throat. Inflammatory burning pains in the throat and on the palate.

Stomach.—Increased thirst afternoons. Frequent eructations. Spasmodic hiccough (Hyos., Ign.). Nausea in the afternoon, sometimes with headache. Pressure in the pit of the stomach (Ars., Bry., Puls.). Sensation of burning in pit of stomach, and in region of cardiac orifice.

Abdomen.—*Pain and soreness in hypochondria, as if bruised; evenings; with pain in back, lassitude and ill-humor. Stitches in the hepatic region, arresting the breathing with stitches and pressure on top of right shoulder* (Bry.). Stitches in left side of abdomen. Pinching, cutting colic. Abdomen sore on pressure, as if bruised and ulcerated. Pinching sometimes alternating with pain in chest.

Stool.—Frequent and easy. Hard stools every morning, with much urging; natural stool in afternoon.

Respiratory Organs.—*Short and oppressed breathing, with burning and fine stitching pains in the chest, and* inclination to draw a long breath, with much weeping. *Stitches in chest; increased by moving, stooping, inspiration* (*Bry.*), *or touch; with pressure and tightness across lower part of chest.* Rheumatic pains in the chest, as from subcutaneous ulceration. Burning pains. *Chest feels sore and bruised* (*Arn.*); *worse from contact and motion* (Senega).

Back.—Pain in back, lassitude and pain as if bruised, in region of short ribs. Pain in morning on rising. Stitches in right lumbar region when walking, with slight burning sensation.

Upper Limbs.—Spasmodic, rheumatic pains in the arms. Stitches in arms, hands and fingers. Crawling in single parts of fingers. Shining red, loose swelling of fingers, with inflammation, etc., changing to flat, spreading ulcers. Blister-like eruptions on palms of hands and fingers. Itching in hollow of hand.

Lower Limbs.—Drawing pains along the thighs. Great weakness in lower limbs when walking, forenoons. Pulsative stitches in left heel when standing.

Generalities.—Great heaviness and lassitude in the whole body. The whole body feels bruised (*Arn.*, Ruta). Shooting, tearing, rheumatic and arthritic pains in limbs and muscles.

Skin.—Vesicular eruption, as from burns (Canth.). *Dark-blue vesicles, small, transparent,* in groups, with burning and itching, and forming hard, horny scurfs. Tettery eruptions over the whole body.

Sleep.—Falls asleep late and wakes frequently during the night. Restless, disturbed sleep.

Aggravation.—From changes of temperature (Mang., Rhus tox.), *mornings;* evenings; touch; motion; °change of position; °from alcoholic drinks.

Compare.—Acon., *Bry.*, Cimic., Clem., *Puls., Rhus tox.*, Sabad.

Antidotes.—Bry., Camph., Puls., Rhus tox.

Inimicals.—Alcohol, Staph., Sulph., Vinegar, Wine.

THERAPEUTICS.

Ranunc. has been found most useful in neuralgic, arthritic and rheumatic conditions. Always worse from damp weather or from change of temperature. Rheumatic neuralgia. Intercostal rheumatism, chest feels sore and bruised, as from subcutaneous ulceration. Pleurodynia. Pleurisy. Diaphragmitis. Peritonitis. A very valuable remedy in herpes zoster; dark-blue, transparent vesicles, with characteristic neuralgic pains. Also herpes frontalis, with violent pains in and above the eyes. Vesicular eruptions, with burning and itching. Pemphigus. Malignant and rapidly spreading ulcers. Hay fever, with smarting, burning and tingling in eyes and nose, nostrils dry and obstructed, worse evenings. Has been found useful in delirium tremens and for the effects of intoxicating liquors in general.

RHEUM.

Synonyms.—Rheum Officinale. Rhubarbarum. *Natural order.*—Polygonaceæ. *Common name.*—Rheubarb. *Habitat.*—A plant native of China. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the liver and intestinal canal, increasing the secretion of bile, stimulating the muscular activity of the bowels, and causing purging of fæcal matter, without symptoms of inflammatory action. Its chief characteristic is a diarrhœa, with an excessively sour-smelling stool.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—The child demands different things, with vehemence and crying.

Head.—Dull, stupefying headache. Heaviness of the head. Sweat on forehead and scalp after slight effort.

Face.—Cool sweat on face (Verat. alb.); most around nose and mouth.

Stomach.—*Desire for various things, but cannot eat them; they become repulsive* (*Bry., Cham., Cina*). Nausea, as from the stomach or abdomen, with colic. Fullness in stomach, as after eating too much (*Cinch., Lyc., Nux v., Puls.*).

Abdomen.—Violent, cutting colic, forcing one to bend double (Aloe, Caust., *Coloc.*, Iris). Tension. Griping in abdomen, with great urging to stool; better after stool; worse from plums.

Stool and Anus.—Frequent, ineffectual urging to stool (Ambr., Coni., Natr. carb., Nux v.); worse on motion and when walking. Colic before each stool (*Coloc., Merc.*). Desire for stool after a meal. *Thin, pasty, sour-smelling stools* (Arn., Hep. s., *Podo.*, Sulph.), *with straining before, and colicky, constrictive cutting in the abdomen after, and shivering during stool* (Merc.). Frequent, forcible, semi-liquid stools; brown, mixed with mucus; followed by tenesmus, and great burning in anus and rectum (*Ars., Sulph.*).

Back.—Violent cutting, as if in the lumbar vertebræ, increased from stool.

Limbs.—Pain in all the joints during motion. The limbs upon which he lies fall asleep. Weariness of the thighs, as after great exertion. Tensive, pressive pain in the hollow of the left knee, extending to the heel.

Sleep.—Restless sleep, with tossing about, and talking in sleep (Acon., *Rhus tox.*). Vivid, sad, anxious dreams. Snoring inspiration during sleep.

Generalities.—°Child smells sourish, even if washed or bathed every day. Heaviness of the whole body, as after awaking from a deep sleep.

Condition.—Often suitable for children, suckling or during dentition.

Compare.—Ars., *Bell.*, Cham., Coloc., Mag. c., Nux v., Podo., Puls., Rhus tox., *Sulph.* Complementary to Mag. carb., while Rheum, follows Ipec. well.
Antidotes.—*Cham.*, Camph., Coloc., Merc., *Nux v.*, Puls.
Rheum Antidotes.—Canth., Mag. carb.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

The chief and almost only clinical use of Rheum is in the treatment of diarrhœa, especially in infants, teething children and lying-in women, characterized by excessively sour-smelling stools, and other symptoms as noted above. Not only are the stools sour, but the whole body smells sour, no matter how often bathed, thus showing an excessively acid state of the system.

RHODODENDRON.

Synonym.—Rhododendron Chrysanthemum. *Natural order.*—Ericaceæ. *Common names.*—Dwarf Rosebag. *Habitat.*—An evergreen shrub, native of Siberia, growing on mountain heights. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried leaves.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the muscular and fibrous tissues, producing arthritic and rheumatic conditions, and upon the testes and epididymis, producing inflammation, swelling and induration. Its chief characteristic is the aggravation of all symptoms in cold, stormy weather, and before and during a thunder storm.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Forgetfulness of what he is talking about.
Head.—Headache, almost depriving him of his senses, better on rising. Confusion. Pain in forehead and temples, when lying in bed, in the morning; worse from drinking wine (Nux v., Zinc.), and in wet weather, cold weather; better after rising and on moving about. Tearing, boring pains in left temporal region.

Eyes.—**Sensation** of dryness and burning in the **eyes**; worse in bright daylight, and from intent looking; on reading or writing.

Ears.—Violent **pain** in the right outer ear, commencing in morning, and continuing all day. Humming before ears, with ringing. Buzzing and sensation as if water running into the ears. Loud sounds re-echo long.

Nose.—Obstruction of left nostril, sometimes alternating with right; best in open air.

Mouth.—*Toothache, drawing, tearing pains; worse in stormy weather or before a storm* (Rhus tox.); *in cloudy or windy weather, with cutting.*

Throat.—Scraping and **scratching sensation in the throat, as** if lined with **mucus.**

Stomach.—Empty **eructations. Contractive pressure in pit of** stomach evenings when **walking,** with tight breath.

Stool.—Soft stool, **evacuated slowly,** and with much **urging** (Carb. v., Cinch.). **Diarrhœa; in damp weather; from fruit;** food passes undigested.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent **urging to urinate,** with drawing in region of bladder. **Pain** in urethra, as from subcutaneous ulceration. **Urine** somewhat increased, pale, of offensive acrid odor.

Male Organs.—Drawing pain from anus to testicles. *Testicles drawn up, swollen and painful* (*Clem.*). *Testicles, especially epididymis, intensely painful to touch. Contusive pain in testicle* (*Arg. nit., Spong.*), *with alternate drawing. Induration and swelling of testicles* (Acon., *Arg., Caust.*), *especially right, with violent drawing pains, extending to abdomen and thighs.* Sticking, stitching pains in right testicle. Itching, and increase of heat about the scrotum (Sil.).

Female Ogans.—°Pain in ovaries; worse in change of weather.

Respiratory Organs.—Dry, exhausting cough, morning and evening, with oppression of the chest, and rough throat; in paroxysms, from tickling in trachea. Transient, dull pain from chest to left hypochondrium when walking fast.

Neck and Back.—Rheumatic pain, with stiffness in nape of neck; early in morning, in bed or after rising. **Bruised pain in small of back;** *worse at rest,* and in rainy weather (Rhus

tox.). Sprained pain, or as if he had been sitting bent too long, or lying upon it too long. Pain in back when sitting, better from motion, worse from stooping.

Limbs.—Rheumatic, drawing, tearing pains in all the limbs (Acon., Coloc., Led., Puls.); worse at rest, and in rough weather (Rhus tox.). Sensation in the joints as if sprained; also tearing, drawing pains. Drawing and tearing in the periosteum, mostly in forearms and legs; in small spots; worse at night; at rest; *from change of weather* (Rhus tox.). Heat of the hands. Itching of right middle and ring fingers with erysipelatous redness.

Aggravation.—In morning; *while at rest* (Amm. carb., Rhus tox.); before a thunder storm; in cold, damp weather (Dulc.); *windy and cold weather; rough weather.*

Amelioration.—In bed the limbs drawn up.

Compare.—Aur., Bry., Calc. c., *Clem.*, Coni., Kalmia, Led., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., *Puls.*, *Ranunc.*, *Rhus tox.*, Sep., Sil., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Bry., Camph.,Clem., Rhus tox.

THERAPEUTICS.

Especially useful in arthritic and rheumatic pains in various parts, aggravated before a storm, or in cold, damp, rough weather. Chronic rheumatism of small joints (Actea sp., Caul., Led.). Rheumatoid arthritis. According to Allen, Rhod. is useful in threatening glaucoma, always worse at the approach of a storm, better after the storm broke, patient strongly rheumatic. Muscular asthenopia, with darting pains through the eye, worse before a storm. Ciliary neuralgia. Otalgia. Facial neuralgia and neuralgic toothache, with characteristic aggravation. Diarrhœa in damp, cold weather; from fruit. Catarrh of the bladder. Hydrocele. A valuable remedy in orchitis (see symptoms). Induration of testicles.

RHUS TOXICODENDRON.

Synonym.—Rhus Humile. *Natural order.*—Anacardiaceæ. *Common names.*—Poison Oak. Poison Ivy. *Habitat.*—A shrub growing in fields, woods and along fences all over North America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh leaves.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts prominently upon the organs of animal life, upon the mucous membranes, the lymphatic glands, the skin, the muscular tissues, and the tissue which compose the joints. The primary condition produced is one of irritation, and this may proceed to inflammation, or, if it stops short of that, produces serous discharges, in the form of evacuations or œdema. This condition of irritation affects most prominently the skin. "Even contact of the leaves of the plant, or proximity to them, produces an eruption, varying in intensity, from the slightest erythema to the gravest form of vesicular erysipelas."

The action of Rhus upon the mucous membranes resembles that which it has upon the external skin, simulating eczematous and vesicular eruptions; it acts most powerfully upon the conjunctiva, though affecting other mucous surfaces to a greater or less degree.

In the sero-fibrous tissues the characteristic primary irritation develops a rheumatoid inflammation of the joints and muscles, affecting particularly the fascia, tendons, sheaths of nerves, ligaments and fibrous tissues. The lymphatic glands throughout the body become enlarged and inflamed. The cellular tissues become infiltrated with a serous exudation, and the functions of nutrition are depressed and impaired.

On the organs of animal life Rhus acts secondarily, producing dullness of the senses, and a condition of the cerebral system closely resembling that present in low types of fever. The chief characteristic of Rhus is the prominent aggravation of its symptoms during repose, and amelioration by motion.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Full of sad thoughts,* anxious, *apprehensive,* especially in the evening and at *night* (Ars., Calc. c., Merc.), with desire for solitude (Carb. v., Ign.), and *inclination to weep* (Lyc., Natr. mur., Puls.); *worse in house; relieved by walking in open air. Anxiety, with great restlessness; cannot remain in bed* (Acon., Æth., Ars., *Camph.*). Discouragement and dissatisfaction; evening. Satiety of life, with desire to die, without sadness. Fretful; impatient, ill-humored, easily vexed (Bry.). Forgetful; difficult comprehension; cannot remember the most recent events (Phos. ac.). Low, mild, delirium, with stupefaction and insensibility (Phos., Phos. ac.).

Head.—Confusion, dullness of the head, and vertigo. *Giddy, as if intoxicated, with staggering* (Cinch., Coccul., Nux v., *Puls.*); *when rising from bed* (*Bry.*, Phos.). Fullness and heaviness of the head, with pressing downward, as from a weight in the forehead. Tearing in region of brows and in malar-bones, with drawing. Sensation as if the brain were loose, and hit against the skull (Cinch., Hyos, Nux m., Sulph. ac.), when stepping or shaking the head. Aching in occiput, which disappears on bending head backward. Sensitiveness of the scalp to touch (Cinch., *Merc.*, *Mez.*). Moist, suppurative eruptions on the head, forming thick crusts, eating off the hair; offensive smell and itching; worse at night (*Graph.*, Lyc., *Merc.*, Staph., *Sulph.*).

Eyes.—*Inflammation of the eyes and lids, with redness, swelling and nightly agglutination* (*Ant. crud.*, Caust., *Graph., Lyc., Merc., Puls.*, Phos., *Sulph., Zinc.*). *Swelling of the whole eye and surrounding parts* (*Ars.*). Eyelids œdematous, or erysipelatous, with scattered watery vesicles; meibomian glands enlarged, cilia fall out. Burning and itching in the eyes and lids (Sulph.). Sharp pains running into the head. Lachrymation in evening, with burning pain. Aching in the eyes on exerting vision. Aching, pressive pains, as from sand in the eyes (Ars., *Caust.*, Hep. s., Puls., *Sep., Sulph.*). *Heaviness and stiffness of lids, as if paralyzed* (*Kalm.*). Eyeball sore when turning the eye or pressing upon it (*Spig.*). Obscured vision, as if a veil were before the eyes (Caust., Petrol., Phos., *Puls., Sulph.*)

Ears.—Lobule of left ear swollen. **Inflammation, swelling** and suppuration of parotid gland.

Nose.—Frequent, violent, spasmodic sneezing. Involuntary discharge of mucus in morning after rising, without coryza. Nosebleed in morning or at night; when stooping; °in typhus. Puffy swelling of nose (*Apis*). Tip of nose red (Bell.), and painful to touch; nose sore internally. Hot burning beneath left nostril.

Face.—Sickly expression, sunken face, blue rings around the eyes (Phos., Sulph.). *Erysipelatous inflammation and swelling of face* (Graph.), with much burning, smarting and tingling; also vesicular erysipelas of face (Cist.). Cramp-like pain in articulation of lower jaw, close to the ear. Pressive and digging pain in glands beneath angle of lower jaw. Lips dry, cracked and covered with a red crust. Corners of mouth ulcerated and sore (Ant. crud., *Graph.*, Lyc., Sil.). Moist eruptions and thick scabs on the face (Lyc., Merc., Staph.).

Mouth.—Toothache, tearing, jerking or crawling; better from external heat; at night. Teeth feel elongated and loose (Ars., *Merc.*, Sil.). Blisters on the tongue. *Tongue red, dry and cracked* (Bapt., Bell.); covered with a brown mucus; yellowish-white at root. *Sore sensation of tongue, with red tip* (Ars., Arg. met.). Mouth dry, with much thirst (Acon., *Ars.*, *Bry.*). Saliva runs from the mouth during sleep. Putrid breath (*Arn.*, Aur., Hep. s., Iodi., Kreos., *Merc.*, *Nitr. ac.*, Nux v.). Taste putrid (Merc.); bitter (*Nux v.*); also of food (*Bry.*, *Cinch.*, Coloc., *Puls.*, *Sulph.*); especially of bread (Natr. mur.).

Throat.—Sensation of *dryness* of throat (Apis, *Nux m.*). Sore throat; difficult deglutition, with stitching pains; throat swollen externally. Difficult swallowing of solids, as from constriction; of liquids, as from paralysis (*Bell.*, *Hyos.*, Nux m., *Plumb.*). *Parotid and submaxillary glands hard and swollen* (Baryt. c., Calc. c. Iodi.); with sticking on swallowing.

Stomach.—*Great thirst for cold water* (*Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Bry.*), *or cold milk,* from dryness of mouth and throat. Hunger and emptiness in stomach, without appetite. Complete loss of appetite (Alum., Ars., *Cinch.*, Hep. s., *Merc.*, Phos.,

Sulph.). Eructations incomplete; nausea after eating and drinking. Fullness and heaviness in stomach, as from a stone, after eating (Ars., *Bry.*, Merc., *Nux v.*, Puls.). Pressure in stomach and pit of stomach after eating.

Abdomen.—Pressive drawing, from below upward, in left hypochondrium, with anxiety, with nausea in chest. Soreness, as if beaten, in hypochondria, and still more in abdomen; worse on side lain on, when turning and when beginning to move. Extensive distension of the abdomen, especially after eating (Cinch., Lyc., Nux m., *Nux v.*). Cutting, griping and jerking pains in abdomen, especially after eating; better after stool (*Coloc.*). Colic pains and contraction in abdomen force him to walk bent (Aloe, Caust., *Coloc.*, Iris, Nux v., Rheum). Swelling. Pain in region of ascending colon. Swelling of the inguinal glands (*Calc. c.*, Clem., Iodi.).

Stool and Anus.—°Sense of constriction in rectum, as though one side had grown up. Stools thin, tinged with blood; loose, dark-brown (Ars.); mucus, mixed with blood; gelatinous (Colch., *Hell.*), and liquid, red and yellow.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent urging day and night, with profuse emission. Incontinence of urine, especially during repose (Arn., *Caust.*, *Puls.*). Urine hot, high-colored, scanty (Acon., Apis), irritating; dark, soon becoming turbid (Cina, Digit., Graph.).

Male Organs.—Swelling of the glans and prepuce; dark-red; erysipelatous. Scrotum and penis red; scrotum flaccid and hanging low. Scrotum becomes thick and hard, with intolerable itching. Paraphimosis. Œdema of scrotum. Humid eruptions on genitals, and between scrotum and thighs (*Hep. s.*, *Graph.*).

Female Organs.—Menstrual flow light-colored and acrid, causing biting pain in the vulva. Soreness and pain in the vagina. Erysipelatous inflammation of the external genitals. Suppression of the milk, with general heat (Acon., Hyos., Puls.).

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness and scraping rawness in larynx, with roughness and soreness in chest (Osm.). Short, hurried respiration; oppressed and anxious. *Putting hand out of bed covers brings on a cough* (*Hep. s.*). *Short, dry*

cough, from tickling in trachea and bronchi (Nux v., *Rumex*); *worse evening and before midnight.* Hacking cough in the evening after lying down. Cough in the morning, soon after waking. Spasmodic cough that shatters the head. Cough, with tearing pains, and stitches in the chest (Acon., *Bry., Kali c., Puls.*). Anxious oppression of the chest. Tension in chest in the evening, with short breath and weakness in the limbs. Stitches in chest and its sides; worse when at rest, and while sneezing and breathing. °Pneumonia, with typhoid symptoms, often after re-absorption of pus.

Heart and Pulse.—Violent palpitation when sitting still, so that the body moved with every pulse. Sensation of weakness and trembling in the heart (*Acon.,* Kalm.). Pulse rapid, small, compressible.

Neck and Back.—Rheumatic stiffness of neck (Bad., Chel.), with painful tension on moving (Acon., *Calc. phos.*). Pain in shoulders and back, as from a sprain (Acon.). Pain in cervical muscles, as if asleep, or as if head had been too long in an uncomfortable position, especially toward evening. Stitches in back, worse when walking or stooping; more when rising up after stooping. Rheumatic pain between scapulæ, better from warmth, worse from cold. Constriction of dorsal muscles when sitting, better bending back, worse bending forward. Cutting in sacrum when standing and bending backward. *Stiffness and aching* (Acon.); *bruised pains in small of back, when sitting still or when lying* (Berb.); *better from motion °or when lying on something hard* (Natr. mur.).

Limbs.—*Limbs swelling, stiffness and paralyzed sensations in joints, from sprains, °over-lifting or over-stretching. Lameness, stiffness and pain on first moving after rest, or on getting up in the morning; relieved by constant motion. Trembling or sensation of trembling, in the limbs. The limbs upon which he lies, especially arms, go to sleep. Rheumatic tension, drawing, tearing in limbs, during rest.*

Upper Limbs.—*Rheumatic tearing, stitching or sprained pains in shoulder joints, in arms, elbows, wrists, hands, and fingers* (Acon., Bry., Led.); *worse in cold, wet weather,*

in bed and at rest (Rhod.). *Sprained pain in arm when carried far upward and backward. Weakness in upper part of forearm, and sprained pain in wrist on grasping anything.* Swelling of axillary glands (Baryt. c., Lyc., Sil.). Swelling of hands; of fingers. *Crawling, prickling sensation in palms, surfaces and tips of fingers.*

Lower Limbs.—*Great weakness and paralytic heaviness of the legs and feet; is scarcely able to walk. Great weariness in the legs while sitting, disappearing on walking* (*Ars.*). *Aching pains in legs; must change position every moment. Tingling pain in shafts of tibia at night when feet are covered, with constant necessity to move legs, preventing sleep. Tension and pain in hip and knee-joints, when sitting, when rising from a seat, or after over-exercise. Sprained pain in feet in morning on rising. Drawing like paralysis in feet when sitting.* Cramps in legs and feet; must walk about; especially at night. Swollen about the ankles after sitting too long; feet swell in evening.

Generalities.—*Great debility, paralytic weakness and soreness, especially when sitting and at rest* (Agar.). *Great restlessness and uneasiness; must constantly change position* (Natr. ars.), *especially at night.* Sensitiveness to cold open air (Aur., Petrol., Rumex, Sep.). Sufferings during cold weather and the prevalence of northeasterly winds.

Skin.—*Itching over the whole body* (Graph., *Sulph.*), especially on hairy parts. Red rash, like measles, all over the body (Ant. crud., Bapt., Coff. c., Puls.). *Vesicular* and pustular eruptions, *with burning and itching* (*Graph., Merc., Sulph.*). *Eczema: surface raw, excoriated; thick crusts, oozing and offensive* (*Graph., Hep. s.,* Lyc., *Sulph.*). *Erysipelatous swelling and inflammation* (*Apis, Bell.*); *vesicular; phlegmonous.*

Sleep.—*Sleeplessness, with restless tossing about* (Acon.). Disturbed sleep, with anxious, frightful dreams (Arn., Aur., Puls.). *Anxious dreams about business as soon as he falls asleep.*

Fever.—Constant chilliness, especially evenings (*Phos.*). Chill in back and heat in anterior portion of body. Coldness of hands and feet. *Fever in evening, with shivering, over*

the body; stretching, headache and pains in the limbs. Remittent type of fever; sometimes with brain symptoms. Profuse sweat in the morning (Calc. c., *Nitr. ac., Puls.*). Sweats from warm drinks.

Aggravation.—While at rest (Amm. carb., *Rhod.*); after midnight; before storms; on rising from a bed or seat; on beginning to move; from getting wet; in wet weather (Aran.); from northeasterly winds; cold air or taking cold; after drinking cold water.

Amelioration.—From continuous motion; from moving affected parts; in warm, dry weather.

Compare.—Anac., Ailan., Apis, Arn., Ars, *Bry.*, Caust., Clem., Con., *Crot. tig.*, Dulc., Euph., Ferr., Led., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., *Puls., Ranunc., Rhod.*, Ruta, Sep., Sil., *Sulph.*, Viola tr.

These remedies precede Rhus tox. well: Arn., Bry., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Clem., Lach., Phos. ac., Sulph.; while these follow well: Ars., Bry., Calc. c., Coni., Nux v., Phos. ac., *Puls., Sulph.* To Rhus Apis is inimical, while Bry. is complementary.

Antidotes.—Bell., *Bry.*, Camph., Coff. c., Crot. tig., Sulph.

Rhus Antidotes.—Ant. tart., Bry., Ranunc., Rhod.

THERAPEUTICS

Rhus is especially useful in rheumatism and rheumatoid affections in general with the characteristic modality of the drug—worse on beginning to move, better from continued motion. Rheumatism worse during cold, wet weather and from northeasterly winds; from getting wet, especially when overheated; from working in the water; from living in damp houses; from checked perspiration. Not ordinarly useful in acute inflammatory muscular rheumatism with high fever, etc., but more in chronic forms, or in acute attacks occurring in rheumatic subjects, from causes above named, but without much fever. A valuable remedy for sprains, and for soreness of muscles and tendons from over-lifting, or reaching high up with the arms. Rheumatic paralysis, and rheumatoid neuritis, with great stiffness and numbness of the parts involved, with characteristic modalities, and when brought on by causes above named. Rhus often becomes a valuable remedy in cellulitis

after pus has formed, especially when the parts look dark-red, erysipelatous, and other Rhus symptoms. Boils. Carbuncles. Abscesses. One of our most valuable remedies in skin diseases, the vesicular character of the eruption always predominating, with much burning and itching. Acne rosacea. Urticaria. Erythema, with tendency to vesicular formations and œdema. Eczema (see symptoms). The chief remedy in vesicular erysipelas, especially of the scalp, face or genitals. Phlegmonous erysipelas. Suppuration of inflamed glands. Valuable in adynamic forms of scarlet fever, with characteristic restlessness, typhoid tendency, eruption irregular and dark-red, sometimes vesicular, swelling of cellular tissues and œdema, enlargement and threatening suppuration of the parotid or cervical glands. Purpura hæmorrhagica. Variola, pustules turn black, diarrhœa, dark, bloody stools, restlessness, typhoid symptoms. Œdema is a prominent feature in the action of Rhus, reminding us of Apis, from which it is readily differentiated. An invaluable and very frequently used remedy in typhoid fever, and in low, typhoid states in general occurring in the course of other diseases, such as diphtheria, peritonitis, typhlitis, enteritis, pneumonia, dysentery, puerperal diseases, etc. Mild delirium, stupefaction, restlessness; red, dry and cracked tongue; sordes; epistaxis; diarrhœa, yellowish-brown, offensive stools, etc. Useful in many affections of the eyes, especially when characterized by œdematous swelling of the lids and surrounding parts, and when aggravated by cold air or in wet weather. Only second to Apis in orbital cellulitis. Purulent ophthalmia, worse at night, intense photophobia. Conjunctivitis. Iritis, especially rheumatic. Glaucoma. Paralysis of the upper lids from exposure to cold, especially cold, damp winds. Inflammation of middle or external ear. Otalgia, with pulsation of the ear at night. Parotitis, especially after suppuration. Nasal catarrh in rheumatic subjects, worse from cold, wet weather. Facial neuralgia, from cold or wet, numbness and stiffness, cramp-like pains. Sometimes indicated in sore throat. Hæmorrhoids. Fissures in anus. Diarrhœa or dysentery from getting wet, stools of dark-brown or bloody mucus, tearing pains down thighs during stool, etc. Rheumatic cystitis. Paralysis of the bladder. Oxaluria. Useful in various affections of the genital organs, some of which have already been outlined in pathogenesis. Uterine

displacements. Ovarian cysts. Membranous dysmenorrhœa, worse in wet weather and from getting wet. Abortion impending from straining or over-exertion. Lochia vitiated and offensive; lasting too long or often returning. Milk leg; also metritis, with typhoid symptoms. Laryngitis, with hoarseness, scraping and rawness, worse in wet weather. Bronchitis. Typhoid pneumonia. Hæmoptysis. Hypertrophy of the heart from over-exertion, such as wood-chopping, etc., also from rheumatism. Rheumatism of the heart. Organic diseases of the heart, with painful lameness and numbness of the left arm (Acon., Kalmia). Lumbago, with characteristic modalities. Sciatica. Locomotor ataxia. Sometimes useful in intermittent and other forms of malarial fever with characteristic Rhus symptoms.

ROBINA.

Synonym.—Robina Acacia. *Natural order.*—Leguminosæ. *Common name.*—Yellow Locust. *Habitat.*—An indigenous tree, common in the Middle and Southern States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh bark of the young twigs.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the pneumogastric nerve Robina acts especially upon the stomach, arresting digestion, and causing excessive acidity, resulting in emesis, the vomited matter being so intensely sour that the teeth are set on edge.—*Burt.*

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Very low-spirited; irritable.

Head.—Constant, dull, heavy, or throbbing frontal headache, aggravated by motion and reading.

Stomach.—Constant eructations of a very sour fluid. Nausea, followed by profuse *vomiting of an intensely sour fluid,* setting the teeth on edge. Violent vomiting. Sour stomach. Sharp pain in stomach and epigastrium. Burning in stomach and region of gall-bladder. Dull, heavy, aching distress in the stomach. Great distension of stomach and bowels, with flatulence; severe colic and acid diarrhœa.

Stool.—Desire for stool, but only flatulence passes off; finally constipated stool. Diarrhœa, stools yellow, green, burning. °Sour stools of infants (Calc. c., Pod., *Rheum*).
Generalities.—°The whole child smells sour (*Rheum*).
Compare.—Calc. c., Iris, Mag. carb., Puls., *Rheum*.

THERAPEUTICS.

Especially useful in gastric disturbances, indigestion and *sick headache,* characterized by excessively sour eructations and vomiting. Acid dyspepsia. Heartburn. Cholera infantum.

RUMEX.

Synonym.—Rumex Crispus. *Natural order.*—Polygonaceæ. *Common name.*—Yellow Dock. *Habitat.*—A plant native of Europe, but introduced into this country where it is found in pastures, dry fields, waste grounds, etc. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Rumex affects the mucous membranes, lymphatics and skin, but its prominent action is upon the mucous membrane of the larynx and trachea, diminishing its secretions, and exalting, in a very marked degree, its sensibility, indicating an excessive morbid irritability, yet not passing into an inflammatory condition.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Dull headache, and slight bruised feeling in the forehead.
Nose.—Epistaxis; violent sneezing and painful irritation of nostrils. Fluent coryza, watery discharge, with violent sneezing (Acon., *Cepa,* Sang.); worse evenings and night; with headache; desire to pick the nose.
Mouth.—Tongue coated yellow (*Chel.,* Cinch., Iodi.).

Throat.—Excoriated scraping feeling in the throat (Amm. carb., Carb. v., Caust., Phos., Puls.), with secretion of mucus in upper part of throat.

Stomach.—Heaviness in epigastrium soon after a meal (*Bry., Nux v., Puls.*). Feeling of repletion. Sensation of fullness on pressure, in pit of stomach, extending up into throat; every empty swallowing carrying it downward, but it immediately returns. Shooting from pit of stomach to chest.

Stool.—*Morning diarrhœa* (*Aloe, Podo., Sulph.*); *brown and watery* (*Ars., Kali bi.*); preceded by urging, with pain in abdomen. Constipation (*Alum., Bry., Nux v., Op.*, Phos., Sulph.).

Respiratory Organs.—Tenacious mucus in larynx (Kali bi., Nux v.), with constant desire to hawk, but without relief; worse at night. Irritation in larynx when eating, causing cough. Pain in larynx (Phos.); hoarseness (Carb. v., Caust.). Frequent feeling as though she could not get another breath; as if the air did not penetrate the chest. *Dry, incessant, fatiguing cough* (*Nux v.*), *caused by tickling in throat-pit* (Hep. s., *Phos., Sang., Sep.*); *aggravated by pressure, talking, and especially by inspiring cool air, and in evening, after lying down* (Coni., Dros., *Hyos., Mez.*, Nux v., *Puls.*). Dry, spasmodic cough, like the early stage of whooping cough, preceded by tickling in the throat. *Sensation of soreness and rawness in larynx, and behind the sternum* (*Ambr.*, Aral., *Phos.*, Rhus tox.). *Stitches in substance of left lung.* Aching over anterior portion of both lungs. Acute stitching or burning, stinging pains in left side of chest, near heart; worse from deep breathing, and on lying down in bed at night; °rheumatism (Bry.).

Limbs.—Legs densely covered with a rash; small, red pimples.

Generalities.—Great languor and weakness. Restless in the evening. *Very sensitive to the open air* (Amm. carb., Aur., Coccul., Sep., Sil., Rhus tox.).

Sleep.—Restless, disturbed, with short naps, and unpleasant fancies, even when awake.

Skin.—Itching in various parts (Graph., Rhus tox., Sulph.); worse on lower limbs, while undressing and on rising in morning, better from warmth of bed. Stinging itching, or

pricking itching of the skin. Vesicular eruption; itching when uncovered and exposed to cool air.

Aggravation.—In evening on lying down; from cool air; in raw, cold weather.

Compare.—*Apis, Bell., Caust.,* Hep. s., *Lach., Phos., Podo.,* Spong., *Sulph.*

THERAPEUTICS.

Rumex is a valuable remedy in acute catarrh of the larynx or bronchi, and coughs from laryngeo-tracheal irritation, with the peculiarities mentioned in pathogenesis; always produced by tickling in throat pit and associated with sensation of soreness and rawness behind the sternum. Asthma. Sympathetic gastric cough. Catarrhal aphonia. Gastralgia, pains extend to chest or back. Dyspepsia. Affections from excessive tea-drinking. Diarrhœa, early in the morning, driving out of bed, stools brown and watery, especially when associated with characteristic cough.

RUTA.

Synonym.—Ruta Graveolens. *Natural order.*—Rutaceæ. *Common names.*—Rue. Bitter Wort. *Habitat.*—A plant widely cultivated in gardens; indigenous to Southern Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Ruta acts especially upon the periosteum, bones, joints and cartilages, producing symptoms of a rheumatic character. It also has a special action upon the eyes, producing a somewhat similar condition. It also acts profoundly upon the uterus, causing both active determination of blood to that organ, and contraction of its muscular walls, hence its use as an emmenagogue and aborti-facient.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS

Mind.—Fretful. Inclined to anger and vexation.

Head.—Pulsative, pressive pain in the head. Stitching, draw-

ing pain in frontal bone; extending to temporal bones. Bruised pain in periosteum, extending from temporal bones to the occiput.

Eyes.—Itching at the inner canthus, and on lower lid, smarting after rubbing; eye becomes full of water. Bruised pain in orbicular cartilages. Pressure deep in the orbits. Cramp in lower lid, followed by profuse lachrymation. *Eyes burn, ache, feel strained; sight blurred; from fine sewing or reading too much, or otherwise overtaxing them; worse on using eyes in evening* (Myrica, Natr. ars., Natr. mur., Phos., Sep.). Coldness beneath left eye.

Ears.—Scraping pressure, as with a blunt piece of wood.

Face.—Pain as from a blow behind mastoid process.

Stomach.—Frequent eructations; odorless. Burning or gnawing in the stomach. Nausea in pit of stomach. Tension in stomach *worse from drinking milk.* Epigastric region sensitive.

Abdomen.—Pressing, gnawing pain in the hepatic region.

Rectum and Anus.—Tearing stitches in rectum when sitting. Frequent, unsuccessful urging, with prolapsus ani and emission of flatus. Rectum protrudes immediately on attempting a passage.

Urinary Organs.—Pressure on bladder as if continually full, with constant urging, as if urine could not be retained, yet little is voided; feeling as if bladder moved up and down. °Incontinence at night.

Female Organs.—Metrorrhagia as a forerunner of miscarriage. Bearing-down pains. Miscarriage; at seven months;

Respiratory Organs.—Hacking cough, awakens about midnight. Pressure in the sternum. Gnawing pain in the chest; in right side with biting and burning.

Neck and Back.—Pain as if sprained or bruised in nape and shoulder. *Pain as if beaten, and lame in the spine; and like lumbago.* Bruised pain in back in coccyx, extending to sacrum. Digging as if bruised just above sacrum, when sitting after a long walk, better from continued walking, returning when standing still and sitting. Coldness down the spine.

Limbs.—Pains in the limbs, joints and bones, as if beaten, or as after a blow or fall (Arn.). Falling from side to side

when walking, legs will not support him, no power or steadiness in thighs. Legs give out on ascending or descending stairs. Ankles pain as after a sprain or dislocation; as if ulcerated. Pains in bones of feet, cannot step heavily thereon.

Generalities.—Great weakness after a walk; *limbs feel bruised* (Arn.). Small of back and loins painful. *All parts of the body on which he lies are painful, as if bruised* (Arn., Bapt.). Bruised pain on touch, worse in hips and bones of legs.

Sleep.—Sleepiness during the day, with stretching. Frequent waking at night. Confused dreams; vivid.

Skin.—Itching all over the body (Graph., Rhus tox.); relieved by scratching (*Sulph.*).

Aggravation.—Pains usually worse in cold, wet weather.

Amelioration.—From motion.

Compare.—Amm. carb., *Arn.*, Bry., Calc. c., *Euphr.*, Lyc., Merc., *Mez.*, Phos. ac., *Phyt.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus tox.*, Sep., Sil., *Sulph.*

Antidote.—Camph.

Ruta Antidote.—Merc.

THERAPEUTICS.

Ruta has been found especially useful in bruises and other mechanical injuries of bones and periosteum; periostitis; rheumatism, etc; always characterized by a general feeling of soreness, as from a bruise. Usually worse in cold, wet weather; better from motion. Lameness after sprains, especially of wrists and ankles. Synovitis from strains. Ganglia, especially on wrist. A very valuable remedy in bad effects from overstraining the eyes; asthenopia. Weakness of accommodation. Has been used in dyspepsia resulting from a strain of the abdominal muscles; also when meat always disagrees, causing great distress and an eruption like nettle-rash.

SABADILLA.

Synonyms.—Veratrum Sabadilla. Asagræa Officinalis. *Natural order.*—Melanthaceæ. *Common names.*—Indian Caustic. Barley. Cevadilla. *Habitat.*—A bulbous plant indigenous to Mexico, and countries south of it. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the seeds.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the cerebro-spinal nervous system Sabadilla affects especially the vegetative sphere, the mucous surfaces being more particularly involved by its action.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Vertigo on rising from a seat, on waking at night. Pressive stupefying headache in forehead and temples, causing a reeling sensation. Head feels dull and heavy. Headache, especially after every walk; °after eating. Headache from much thinking, or too close attention. Corrosive burning point on top of the head.

Eyes.—Lachrymation, as soon as the least pain is felt in some other part. Lachrymation during exercise in the open air. Margins of the eyelids red.

Ears.—Tickling in the ears.

Nose.—Itching and tingling in the nose. Sensitive dryness of upper part of nose. Epistaxis. Violent spasmodic sneezing, shaking the abdomen, then lachrymation. Fluent coryza; influenza; °hay fever. One or other nostril stuffed up; inspiration through nose labored; snoring.

Face.—Heat of the face, with fiery burning redness (Ferr.). Beating and jerking in the muscles of the left upper jaw, with itching. Face feels hot, as after wine; red face and eyes; °hay fever.

Mouth.—Shooting pains in the molar teeth. Tongue coated mostly whitish-yellowish, more in the middle and back part. Feels sore and full of blisters. Mouth and tip of tongue

burning and sore as if scalded. Bitter taste in the mouth (*Bry., Nux v., Puls.*).

Throat.—Dryness of the throat; when swallowing. Sensation in the throat as if a lump were lodged, obliging him to swallow. Roughness and scraping in the throat with inclination to swallow. Constriction in fauces as from an astringent drink.

Stomach.—Aversion to meat (Sepia). Nausea; with constant spitting of insipid water. Pain as if a sore spot were pressed below pit of stomach, on pressure and inspiration. Corrosive, burning pain in the stomach and œsophagus; when walking.

Abdomen.—Cutting in the bowels, as with knives. Burning in the abdomen (Ars.). Rumbling in the abdomen, as if empty (Lyc.).

Stool and Anus.—Crawling in rectum and anus, as from ascarides. Diarrhœa; stools brown, as if fermented.

Urinary Organs.—Urging to urinate, especially in the evening. Urine dark, muddy, thick, turbid; like muddy water. Burning in the urethra when urinating.

Respiratory Organs.—Oppressed breathing, with anxiety. Dry cough at night (Hyos.). Short, dry cough, produced by scraping in the throat. Stitches in sides of chest, especially when inspiring or coughing (*Bry.*).

Limbs.—Weariness and heaviness in all the limbs, worse towards evening, obliging her to lie down. Stinging sensation in the thighs. Tension in the calves. Coldness of the limbs. Heaviness of the feet.

Generalities.—Lassitude and weakness. Intense but transient bruised pain in various parts of the body. Intense pains in all the bones, especially in joints, as if the anterior of bones were cut and scraped with a sharp knife. °Great sensitiveness to cold air, which aggravates. Symptoms appear first on right, then on left side. °General aggravation at the same hour each day. Most symptoms better when lying down; in the open air.

Sleep.—Great inclination to sleep during the day. Disturbed and unrefreshing sleep at night, with anxious, confused dreams.

Skin.—Red spots and stripes, more marked when in the cold air.

Fever.—*Fever without thirst* (Apis, Puls.); shivering, with isolated attacks of heat, mostly in head and face. Chill afternoon or evening, returning at the same hour; often without subsequent heat. Feverish; feels sick, anxious, starts easily, trembles, breath short and hot. Chill predominates, particularly on extremities, with heat of face.

Compare.—Acon., Bry., Cinch., Natr. mur., Puls., Sep., Verat. alb.

Antidote.—Pulsatilla.

THERAPEUTICS.

Sabadilla has been found useful in intermittent fever with above symptoms, paroxysms recurring at the same hour each day (Ced.). An excellent remedy for worms; ascarides; lumbrici; tænia; fever from worms. Nymphomania and pruritus caused by ascarides. Ovaritis, with cutting pain. Influenza and hay fever with symptoms already mentioned in pathogenesis. Tonsilitis, commencing on left side and extending to right side. Measles, with violent sneezing, etc. Gastric disturbances, with longing for sweet things, honey or pastry; aversion to meat, symptoms better after eating. Has been found useful in a mental condition where the patient imagines himself sick, or has imaginary diseases.

SABINA.

Synonym.—Juniperus Sabina. *Natural order.*—Coniferæ. *Common names.*—Savin. *Habitat.*—A woody evergreen shrub found mostly in the southern Alps in Austria and Switzerland. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh tips of the younger branches.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts chiefly upon the generative organs of women, but also affects prominently the urinary organs and the gastro-intestinal canal. The general condition produced is one of intense irritation, resulting in congestion and inflammation, which in

the uterus gives rise to hæmorrhages and abortion, in the urinary organs to strangury, and in the bowels to purging and bloody stools.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Hypochondriacal mood (*Nux v.*). Great anxiety and apprehension (Acon., Ars.). Music is intolerable (Digit.).

Head.—Vertigo when standing, as if she would fall; with obstruction of vision; with orgasm and heat in head. Pressive headache, especially in temporal eminences, suddenly appearing, and slowly disappearing. Circumscribed pain in temples. Painful stricture in temples. Dull, pressive frontal headache.

Nose.—Dry coryza.

Face.—Drawing pain in right angle of jaw, in masseter muscles, worse on touch.

Mouth.—Dryness in mouth (Apis, *Nux m.*). Throbbing toothache in evening and at night, Tearing in roots of molars.

Throat.—Dryness, with drawing pain. Sensation as if he had to swallow over a foreign body. Stools hard and painful, followed by discharge of blood from anus.

Stomach.—Desire for acid things (Ant. tart., *Cinch.*, Hep. s., Phos., Podo., Verat. alb.), especially lemonade. Poor appetite. Heartburn and eructations (Nux v., Lyc.).

Abdomen.—Griping, twisting, labor-like pains in the abdomen to the groins; with sensation as if vomiting would come on without nausea.

Stool.—Blood and mucus, or diarrhœic stools. Stools hard and painful, followed by discharge of blood from anus.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent, violent urging to urinate, with copious emission (Apis, Apoc., Arg. met.). Retention of urine; discharge by drops, with burning (*Bell.*, Canth.; Can. sat.). Burning pain in vesical region.

Male Organs.—Burning sore pain in glans, and in figwarts.

Female Organs.—*Menses too profuse, too early, and last too long* (*Bell.*, Calc. c., *Kali c.*, *Nux v.*). Passes clots of blood after rising. Almost insatiable desire for coition with corresponding gratification. Contractive pain in region of uterus. *Hæmorrhage from the uterus in paroxysms; worse from motion; blood dark* (*Kali nit.*) *and*

clotted (*Croc.*); *red, profuse; from loss of tone in uterus* (*Caul.*); *after abortion or parturition; with pain from back to pubis.* Miscarriage, especially at third month (Sec.). Leucorrhœa, °thick, yellow, fœtid; after suppressed menses (Puls.).

Respiratory Organs.—Crawling and tickling in larynx, excited cough and a slimy expectoration. Dry, hacking cough and tickling in the trachea. Hæmoptysis (Acon., Cinch., Ferr., Ham.). Tensive, pressive pain in sternum, not affected by respiration. Stitches in left nipple. Intermittent stitches in clavicle.

Neck and Back.—*Drawing pains and dragging in small of back, extending into the pubic region.* Pain in back obliging him to bend inward. Paralytic pain in back.

Limbs.—Drawing, tearing pains, especially at night; most in wrist-joints and toes; with red, shiny swelling; worse from motion and touch. *Middle of anterior surface of thighs feel bruised and painful.* Stitches in elbows; in heels, extending outward.

Generalities.—Great weakness and weariness in all the limbs; with despondency. Heaviness and indolence of the body, obliging him to lie down. Throbbing in all the blood vessels. Symptoms cease in open air, return on entering the house.

Sleep.—Restless, disturbed sleep.

Compare.—Arn., *Bell.*, Calc. c., *Croc.*, Coccul., Ipec., Millif., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Ruta, Sulph., *Tril.*

Antidotes.—Camph., Puls.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Sabina is in uterine hæmorrhages and menorrhagia, with the symptoms above described. Said to be especially useful in women of gouty diathesis. Dysmenorrhœa, with characteristic pain from back to pubis. Threatening miscarriage, with hæmorrhage and pain from back to pubic region. Leucorrhœa after menorrhagia or suppressed menses; during pregnancy; acrid, much biting and itching, thick, yellow, fœtid. Chlorosis, with tendency to hæmorrhages; also hysteria. Useful in arthritic affections, better in open air, worse from warmth. Arthritic nodes. Facial neuralgia, better in open air.

SAMBUCUS.

Synonym.—Sambucus Nigra. *Natural order.*—Caprifoliaceæ. *Common names.*—Black Elder. European Elder. *Habitat.*—An indigenous shrub, common in thickets and waste grounds. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh leaves and flowers.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Affects especially the mucous membranes and the respiratory organs and the skin, causing in the former obstructive catarrh, and in the latter profuse debilitating perspiration.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Constant fretfulness; very easily startled; trembling, anxiety and restlessness (Acon.).

Face.—Bloated or dark-blue.

Abdomen.—Griping colic, as after taking cold, with emission of flatus.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to urinate, with copious discharge. °Deposits a heavy sediment.

Respiratory Organs.—*Hoarseness, with much tenacious, glutinous mucus in the larynx* (Kali bi., *Rumex*). Oppression of the chest with pressure in the stomach, nausea and weakness. Oppression and stitches in left side of chest, below the nipple (Kali c.). °Suffocative attacks after midnight (Acon., Ant. tart., Ars., Cinch.); wakens suddenly, sits up in bed, turns blue, gasps for breath (Ipec.). °Quick, wheezing respiration, suffocative cough, with crying in children.

Generalities.—Hands and feet bloated and blue. Dropsical swelling of the body.

Sleep.—Sleepiness, without sleep (*Bell.*, Cham., Lach.).

Fever.—During heat, dread of uncovering (reverse, Led.). Sensation of burning heat in the face, with moderate warmth of body, and icy-coldness of feet, without thirst. *Very pro-*

fuse, debilitating perspiration, while awake without thirst; skin dry and burning, without sweat during sleep. Profuse night sweats (*Cinch., Phos.,* Phos. ac., *Sulph.*).

Aggravation.—While at rest.

Amelioration.—From motion; on sitting up in bed.

Compare.—*Acon.,* Ars., Bell., Cinch., *Ipec.,* Rhus tox., Sep., Sulph.

Sambucus follows well after Opium.

Antidotes.—Ars., Camph.

Sambucus Antidote.—Abuse of Arsenic.

THERAPEUTICS.

Sambucus is of use chiefly in respiratory affections characterized by suffocative attacks as above described. Laryngismus stridulus; acute laryngitis; suffocative catarrh; croup; whooping cough; asthma of Millar. Cough, etc., always worse after midnight and lying with the head low. Useful in dropsy, especially from acute nephritis, with characteristic urine and sweat.

SANGUINARIA.

Synonym.—Sanguinaria Canadensis. *Natural order.*—Papaveraceæ. *Common name.*—Blood Root. *Habitat.*—An indigenous perennial plant. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Affects chiefly the respiratory mucous membrane, producing irritation and catarrhal irritation. It has a decided influence upon the pneumogastric nerve, and through it creates derangement of the liver and digestive tract.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—*Vertigo* in morning on rising from a sitting or stooping position (Bry.); on quickly turning the head (*Calc. c.*) or looking upward (Calc. c., Cupr.). *Determination of*

blood to the head, with whizzing in the ears, and flushes of heat (Acon.). Headache in morning; worse from stooping and moving about. Dull, pressive frontal headache (Euph., Merc. cor.). *Headache occurring in paroxysms* (Cinch.). °*Headache begins in occiput* (Verat. vir.), *spreads upward, and settles over right eye.* Headache, as if it would burst (Bry., *Caps.*, Cinch., Puls., *Natr. mur.*), in forehead and temples; mostly right; better in open air (Puls., Sep.). Pain over eyes in morning lasting all day; on rising from a seat, with vertigo. Pain in occiput and nape in afternoon. *Headache with nausea and chilliness, followed by flushes of heat, extending from head to stomach.* Throbbing headache, worse from motion or stooping; with bitter vomiting.

Eyes.—Pupils dilated (*Ailanth., Bell.*, Cic., *Hyos.*). Burning dryness in the eyes, followed by copious lachrymation (*Ars.*, Euphr.). Pain in eyeballs on moving them. Balls sore, with darting through them and dim vision.

Ears.—Burning of the ears; cheeks red. °Earache, with headache, with stinging in the ears and vertigo. °Humming and roaring in the ears, with painful sensitiveness to sudden sounds, in the women at the climacteric.

Nose.—Fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing (*Acon.*, Ars., *Cepa*, Gels., Iris, Rumex); watery, acrid; with tingling; with heavy pain at root of nose and stinging in nose. Dry coryza, as from a sudden cold. Alternately fluent and dry coryza. Loss of smell.

Face.—°Circumscribed redness of one or both cheeks (Kreos.). Paleness of the face, with disposition to vomit. Sensation of dryness of the lips. Pain in cheek-bones. °Neuralgia in upper jaw, extending to nose, eye, ear, neck and side of head; shooting, burning pains; must kneel down and hold head tightly to the floor.

Mouth.—Loss of taste, with burnt feeling on the tongue (Puls.). Sores on gums and roof of mouth.

Throat.—Feels swollen, as if to suffocation, when swallowing, worse on right side. Pain on swallowing. Feeling of dryness in the throat; not relieved by drinking. Throat sore, as if raw and denuded (Arg. nit., Arum.).

Stomach.—Craving for he knows not what; for spiced things

(Phos.). Deathly nausea, in paroxysms (*Ant. tart.*), with much salivation; with headache, chill and heat. Nausea; not relieved by vomiting. Vomiting of bitter water; of sour, acrid fluids; of ingesta (Ipec., Phos., Verat. alb.); °of worms (Acon., Sabad.). Sensation of emptiness in the stomach, with faint, feverish feeling. Soreness and pressure in epigastrium; worse after eating. Burning in the stomach (Ars., Canth., Iris, Verat. alb.).

Stool.—Diarrhœic stool, mixed with much flatus (Aloe). °Diarrhœa following coryza; pains in chest, and cough.

Urinary Organs.—Copious and frequent nocturnal urination, clear as water (Natr. mur., Phos. ac.).

Female Organs.—°Climacteric disorders, especially flushes of heat, and leucorrhœa (Lach.). Abdominal pains, as if menses would appear (Aloe, *Caul.*, Cimic., *Puls.*). Stitches in nipples, especially right.

Respiratory Organs.—*Dry, hacking cough, caused by tickling in throat* (Hep. s., *Phos., Rumex, Sep.*), *with dryness of throat; crawling sensation, extending down behind the sternum; evenings after lying down.* Dry cough, awaking from sleep; not ceasing until after he sits up in bed and passes flatus, upward and downward. °Cough, with circumscribed redness of the cheeks; pain in the chest and coryza. Severe dyspnœa and constriction of chest, with inclination to take deep inspirations. Constant pressure and heaviness in upper part of chest, with difficult breathing. Sharp, pinching, myalgic pain midway between sternum and right nipple. Intense pain and burning under sternum, and in right side of chest. Burning below right arm and clavicle, streaming down to hepatic region at 4 P.M. Acute stitches in right side of chest, near nipple (*Bry.*). °Expectoration tough, difficult; rust-colored; extreme dyspnœa; pneumonia; hepatization. Pain in right chest to the shoulder; can only with difficulty place hand on top of head. Burning pain between breasts in afternoon. worse on right side. °Exceedingly offensive breath (Caps., Croc.) and expectoration.

Heart and Pulse.—Irregularity of the heart's action, and of the pulse, with coldness, insensibility, etc. Pulse slow, irregular, feeble.

Neck and Back.—Rheumatic pains in nape of neck, shoulders and arms.

Generalities.—Great weakness and prostration, especially in morning on waking. General torpor and languor. Sensation as if hot water were poured from breast into abdomen. An uncomfortable prickling sensation of warmth spreading over whole body. Ulcers about the nails.

Fever.—Burning heat, rapidly alternating with chill and shivering. Heat flying from head to stomach. Flushes of heat; glow of warmth over body (Calc. c.).

Aggravation.—Morning and evening; from light, noise and motion.

Amelioration.—When lying quiet; in the dark room; after vomiting.

Compare.—Ant. tart., Bell., *Bry., Chel.,* Hep. s., *Iris,* Lyc., Merc., Natr. mur., *Phos.,* Rumex, *Squilla,* Sang., Spong.; follows Bell. well in scarlet fever.

Sanguinaria Antidotes.—Op., Rhus tox.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Sanguinaria is in the treatment of certain respiratory diseases and various forms of headache. Nasal catarrh, with dull frontal headache, pain over root of nose, sore throat, etc. Acute coryza, frequent sneezing with pain over and in eyeballs, at root of nose, etc. Aphonia. Laryngitis. Croup. Whooping cough. Œdema of glottis. Asthma. Especially valuable in pneumonia, rather subacute in character. After exudation, dry cough, tough, rust-colored expectoration, extreme dyspnœa, circumscribed redness of cheeks, better when lying on the back. Hypostatic pneumonia. Typhoid pneumonia. A valuable remedy when phthisis follows pneumonia. Often of great service in tuberculosis, hectic fever, circumscribed redness of one or both cheeks, hæmoptysis. Hydrothorax. May be indicated in a variety of headaches, catarrhal, gastric and climacteric. The most characteristic is a sick headache, beginning in the occiput, spreading upwards and settling over the right eye. Other forms of headache are detailed in pathogenesis. Catarrhal conjunctivitis, especially of right eye, with other characteristic symptoms. Blepharadenitis. Polypus of the ear. Nasal polypus. Neuralgia of face (see clinical symp-

toms under "Face"). Pharyngitis, feeling of dryness and burning as if scalded, feels raw and denuded, worse on right side. Ulcerated sore throat. Diphtheria, pearly coating on palate and fauces. Gastric derangements, with nausea, not relieved by vomiting, headache, etc. Nausea during pregnancy. Ulcer in stomach with Sang. symptoms, flushes of heat rising into the head, better from vomiting. Sometimes useful in jaundice; hepatic derangements. Catarrhal diarrhœa or dysentery following or accompanying characteristic coryza. Often a useful remedy for the flushes of heat, headache, leucorrhœa, etc., occurring at the climacteric period. Polypus of uterus. Profuse, irregular or suppressed menstruation, with other Sang. symptoms. Ulceration of os uteri; fœtid discharge. Sore, painful nipples. Sometimes indicated in rheumatism of nape, shoulders and arms, worse at night in bed.

SARSAPARILLA.

Synonyms.—Smilax Medica. Smilax Officinalis. *Natural order.*—Smilaceæ. *Common name.*—Wild Liquorice. *Habitat.*—A plant indigenous to Mexico and as far south as the Northern part of South America. *Preparation.*—Tincture of the dried root (Honduras variety). Triturations of the dried root-bark.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the blood, giving rise to herpes and other skin eruptions. It also acts prominently upon the urinary system, producing symptoms similar to those of gravel, in which affection it is an excellent remedy.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Anxiety with the pains, also after seminal emissions. Cheerful.

Head.—Heaviness in the head. Pressing and stitching pains in left side of head. °Shooting pains from left ear to root of nose; base of nose and eyes swollen. °Neuralgic head-

ache, right side, throbbing, stitching, starting from occiput. Throbbing pains in the head.

Eyes.—Shooting pain in eyes. Red stripe from cornea to outer canthus. Cloudiness before the eyes, as from a fog (*Caust.*, Phos., Ranunc., *Sulph.*).

Face.—Eruptions on the face; like milk crust (Viola tric.). Stiffness and tension in the muscles and articulations of the jaw.

Mouth.—Bitter taste in the mouth, in the morning (*Bry.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*).

Stomach.—Bitter eructations after eating.

Abdomen.—Rumbling, with sensation of emptiness in the abdomen. Stitches in sides (left) of abdomen.

Stool.—Painful, difficult evacuations. Stools hard. Obstinate constipation.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent desire to urinate, with scanty discharge, accompanied by burning (Acon., Canth.). Frequent and profuse discharge of pale urine, day and night (Apis, Apoc., Verbas.). °Urine contains gravel or small calculi. Urine scanty and turbid, like clay-water as soon as passed. Severe pain at the conclusion of urination, the last urine containing blood.

Respiratory Organs.—Spasmodic oppression of the chest.

Back.—Pains from small of back down spermatic cords; worse at night and from motion; after emissions.

Upper Limbs.—Stitches in the joints of the arms, hands and fingers. Deep rhagades on fingers, with burning pains. Finger tips feel as if ulcerated, or as from salt in a wound.

Lower Limbs.—Weariness in the thighs. Stitches in the thighs, knees and legs.

Skin.—Herpes on almost all parts of the body; especially on prepuce. Deep, burning, painful rhagades (Graph.). Itching sometimes over the whole body, especially in evening in bed and in morning when rising. °Moist eruptions, with excoriating discharges. Dry, red pimples, only itching when exposed to the heat. Shriveled skin.

Fever.—Frequent rigors, running from below upward. Heat in the evening in bed; with feeling of strength. Sweat on forehead; during the evening heat.

Conditions.—Frequently useful after the abuse of Mercury.

Compare.—Amm. carb., Bell., Cham., Merc., Sep., Sulph.
Antidotes.—Bell., Merc.

THERAPEUTICS.

Sarsaparilla is used chiefly in cystitis with bloody urine, and other symptoms above mentioned. Gravel, especially in children. Discharge of gas in urine, showing fermentation in bladder. Herpes preputialis. Swelling of spermatic cords, pain from small of back down cords, after sexual excitement or nocturnal emissions. Secondary syphilis. Herpes and other eruptions. Eruptions during hot weather, becoming ulcers. Rhagades. Bone pains, especially after Mercury, worse from dampness. Marasmus, with characteristic urine, emaciation, shriveled skin. Useful in syphilitic and Mercurial headaches, extending from occiput to eyes.

SECALE CORNUTUM.

Synonyms.—Acinula Clavus. Ergota. *Natural order.*—Fungi. *Common names.*—Spurred Rye. Ergot. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh fungus.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the cerebro-spinal system, giving rise to two distinct and characteristic conditions known as convulsions and gangrenous ergotism; the former resulting directly from nerve poisoning, while the latter is due to secondary blood disorganization, or, as is well maintained, to the power Ergot possesses over the unstriped muscular fiber, producing persistent contraction of the arterial coats, diminishing their caliber, and so reducing their current of blood. This, too, might produce cerebral and spinal anæmia, and thus also cause the convulsive form of Ergot poisoning. A full description of these conditions may not be presented here, but sufficient may be gathered from the annexed list of symptoms.

To the powerful action of Ergot on the unstriped muscular fiber also is due the important effects it displays upon the

gravid uterus, exciting contractions thereof, and expelling its contents. To avert such a disaster Secale is often the true homœopathic remedy, but to give it in parturition, in order to hasten delivery is an inexcusable practice.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Stupid, half-sleepy condition (Bell., Op.). Dullness of all the senses. Moaning. Mild or raving delirium (Bell., Hyos., Stram.). *Great anxiety and fear of death* (*Acon., Ars.*).

Head.—Stupefaction. Vertigo. Aching. Dullness. Heaviness of the head and tingling in the legs.

Eyes.—*Eyes sunken, and surrounded by blue margins* (Phos., Cinch., Kali iod., Sulph.). *Eyes look fixed, wild, staring* (*Canth., Bell.,* Hyos.). Obscuration of sight. Pupils generally dilated (*Bell., Hyos., Stram.*). Cataracts, hard and soft, with headache, vertigo and roaring in the ears.

Ears.—Roaring in the ears, with great difficulty in hearing. (Calc. c., Merc., *Phos. ac.,* Sulph.). °Hard hearing after cholera.

Nose.—*Bleeding of the nose* (Acon., Bell., Bry., Ham.).

Face.—*Pale, sunken, Hippocratic, anxious expression* (*Ars., Camph., Verat. alb.*). Lips bluish or deathly pale. Risus sardonicus.

Mouth.—Tongue clean or coated white (*Ant. crud., Bry., Nux v., Puls.*). Painful crawling in tongue; burning and tingling. Very offensive breath (*Arn.,* Hep. s., Iodi., *Merc., Nitr. ac.,* Nux v.). Increased secretion of saliva (*Hep. s., Merc., Kali iod.*). Feeble stuttering, indistinct speech, as if the tongue were paralyzed (Caust., *Gels., Hyos., Stram.*).

Throat.—Dryness of the throat (Apis, *Ars., Nux m.*).

Stomach.—*Ravenous hunger* (Bry., Cina, Ferr., *Lyc.*). *Violent, unquenchable thirst* (*Acon., Ars., Bry., Rhus tox., Sulph.*). *Hiccough.* Nausea and inclination to vomit (*Ant. tart., Ipec.*). Vomiting of bilious matter (Bry., Iris, v., Nux Podo.); of mucus; of dark-brown, coffee-grounds fluid (Coni.); of all food and drink. Hæmorrhage from the stomach (Ham., Phos.). Great anxiety and oppression in stomach, with great sensitiveness to the touch. Violent pressure in the stomach, as from a heavy weight (Acon.,

Ars., *Bry.*, *Nux v.*, Puls.). Burning in the stomach (Ars., Canth., Iris, Sang.), with pain in abdomen.

Abdomen.—Abdomen distended and tympanitic (Arn., *Cinch.*, Phos.). In liver: enlargement; inflammation; gangrene. Painful colic, with convulsions. Continual bearing down in lower abdomen. Cold feeling in abdomen and back. Pains in hypogastric region.

Stool and Anus.—Paralysis of rectum and anus. Anus wide open. *Diarrhœa;* frequent brown, slimy discharges; dark-colored (Ars.); very offensive (*Ars.*, *Asaf.*); *thin, olive-green;* involuntary (*Arn.*, *Ars.*, *Hyos.*); very exhausting (Cinch., Phos.); pernicious. Hæmorrhage from the bowels (Ham., Op.). Constipation (Alum., *Bry.*, *Nux v.*, *Op.*, *Phos.*, *Sulph.*).

Urinary Organs.—Paralysis of the bladder (Bell., Caust., Coni., Hyos.). Retention of urine (*Bell.*, *Op.*, *Stram.*). Suppression of urine. Urine pale and watery (Natr. mur., Phos. ac., Staph.).

Female Organs.—Menses too profuse and of too long duration (Amm. carb., Ars., Calc. c., Kali c., *Nux v.*). *Uterine hæmorrhages; worse from the slightest motion* (Erig., Sab.); discharge black, fluid, and very fœtid. *Pains as of an expulsive character in the uterus* (*Caul.*). Irregular, stormy contractions. Uterus and right ovary congested and sensitive to touch. Pain in uterus and ovaries. Threatened abortion, especially at third month (Sab.). After abortion uterus does not contract (*Caul.*); thin, black, foul-smelling discharge. Gangrene of vaginal mucous membrane, with a dark, slate-color. *Suppressed lochia, followed by fever and inflammation of the uterus* (*Acon.*, *Bell.*). Suppression of milk.

Respiratory Organs.—Voice feeble, inaudible, stammering. Spitting of blood, with or without cough. *Anxious, labored inspiration. Expectoration of blood during violent efforts to breathe. Constant sighing* (Calc. phos., *Ign.*); *hiccough* (Cic., Nux v., Hyos., Stram.).

Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation of the heart. *Pulse small, very rapid, contracted; frequently intermittent* (*Coni.*, *Digit.*, Kali c., Natr. mur.); fluttering, slow, depressed.

Back.—Pain in back and small of back (*Bell.*, Cimic., Nux v.,

Puls.). Tingling in the back, which is numb, extending to fingers and toes (*Acon.*).

Limbs.—Convulsive movements of the limbs (Cic., Bell., Hyos., Stram.). Contraction of hands, feet, fingers and toes. Heaviness and trembling of the limbs. *Limbs become cold, pale, and wrinkled, as after being a long time in hot water. Numbness, insensibility, and coldness of the limbs, especially tips of fingers and toes.* Disagreeable sensation of sleep and formication in the limbs. Cramps in legs, calves, arms, hands and toes. Crawling and tingling in the limbs (Acon.). Drawing pains in the limbs. Burning of the hands and feet (Ars., Sulph.). *Fuzzy feeling in the limbs.* Cold gangrene of the limbs (Ars.); the dead part separates at joints and drops off.

Generalities.—*Extreme debility, prostration and restlessness* (*Ars.*). Unsteadiness of the whole body; trembling. Rapid sinking of strength (*Ars.*, Camph., Carb. v.). Convulsions; tonic; of all extensors; epileptiform spasms. Epilepsy. Cramps in legs, arms and chest.

Skin.—Cold and dry. Formication over the whole body. *Sensation of something creeping under the skin.* Petechia Arn., Ars., Phos.); ecchymosis (Arn., Phos.); gangrenous blisters (Ars.). Swelling and pain without inflammation; coldness, blue-color, gangrene. Anthrax becoming gangrenous.

Fever.—Coldness of the surface of the body, especially the extremities and face; dryness. Heat in internal organs; hands and feet. Profuse cold, clammy sweat over the whole body (*Ars.*, Camph., *Merc.*, Phos.).

Aggravation.—During menses; from warmth; *heat applied to any part.*

Amelioration.—In the cold air, and from getting cold; from sweat.

Conditions.—Particularly useful in tall, scrawny women, of lax muscular fiber; feeble, cachetic; in very old decrepit persons.

Compare.—Ars., *Bell.*, Cham., Carb. v., *Caul.*, Colch., Lyc., Phos., Plumb., Puls., Rhus tox., Sabin., Sulph., Tabac., Ustil., Verat. alb. After Sec. follows Cinch. Resembles Colch. in cholera morbus.

Antidotes.—Camph., Op.

THERAPEUTICS.

Especially useful in uterine hæmorrhages, from atony of the uterus; after parturition or abortion; during climacteric; flow black and offensive; worse from slightest motion; skin cold; threatening collapse. Often used after labor to cause contraction and prevent post-partum hæmorrhage. Allen says (*Handbook of Materia Medica, p. 993*): "During labor or uterine hæmorrhage it should be used with great discretion; it is extremely dangerous when there is albuminuria, for it is liable to bring on convulsions; if used too freely during labor it is extremely apt to cause puerperal metritis." The drug should never be given during parturition in large doses to hasten delivery. Sometimes if the pains are prolonged and ineffectual, irregular, spasmodic, weak or entirely wanting, a dose of the potentized drug may be of benefit. Hour-glass contractions causing retained placenta. Suppressed lochia, with metritis, or offensive, purulent discharge. Often valuable in puerperal fever, with putrid discharges, tympanitis, coldness, threatening collapse. Has cured fibroid and other uterine tumors. Milk suppressed, threatened abortion. A valuable remedy in spasms; epilepsy; puerperal convulsions; extensor muscles especially involved. Paralysis of flexor muscles (Plumb.). Paralysis with flexor muscles (Plumb.). Paralysis, with numbness and formication; spinal anæmia. A valuable remedy in gangrene, especially senile (see symptoms). Ulcers. Anthrax. Petechia. Ecchymosis. Lymphatic tumors. Collapse with choleroid and other diseases (Carb. v.), skin cold, but external warmth intolerable. Asiatic cholera, with collapse, icy-coldness, but cannot bear covering or warmth, face sunken and distorted, particularly about the mouth. Dysentery, threatening collapse. Cholera infantum, watery, offensive, causing great prostration.

SELENIUM.

An element. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts chiefly upon the larynx, and upon the male sexual organs, producing inflammation of the former, and weakness tending to complete impotence; in the latter, the general tendency of the drug being to produce exhaustion and debility.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Great dullness, with complete insensibility and indifference to his surroundings (Carb. v., Cinch., Phos.). Forgetful, especially in business; but when lying half asleep, everything recurs to him. Difficult comprehension, mental labor fatigues; unfit for any kind of work.

Head.—Vertigo, as if intoxicated (Agar., *Nux v.*, Stram.). Hair falls off when combing; also of eyebrows, whiskers and genitals.

Nose.—Itching in nose and on borders of wings. Inclination to bore fingers into nose (*Cina*). Yellow, thick, jelly-like mucus in nose.

Face.—Greasy, shining skin of face. Comedones (Sulph.). Great emaciation (Natr. mur.) of face and hands.

Mouth.—Teeth covered with mucus. Stammering speech; articulates with great difficulty (Can. ind., Caust., Stram.).

Throat.—Hawking of lumps of transparent mucus every morning (Argent.).

Abdomen.—Pains in right side, around under last ribs, especially on inspiration, extending to region of kidneys, which were sensitive to external pressure.

Stool.—Threads, like hairs, in stools. Constipation, hard stools, with blood at end.

Urinary Organs.—Urine dark, scanty; red in evening. Involuntary urination when walking; dribbles after stool or urination when walking. Biting in the top of urethra.

Male Sexual Organs.—Erections slow, insufficient; semen emitted too rapidly, and with long-continued thrill; weak and ill-humored after an embrace; weakness in loins. Semen thin, without normal odor. Lewd thoughts, but physical impotence. Prostatic juice oozes while sitting, during sleep, when walking, and at stool (Agn., Sil.).

Respiratory Organs.—Voice hoarse when beginning to sing, or from long talking (Arg. met., Arum., Phos.); has to clear the throat, hawks transparent lumps of mucus every morning, sometimes bloody. Cough in morning, straining the chest, with expectoration of lumps of mucus and blood.

Neck and Back.—Neck stiff on turning the head. Pain, as from lameness, in small of back, in morning.

Limbs.—Tearing in hands at night, with cracking in wrists. Emaciation of hands and legs. Itching of palms, also of ankles, in evening. Ulceration on legs; blisters on toes. Cramps in calves and soles (*Calc., c., Sulph.*). Legs feel weak, with fear of paralysis, after typhus.

Generalities.—Irresistible desire to lie down and sleep; strength suddenly leaves him. Throbbing in vessels of whole body (Glon., Sep.), especially felt in abdomen. Every draft of air, even warm, causes pain in limbs, head, etc. Great emaciation, especially of face, thighs and hands.

Fever.—Chill, alternating with heat. External heat, burning in skin, and only in single spots. Profuse sweat on chest, armpits and genitals, from least exertion; as soon as he sleeps; stains yellow or white, and stiffens the linen.

Aggravation.—Pains and most other symptoms worse after sleep; from draft of air; on hot days.

Compare.—Arg. met., Caust., *Phos.*, Stan.

Antidotes.—Ign., Puls. Incompatible: Cinch., Wine.

THERAPEUTICS.

Selenium is an excellent remedy in general debility, especially of old people, or after typhoid fever or other exhaustive diseases; early exhausted both mentally and physically; after coition or seminal emissions; bad effects from sexual excesses. Impotence. Nervous headache over left eye, worse from heat of the sun, strong odors, tea or acids (lemonade); periodical every afternoon; hysterical with profuse flow of urine, and melan-

choly. Headache of drunkards, enlargement of liver, stitching pains, sensitiveness, worse on motion and pressure, rash over hepatic region. Constipation from atony of the bowels. Follicular laryngitis. Paralysis of vocal cords. Hoarseness, especially of singers and public speakers, must hawk and clear the throat of mucus. Incipient tubercular laryngitis.

SENECIO AUREUS.

Natural order.—Compositæ. *Common names.*—Golden Ragwort. Squaw Weed. *Habitat.*—An indigenous perennial plant, growing on banks of creeks and on low marshy grounds throughout the North and Northwest. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the mucous surfaces, causing irritation and increased mucous discharge. It has especial affinity for the generative and urinary organs, and to a less degree, the bronchial and intestinal tracts. It also produces a condition of nervous irritability and prostration similar to that present from reflex causes in hysteria and other affections of the female generative organs.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Inability to fix the mind on any one subject for any length of time.

Head.—Dull, stupefying headache. °Catarrhal headache from suppressed secretions.

Eyes.—Sharp, lancinating pains in left eye and left temple. °Catarrhal inflammation from suppressed secretions.

Nose.—Sneezing and sense of burning and fullness in the nostrils. Coryza.

Mouth.—Dryness of the mouth, throat and fauces.

Stomach.—Nausea on rising in the morning (Graph., Nux m., Puls., Sep.).

Abdomen.—Griping, colic-like pains, relieved by bending forward (Coloc.).

Stool.—Stool: thin, watery; dark-colored; containing hard lumps.

Urinary Organs.—Tenesmus of the bladder, with heat and urging; pain in region of kidneys and frequent urination. Urging to urinate followed the chilliness; urine tinged with blood. Urine scanty and high-colored. Frequent copious flow of urine. Slight pains in region of kidneys.

Male Organs.—Full, heavy pain in left spermatic cord, moving along the cord to the testicle. Prostate gland enlarged, and feels hard and swollen to the touch.

Female Organs.—°Suppressed menses from cold (Cimic.). °Dysmenorrhœa, with urinary sufferings. °Premature and profuse menstruation, with backache. °Retarded and scanty menstruation (Sep.). °Irregular menses, at times too soon, at times retarded. °Leucorrhœa instead of the menses, or with urinary troubles.

Respiratory Organs.—°Loose, catarrhal cough; especially when attended with irregular or suppressed menses. Increased secretion from bronchial mucous membrane; the bronchi and lungs seem full, but it cannot be coughed up.

Back.—Pain in back and loins at night. Dull pain in the lumbar region in morning. Lancinations in lumbar region.

Generalities.—Nervousness, sleeplessness and hysterical moods. Great sleeplessness, with vivid, unpleasant dreams.

Aggravation.—Symptoms generally worse in the afternoon.

Compare.—Calc. c., Helon., Phos., Puls., Sang., Sep.

THERAPEUTICS.

Senecio has been found of most value in disorders of menstruation (see clinical symptoms above mentioned). Bronchial catarrh and pulmonary diseases, especially associated with suppressed menses, chronic cystitis with heat, strangury and bloody urine. Nephritis, pain in back, tenesmus and urging. Scanty and bloody urine. Ascites with scanty, high-colored urine. Insomnia from uterine irritation.

SENEGA.

Synonym.—Polygala Senega. *Natural order.*—Polygalaceæ. *Common name.*—Seneca Snake Root. *Habitat.*—An indigenous perennial plant, most common in the Western States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Chief action is upon the mucous lining of the respiratory tract, where it produces catarrhal inflammation. It produces a similar effect upon the conjunctiva, and also acts upon the eye itself. It causes irritation of the gastric and intestinal lining, resulting in vomiting, colic, and diarrhœa, and has a marked action upon the pleura and joints, as shown by the chronic exudations from these parts. It also produces paralytic symptoms, which are most pronounced in the eye and larynx.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Confused feeling in head. Slight vertigo before the eyes; reeling sensation in head. *Dullness of the head, with pressure and weakness of the eyes.* The head feels heavy. Sort of aching in forehead, sinciput and occiput; comes every day, is felt when sitting in a warm room, and is accompanied by pressure in eyes, that does not bear touch, though headache is not worse from pressure, better from exercise in open air. Pressing pain in forehead and orbits after dinner, especially in left side of head; relieved in open air.

Eyes.—Aching over the orbits; eyes tremble and water when he looks at any object intently or steadily; eyes weak and watery when reading. Burning in eyes when reading or writing. Drawing and pressure in eyeballs, with diminution of visual power. Dryness, with sensation as if balls were too large for orbits. Weakness of sight and flickering before the eyes when reading; must wipe them often. When walking toward the setting sun, seemed to see another smaller sun beneath the first, assuming a somewhat oval shape on looking down *disappearing on bending the head backward and on closing the eyes. Double vision relieved*

by bending head backward. Cilia hang full of hard mucus; smarting of the conjunctivæ, as if soap were in the eyes; mornings; blepharitis; sometimes lids stick so after sleep they must be soaked before they can be separated.

Nose.—Troublesome dryness of Schneiderian membrane. Sneezes so often and so violently head grows dizzy and heavy; followed by thin coryza.

Face.—Paralytic feeling in left half of face.

Mouth.—Tongue coated white, yellowish-white, or slimy, in morning, with slimy, unpleasant taste.

Throat.—Mouth and throat dry; tenacious mucus difficult to hawk up; scraping and roughness; constriction in fauces; hawking; rawness; burning. Irritation and roughness in œsophagus; burning sensation as if abraded.

Stomach.—Eructations which relieve the mucus and hawking. Pressure below pit of stomach; sense of gnawing hunger; burning; deranged digestion.

Stool.—Watery stools spurting from the anus (Crot. tig., Grat., Thuja).

Urinary Organs.—Diminished secretion of urine; dark-colored and frothy; acrid. After cooling, urine becomes turbid and cloudy, or deposits a thick sediment, yellowish-red, with upper stratum yellow and flocculent.

Respiratory Organs.—Tenacious mucus, causing hawking or coughing. Sudden hoarseness when reading aloud. Tearing and stinging in larynx and trachea. *Hacking cough from irritation in the larynx.* Short breathing and oppression of chest on going up stairs. Dry cough, with oppression of chest and roughness in throat; short, hacking cough from mucus, or from irritation or tickling in larynx, worse in open air, *and from walking fast.* Cough ends in a sneeze, as in a common cold. Soreness of chest, dry cough, throat dry, hoarseness; later much mucus in bronchi and trachea. °Cough worse evenings, at night, during rest, sitting, lying on (left) side, and in warm room. Orgasms of blood; oppression, with flushes of heat; oppression especially during rest. Tightness and oppression of the chest (Merc. cor.), worse during rest. Violent aching pain in chest, especially at night and while at rest. Walls of chest sensitive or painful when touched, or on sneezing; better from deep inspira-

tions; °often remaining after colds on chest (Ranunc.). Certain movements cause pain, as if chest were too tight; disposed to expand the chest; this leaves soreness. Burning, sore pain under sternum, especially during motion and on deep inspiration. Shooting stitches in chest, worse during inspiration, and during rest. Accumulation of much mucus in larynx, trachea, and chest (Ant. tart., Ipec., Stan.).

Heart.—Violent boring pain in region of heart (Stil.).

Generalities.—Great debility, with stretching of the limbs, and confusion in head. Lassitude and slight trembling of upper limbs. Faintness when walking in open air.

Fever.—Chilliness; shuddering over back; heat in face; weak; burning eyes; beating headache; difficult breathing; body feels bruised; hot skin; accelerated, hard pulse.

Aggravation.—During rest; walking; in open air.

Amelioration.—From sweat.

Conditions.—Best suited for the phlegmatic, also for fat children predisposed to catarrh; or to the sluggish, who react from colds imperfectly.—*Hering.*

Compare.—Baryt. c., Bry., Calc. c., *Caust.,* Hep. s., Phos., Spong., Squilla.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Senega is in the treatment of catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract, with symptoms above outlined, especially laryngeal and bronchial catarrh. Catarrhs that tend to leave sore and tender places in walls of chest, as though there had been left circumscribed spots of inflammation. Bronchial catarrh in the aged, especially during cold weather, much tough mucus, which cannot be raised, difficult breathing. Anxiety. Whooping cough, with characteristic expectoration. Congestion of lungs. Pneumonia, especially right side. Œdema of the lungs. Hydrothorax after pleuro-pneumonia. Exudations in pleura, after Bry. with tightness and great oppression. Useful in various affections of the eye. Promotes the absorption of lens fragments after operations for cataracts. Iritis. Catarrhal conjunctivitis. Hypopion in scrofulous subjects. Double vision, relieved only by bending the head backward. Muscular asthenopia. Catarrhal pharyngitis. Catarrhal cystitis.

SEPIA.

Synonyms.—Sepia Octopus. Sepia Succus. *Natural order.*—Dibranchiata. *Common names.*—Cuttlefish. Squid. *Preparation.*—Triturations from the inky juice of the cuttle fish.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Affects especially the portal, hepatic, and the female sexual systems, and diminishes in general the reproductive energies of the vegetative sphere. Its action is sluggish, and its pains and isolated symptoms feebly pronounced, the general condition being one of torpidity and depression.

The functions of the liver are not greatly disturbed, but the secretions are altered, becoming sour and foul, and their consistence changed, as is indicated by a special analysis of the symptoms produced. Sepia exerts its chief local action upon the female sexual organs, producing weakness and irritation, and upon the skin producing herpetic eruptions.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Excessively nervous; sensitive to the least noise (Cocc-cul., Sil.). Great sadness and dejection, with much weeping (Lyc., *Natr. mur.*, Plat., *Puls.*); in evening; when walking in the open air. Gloominess, and dark forebodings of the future; about her health. Depression on awaking in the morning. Anxiety, with flushes of heat in the evening (Acon.). *Very irritable, fretful, and easily offended* (Bry., Cham.). *Great apathy; indifference to everything* (Berb., *Phos. ac.*); *even to one's own family. Indolent mood;* indisposed to any exertion, mental or physical (Nux v., Phos., Sulph.). Absent-minded. Dullness of comprehension. Stupid. Heavy flow of ideas; language coming slowly (Nux m., Phos.); unable to collect thoughts; weak memory (*Anac.*, Kreos., Lach., Merc., Natr. mur., *Nux m.*).

Head.—Painful confusion of the head, particularly in the forehead. Rush of blood to the head. Vertigo when walking in the open air (Agar., Calc.); with nausea and anxiety.

Violent pressive headache, as if the head would burst (Natr. mur., Puls., Sang.); worse from stooping, motion, coughing or shaking the head (Bell., *Bry.*). Headache, with mental depression in the morning. Headache, with nausea, beginning in the morning (Natr. mur., *Nux v.*), and lasting till noon or evening; better in the open air (Puls., Sang.). Heavy, pressing pain in the left orbit and left side of head, *with darting pains from left eye over side of head toward occiput; better after meals.* Headache worse from mental labor. Pain over eyes; over left eye; worse on motion in the house; better on walking in the open air, and on lying down; with nausea. Intense frontal headache, dull pressure, or stitching, tearing pains. Jerking pains in forehead. Tearing pains from left temple to upper part of left side of head. Fullness in forehead and temples, with throbbing in carotids. *Great falling out of the hair* (*Ambr., Graph., Hep. s., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Petrol., Phos.*). Moist eruptions on vertex and back part of the head (*Graph.*, Hep. s., Lyc., Rhus tox., *Sulph.*). Scalp and roots of the hair very sensitive to touch (Cinch., Ferr., Hep. s., Staph., Sulph., Verat. alb.). Much itching of the scalp (Caust., Graph., *Sulph.*).

Eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes, with swelling, redness, and burning, smarting, pressive pains; lachrymation, which relieves. *Lachrymation morning and evening.* Eyes feel heavy, and *lids inclined to close, as from paralysis* (*Caust.*, Coni., *Gels.*, Plumb.). *Soreness, roughness and burning in the eyes, from walking in cold wind;* aggravated by gas-light, and from reading. *Pressure as from sand in the eyes; aggravated by rubbing and pressing lids together* (Ars., Caust., Hep. s., Puls., Rhus tox., *Sulph.*). Whites of eyes become yellow. Eyes become easily fatigued from reading and writing, especially by candle-light (Myrica, Phos., *Ruta.*) Nightly agglutination of the eyes (Calc. c., *Graph., Lyc., Merc., Rhus tox., Sulph.*). *Red, herpetic spot on upper lid, scaly and peeling off.* Pustules on conjunctiva. Heat and dryness of the margins of the lids, with much itching (*Staph., Sulph.*). Vision obscured, as from a veil (Caust., Croc., Natr. mur., Petrol., Phos., *Sulph.*). Sight vanishes during the menses, better on lying

down. Intolerance of reflected light from bright objects. Fiery sparks (Bell., *Cycl.*, Natr. mur., *Phos.*, *Sulph.*) and zigzags before the eyes. Many black spots before the eyes (*Agar.*, *Merc.*, *Phos.*).

Ears.—Very sensitive to noise (Acon., *Bell.*, Lyc., Sil.). Loud sounds and humming in the ears. Itching.

Nose.—Nose inflamed and swollen; nostrils sore and ulcerated (Alum., Ant. crud., Graph., Merc.). Painful eruption on tip of nose. Severe dry coryza, especially of left nostril. Fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing (Acon., Cepa). Violent bleeding of the nose, especially during menses.

Face.—Face *pale; yellow* (Hep. s., Natr. mur.); red; flushed; swollen. *Yellow saddle across the nose and upper part of cheeks; also yellow spots on the face* (Ferr.). Yellowness around the mouth. *Herpetic eruption on the lips.* Red roughness on face; on forehead. Skin swollen on forehead. Itching pimples on the skin.

Mouth.—Early decay of the teeth. Toothache, drawing, tearing, stitching, extending to the ear, especially after eating, drinking, or taking anything hot or cold into the mouth. Toothache during the menses. Gums painful, swollen dark-red, ulcerated, and easily bleeding (*Merc.*, *Nitr. ac.*, *Phos.*). Vesicles on the tongue (Borax, Nux v., *Nitr. ac.*). Tongue coated white (Ant. crud., *Bry.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*). Tongue feels as if scalded (*Iris*, Merc., Plat.). Bad smell from the mouth (*Arn.*, Hep. s., Iodi., *Merc.*, *Nitr. ac.*, Nux v.). Dryness of lips, mouth and tongue (Apis, *Nux m.*). Taste bitter (*Bry.*, *Cinch.*, *Nux v.*, *Puls.*, *Sulph.*), sour (Calc. c., Cinch., Mag. carb., Nitr. ac., *Nux v.*), slimy, foul, mostly in morning.

Throat.—Dryness and soreness in throat, with tension and scraping. Much mucus in throat. Pressure in throat in region of tonsils, as if neck-cloth were too tight. Roughness and burning in fauces; aggravated by hawking. Soreness of throat, with swelling of cervical glands.

Stomach.—Excessive appetite, never satisfied, or no appetite at all. Aversion to meat (Sabad.). Desire for vinegar (*Hep. s.*). Frequent eructations, sour, bitter (*Nux v.*, Phos., *Puls.*), or like rotten eggs (Agar., *Arn.*, *Borax*), especially after eating and drinking. Hiccough after a meal.

Nausea, mornings, passed off after eating something; after a meal; from smell of food; with weakness, vertigo, and darkness before the eyes. Vomiting of bile and food (Nux v., Podo.) during pregnancy (Kali c., Nux m., Puls.); straining so hard that blood comes up. Sensitiveness of pit of stomach to touch (Hyos., Natr. carb., Sil.). *Painful sensation of emptiness in stomach and abdomen* (Cimic., Hydras., *Ign., Petrol., Puls., Sulph.*). Pressure in stomach as from a stone, after eating (*Bry., Nux v., Puls.*). Pulsation in pit of stomach (Ant. tart., Asaf., Puls.). Stitches or burning in pit of stomach.

Abdomen.—In region of liver, stitches (Ars., Bry., Cinch., Kali c.); fullness; pressure; soreness (Apis, *Bell.*, Bry.). Severe stitches in left side of abdomen. Attacks of contractive pain in right hypochondrium. *Pressure and heaviness in the abdomen.* Abdomen distended and sensitive (Bry., Cinch., *Graph.*). Abdomen puffed up; °pot-belliedness of mothers. Loud rumbling in abdomen (Agar., Aloe, Lyc.), especially after eating. Pain across hypogastrium at night on lying down, better from micturition. Brown spots on the abdomen.

Stool and Anus.—Burning and itching in the rectum and anus (*Sulph.*). Prolapsus of rectum. Weak feeling in rectum in evening in bed. *Painful protruding hæmorrhoids; during stool; when walking;* bleeding when walking. Soreness, aching, or stitches in the anus. Inactivity of the bowels (*Alum.*, Camph., *Op.*). °Rectum feels full all the time, even after a soft stool. Ineffectual urging to stool, with discharge of mucus or flatulence only; with sensation of a plug. Stool insufficient, retarded; like sheep's dung (Alum., Kali c., *Op.*, Plumb.); difficult, mixed with mucus. Bloody. Diarrhœa, °after boiled milk. Whitish or brownish color of the stools. Expulsion of ascarides (Ferr., Merc., Spig.).

Urinary Organs.—*Urging to urinate from pressure on the bladder and tension in hypogastrium. Frequent micturition, even at night* (Ambr., Borax, Coni., Phos. ac.). Feeling as if the bladder were greatly distended. Burning in the urethra, when *urinating* (Acon., Ars., Canth., Coni., Natr. carb.); stitches; smarting. Urine; *turbid, clay-col-*

ored, with reddish sediment; thick, slimy, very offensive (Calc. c., Kreos.), *depositing a yellowish, pasty sediment;* becomes turbid and offensive, with white sediment (Calc. c., Colch., *Graph.*); *staining bottom of vessel.*

Female Organs.—*Pain in the uterus, and sensation of bearing down in all the pelvic organs, with strong pressure, as though the contents would issue through the vulva* (*Bell.*, Lil. tig., Natr. mur., Plat.); *must cross her limbs to prevent protrusion of the parts, with oppressed breathing.* Dull, heavy pain in the ovaries; especially left. *Great dryness of vulva and vagina, especially after menses; painful to touch. Prolapsus uteri* (Arg. nit., Coni.), *with congestion, with yellow leucorrhœa.* Prolapsus, with inclination of fundus to left (Puls., Nux v., right side), causing numbness in left lower half of body, with pain, better when lying, especially on right side, tenderness of os uteri. Menses too early; and scanty, appearing only in the morning. Too late and scanty; regular but scanty; flow dark (Nux v.). Soreness and redness of the labia; in the perineum, and between the thighs (*Kreos.*). *Leucorrhœa yellow; like milk* (Calc. c., Coni., Lyc., Sulph. ac., *Puls.*); *excoriating* (*Alum.*, Ars., Kreos.); like pus; of bad-smelling fluids; *before the menses; with soreness of pudenda.* Abortion after the fifth month. Itching of nipples which bleed and seem about to ulcerate (Graph.).

Respiratory Organs.—*Dry, hacking cough, especially in the evening, on lying down and at night* (*Coni.*, *Hyos.*, *Puls.*, Sil.). Spasmodic; from tickling in larynx (Hep. s., *Phos.*, *Rumex*, Sil., *Sang.*); much rattling of mucus in the chest (*Ant. tart.*, *Ipec.*, *Phos.*). *Short, dry cough, as if proceeding from the stomach* (Bry.); with pain in stomach; with nausea and bitter vomiting. Expectoration profuse, purulent, offensive, tasting salty (Ambr., *Carb. v.*, *Lyc.*, *Phos.*). Expectoration of blood while lying down. Oppression of the chest and shortness of breath when walking or from slightest exertion (Acon., Ars.). *Oppression of the chest morning and evening.* Stitches in chest when coughing (*Bry.*, *Kali c.*); especially in left side (Phos.). Brown spots on the chest (yellow, Phos.).

Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation; in evening, in bed with beating in all arteries; during digestion; with stitches in left side of chest.

Neck and Back.—*Pain in the back, and small of back particularly with stiffness; improved by walking* (*Rhus tox.*). Aching pain between the shoulders, and under left scapula. Tearing in back during the menses, with chills, heat, thirst and contraction of chest. Aching and dull pain in lumbar and sacral regions, extending to thighs and legs. Heaviness in back in morning on waking, almost as if asleep. *Weakness and tired pain in small of back* (Hydras.), *when walking*. Sprained pain over hips, in evening in bed, and in afternoon.

Limbs.—Heaviness of the limbs. Drawing, paralytic pains, and weakness in limbs, especially in joints. Arthritic pains in the joints. Limbs go to sleep easily (Sil., Sulph.). Coldness of the hands and *feet;* but moist.

Upper Limbs.—*Itching eruption in bends of elbows.* Tension in meta-carpal joints.

Lower Limbs.—Lancinating stitches over right thigh; must get out of bed for relief; sore as if ulcerated. Bruised feeling in lower limbs, desires to sit down, and when sitting feels that she must stand up. Pains in hips and thighs, extending to knees. Soreness and burning pain between the thighs. Swelling and heaviness of the feet. Sticking pain in heel; and corns. Offensive foot-sweat (Baryt. c., *Nitr. ac.*), causing soreness between the toes (*Sil.*).

Generalities.—Frequent trembling of the whole body. *Excessive prostration, exhaustion and faintness in morning during menses;* in morning on waking; in morning on rising. *Indolence;* after a meal. Easily fatigued from the least exercise. °Excessive sensitiveness to pain (Aur., *Cham., Cinch.,* Coff., Ign.). Sensitive to cold or damp air (Aur., Nux v., Petrol., Rhus tox., *Rumex,* Sil.). Violent ebullition of blood, also during the night. Feels pulse beating through the whole body (*Glon., Puls.,* Sil., Zinc.), especially in whole of left chest.

Skin.—Itching on various parts of the whole body (Rhus tox., Sulph.), face, arms, hands, back, hips, feet, abdomen and genitals. Red, herpetic eruptions; with itching and burn-

ing. Brown or reddish liver spots on the skin. Indolent ulcers, with itching, stinging and burning.

Sleep.—Great sleepiness in the day-time, especially in forenoon. Difficult waking in the morning, with much weariness. Restless, unrefreshing sleep; wakes up tired and aching. Wakes at night in a fright, and screaming. Talking in sleep.

Fever.—Want of natural body warmth (*Led., Sil.*). Chilliness in the evening, in the open air, and from every motion. Chilly in the warm room, during the day. Flushes of heat, as if hot water *were poured over him,* or from least motion. Anxious heat afternoons and evenings. Heat ascends to the head and face. Profuse perspiration; at night (Calc. c., *Cinch., Merc., Phos.,* Sil., Stan., Sulph. ac.), in morning after awaking (Calc. c., *Nitr. ac.,* Nux v., Puls., Sulph.); while walking; from slightest motion (Ambr., Calc. c., *Hep. s.,* Lyc., Phos., Sil.). Cold sweat at night on breast, back and thighs.

Aggravation.—Morning and evening; from 12 till 1 P.M., and from 4 till 6 P.M.; after eating; while sitting; after sexual excesses.

Amelioration.—In the open air; during violent exercise.

Conditions.—Especially suited to persons with dark hair; for women, and particularly during pregnancy, child-bed, and while nursing.

Compare.—Acon., Ars., Bell., Berb., Bry., *Calc. c.,* Carb. v., Cinch., Graph., *Lil. tig., Lyc.,* Merc., *Natr. mur.,* Nux v., Podo., *Puls., Rhus tox.,* Sil., *Sulph.* After Puls., Sil., Sulph., then Sep. follows well. Inimical to Sep. is Lach.

Antidotes.—Vegetable acids, Nitr. sp. d., Acon., Ant. crud., Ant. tart., Rhus tox.

Sepia Antidotes.—Calc. c., Cinch., Merc., Phos., Sars., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief clinical use of Sepia is in the treatment of diseases of the female organs. In general it stands at the head of all remedies in the treatment of uterine displacements, especially prolapsus, with engorgement and the characteristic bearing-down sensation as if the organs would protrude, has to cross her limbs to prevent it. Has cured many cases of prolapsus without this symptom, but where other indications for Sepia

were present, especially a sensation of "goneness" in the stomach. In general it is the chief remedy in chronic endometritis, and uterine leucorrhœa, with pain in back, yellow or milky excoriating discharge, etc. Congestion and induration of the cervix, with soreness and burning. Useful in all disorders of menstruation. Especially valuable in chronic amenorrhœa; scanty irregular menstruation. Dysmenorrhœa. Metrorrhagia. Chronic vaginitis, parts dry and painful, especially during coition. Morning sickness. Threatening miscarriage; disposition to miscarry; sore nipples. Pot-belliedness of mothers. Flushes during climacteric period. Ovarian irritation. Indurations; of mammary glands and ovaries. Chlorosis. Often useful in melancholia and hysteria, associated with uterine troubles. Hemicrania. Anæmia. Jaundice. Epithelioma of lip, stomach or vagina, with burning pain. Herpetic eruptions, especially on face and in bends of joints. Acne. Eczema. Indolent ulcers, and ulcers around joints, especially of fingers. "Liver spots," especially on abdomen and chest. Often used in eye affections. Asthenopia associated with uterine disease, worse evenings; also from loss of semen in the male. Sudden vanishing of sight during the menses. Scrofulous conjunctivitis, subacute mucopurulent discharge in the morning, eyes dry in the evening. Supra-orbital neuralgia from uterine disease. Granulated lids. Paralysis of upper lid from uterine disease or disordered menstruation. Phlyctenular conjunctivitis. Blepharitis ciliaris. Pustular keratitis. Tarsal tumors. Cataract. Dry catarrh. Nasal polypi. Epistaxis during menses. Facial neuralgia during pregnancy, with chronic amenorrhœa; intermittent worse at night. Toothache from same causes. Frequently useful in dyspepsia during pregnancy, or with uterine disease or amenorrhœa, with hypochondriacal mood, also from severe mental labor or sexual excesses; desire for acids, "gone" feeling in stomach, etc. Acid dyspepsia, enlargement and congestion of the liver, with heaviness and soreness. Useful when the liver is sluggish and torpid, with headache, bad taste mornings, sallow complexion, especially "yellow saddle," across bridge of nose, constipation, etc. Constipation from inactivity of the rectum. Bleeding, painful, protruding hæmorrhoids, especially with uterine or hepatic disease. Diarrhœa from boiled milk, especially in teething children. Chronic cystitis, with charac-

teristic urine and sediment, constant urging and pressure, etc. Atony of the bladder. Nocturnal enuresis. Chronic urethritis. Gonorrhœa. Bladder troubles, with uterine displacements. Chronic bronchitis, cough worse evenings, with gastric, hepatic and other Sepia symptoms. Whooping cough, worse before midnight, cough seems to come from the stomach. Reflex coughs from uterine or gastric troubles. Often indicated and useful in the course of phthisis pulmonalis, particularly in women, with characteristic Sepia symptoms. Functional heart troubles with uterine disease, menstrual disorders or at climacteric, especially palpitation, fainting, flushes, etc. Arthritic affections. Sometimes indicated in intermittent fever.

SILICIA.

Synonyms.—Acidum Silicum. Silex. *Common names.*—Flint. Silica. *Preparation.*—Triturations of pure Silica.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the vegetative sphere, affecting more especially the organic substances of the body and involving prominently mucous surfaces, glandular structures, bones and joints. The general condition of system produced, representing a perverted nutrition, resembles the two great dyscrasias—scrofula and rachitis—while the action of the drug, like that of the disease, is also slow, deep and long-lasting. The chief property of Silicia is its power to produce a suppurative process, either in soft tissues, in the periosteum, or in the bone itself.

As a secondary result of the morbid processes set up by Silicia, the nervous system becomes involved, giving a condition of erethism conjoined with exhaustion, and resulting in various nervous disorders, spinal irritation, exalted activity of the senses, followed by depression and paralysis.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Difficulty in fixing the attention; mind confused (Gels., Nux v.). Restless and fidgety; *startled and anxious from*

the least noise, to which he is very sensitive (Coccul.). Desponding, melancholy, tired of life; lachrymose. Irritable, *peevish,* low-spirited (*Nux v.*). Excitement, with easy orgasm of blood. Compunctions of conscience about trifles (Ign.).

Head.—Vertigo ascending from dorsal region, through nape of neck into head, constantly inclined to fall forward; all day, while stooping at work. Congestion to the head, with redness and burning in the face. Difficulty in holding the head up. *Heat of head.* Pressing, bursting headache, as if the eyes and brain were forced outward (Acon., Bry., Kali iod.). *Headache, rising from the nape of the neck to the vertex.* Violent headache, with loss of reason and unconsciousness. Headache at night, with confusion of mind. Roaring and shattering sensation in the brain, when stepping hard, or knocking the foot against anything. Violent pressive headache in the morning, with chilliness and nausea. *Violent tearing in the head, frequently one-sided, starting from occipital protuberances; extending upward and forward. Headache, consisting of a bruised pain above the eyes, so that he could scarcely open them.* Jerking headache extending deep into the brain. *Tearing to vertex as if it would burst, extending through the head, with throbbing and chilliness, necessity to lie down and toss about in bed, better from binding the head tightly.* Stitches in the forehead and temples. Weight over the eyes. Jerking pain in middle of forehead, renewed by suddenly turning around, stooping or talking. *Pressive headache in occiput.* Headache worse from mental exertion; *noise;* motion; *jarring;* light; stooping; cold air; better from *binding head tightly* (*Arg. nit.*); *wrapping head warmly* (Mag. mur.); hot compresses; in warm room. *Head is wet from profuse sweating at night* (Cinch.); *likes wrapping up. Scalp very sensitive to touch, even of the hat* (*Carb. v., Cinch., Merc.*). Eruption on back of head, moist, dry, or offensive; scabby, burning, itching; discharging pus (Hep. s., *Graph.,* Lyc., Rhus tox., *Sulph.*). *Itching on scalp* (Camph., Sep., Sulph.); *painful and sore after scratching* (Merc.). Itching pustules on scalp and neck; better from wrapping up warm.

Eyes.—Inflammation of the eyes; red, with smarting, burning and profuse lachrymation (*Alum., Calc. c., Lyc.*, Merc., Puls., Sulph.). Agglutination of the lids at night (Calc. c., *Graph.*, Lyc., Phos., Rhus tox., *Sulph.*). Painful dryness of the eyes, as if full of sand, in the morning (Ars., *Caust.*, Hep. s., Puls., Rhus tox., *Sep.*). Tearing shooting pains in the eyes, on pressing them together. Weakness. Heat. twitching. *Swelling of the right lachrymal gland and sac; skin inflamed.* Dimness of vision; mist or flickering before the eyes (Phos., Sil.). Blackness before eyes after headache. Letters run together (*Natr. mur.*); appear pale. Black spots before the eyes (Agar., *Cycl., Merc., Phos.*, Sep., *Sulph.*). Ulcers, spots and opacities of the cornea (Euphr., Nitr. ac., Sulph.).

Ears.—Swelling of the external ear, with thin discharge from the inner ear, accompanied by a hissing noise. Otalgia, with drawing, stitching pains (Puls.). Itching in the ears (Baryt. c., Hep. s., Sulph.), especially when swallowing. Stoppage of the ears (Coccus., Mang.), which open at times with a loud report. Difficult hearing, especially of the human voice (*Phos.*). Roaring and singing in the ears (Cinch., Merc., *Sulph.*). *Over-sensitiveness to loud sounds* (Acon., Bell., Lyc., Sep.).

Nose.—Frequent, violent sneezing, or inefficient efforts to sneeze. Acrid, corroding discharge from the nose (Ars., Amm. carb., Arum., Merc. cor.). Discharge of much mucus without coryza. Dry coryza; complete stoppage of the nostrils (Nux. v.). Alternate fluent and dry coryza (Alum., Nux v., Phos.). *Sore, painful spots below septum of nose, with sticking on touch.* Nose inwardly dry, painful, excoriated, covered with crusts. Drawing in root of nose and in right malar bone. Bleeding of the nose (Acon., Bell., Bry., Phos. ac.). Itching in the nose (*Sulph.*). Voluptuous itching about the nose, in evening. Soreness as if beaten, in nasal bones.

Face.—Pale, suffering expression. Pimples and ulcers in vermillion border of lower lip. Blisters on margins of upper lip, sticking or smarting on touch. Painful ulcers in corners of mouth (Ant. crud., *Graph.*, Lyc., Rhus tox.), with itching. Burning about the mouth. Herpes on the chin

(Hep. s., *Graph.*). Painful swelling of the submaxillary glands (Hep. s.); pain on touch.

Mouth.—Teeth become loose and feel elongated (Ars., *Merc.*, Rhus tox.), with swelling and painful soreness of the gums; inflamed gums; gum boils. *Gums painfully sensitive on taking cold water into the mouth.* Soreness of the tongue. *Sensation of a hair lying on forepart of tongue* (back part, Kali bi., Natr. mur.). Offensive odor from the mouth (Arn., Hep. s., Iodi., *Merc., Nitr. ac.*) in the morning. Taste sour after eating. Dryness of the mouth (Apis, Ars., *Nux m., Puls.*, Sep.).

Throat.—Sore throat, as if swallowing over a lump or an excoriated surface; especially on left side. Swelling of uvula. Sticking on swallowing, with pain on touch. Pressive pain or prickling in throat when swallowing. Paralysis of the velum palati; food is ejected through the nose.

Stomach.—Ravenous hunger, or loss of appetite. *Excessive thirst* (*Acon., Ars., Bry., Rhus tox., Sec.*). Bitter taste in the morning (*Bry., Cinch., Puls., Sulph.*). Sour, acid eructations (Carb. v., Nux v., Phos., Puls.); after a meal, with burning in throat. °Water tastes bad; vomits after drinking. Nausea, with good appetite and natural taste of food. Heaviness and pressure in stomach after eating (Ars., *Bry., Nux v.*, Sep.). Burning in pit of stomach (*Ars.*, Canth., Phos., Sang.). Sensitiveness of pit of stomach to pressure (Hyos., Natr. carb., Puls., Sep.). Squeezing and clawing in pit of stomach, especially after meals.

Abdomen.—Swelling; uneasy and pressive pain in region of liver. *Abdomen distended, hard and tense* (*Ars., Baryt. c., Calc. c., Merc.*). Flatulence, with much rumbling (Agar., Aloe, Hep. s.). *Emission of very offensive flatus* (*Aloe, Bry., Graph.*). Cutting and pinching pains in abdomen, with constipation. Inflamed inguinal glands, large as peas, painful to touch.

Stool and Anus.—*Cutting and stinging in the rectum.* Burning or stinging in rectum during stool. *Moisture in the anus* (Carb. an., Carb. v., Merc. cor.). *Burning in the anus* (*Ars., Canth., Sulph.*), *especially after a dry, hard stool. Constriction in anus during stool. Constant but ineffectual desire for stool* (Nux v.). *Stool remains long*

in rectum. Diarrhœa; *stools horribly offensive* (*Ars., Asaf.,* Lept.). Pasty, liquid mucus. *Constipation; stools scanty or composed of hard lumps, light-colored; expulsion difficult, as from inactivity of the rectum* (*Alum.*); *when partly expelled, it slips back again. Painful hæmorrhoids;* protrude during stool (Aloe, Calc. c., Lach., Mur. ac., *Puls.*).

Urinary Organs.—Frequent micturition, with distress, from irritable sphincter. Urging at night.

Male Organs.—Sexual desire increased or very weak. Violent erections at night (Graph.). Nocturnal emissions (Cinch., Digit., Phos. ac.). Lascivious thoughts. Discharge of prostatic fluid while straining at stool (Agn., Selen.). Itching and moist spots on scrotum (Petrol., Sulph.). Hydrocele. Sweat on scrotum (Rhod.).

Female Organs.—Increased menses, with repeated paroxysms of icy coldness over the whole body. Suppressed menstruation (Caul., Cimic., *Puls.*). Menses too early and too feeble. Profuse, acrid, corrosive leucorrhœa (Ars., Kreos.); °purulent; milky; in paroxysms. Pressing-down feeling in vagina. Itching, burning and soreness in pudenda (Sulph.); during menses. Mammæ swollen hard, and painful (Coni.), as if "gathering" (Merc., Phyt.), near the nipple. *Darting, burning pains in left nipple.* Nipple ulcerates; is very tender.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness; roughness of the larynx (*Carb. v.,* Hep. s., *Kali bi.,* Rhus tox.). Dry, hacking cough with hoarseness; with soreness in the chest, caused by tickling and irritation in the throat (*Phos., Rumex, Sang.,* Sep.). Cough, especially in the evening on lying down, during the night (*Coni., Puls., Sep.*), and after waking in the morning. *Expectoration thick, yellow, lumpy; purulent* (Carb. v., Lyc., Staph.); tenacious mucus (*Kali bi., Phos.*); profuse; greenish (Stan.). Obstructed respiration; shortness of breath; oppression. Bruised pain in chest when coughing (Apis., Arn.). Sticking pain in the chest and sides (Bry., *Kali c., Phos.,* Sep.). Pressive pain in the sternum.

Heart.—Palpitation and throbbing over the whole body while sitting. Violent palpitation on every movement.

Neck and Back.—Cervical glands and parotids swollen; indurated (Baryt. c., Calc. c., Iodi.). *Stiffness of the nape of neck; with headache* (*Chel.*, Ign.). Weakness in back, and paralyzed feeling in limbs; could scarcely walk. Burning in back when walking in the open air and becoming warm. Aching, shooting, burning and throbbing in lumbo-sacral region. Stitches between the hips. Tearing between and beneath the scapulæ. Stiffness and pain in small of back on rising from a seat, or on getting out of bed in the morning. *Pain as if beaten,* in the small of back and hips. *Coccyx painful, as after a long carriage ride. Stinging in os coccygis on rising; painful to pressure.* Scabby elevation on coccyx, above fissure of nates.

Limbs.—Nails dirty-yellow, crippled and brittle. *Ulcers about nails. Weakness of the limbs;* can scarcely walk. Limbs go to sleep easily (Sep., Sulph.). *Icy-cold legs and feet* (*Verat. alb.*). Soreness and lameness in the limbs.

Upper Limbs.—Heaviness and paralytic weakness of the arms. Trembling in all the limbs, especially in the hands. Great swelling of the axillary glands (Baryt. c., Lyc.). Tearing pain in wrists and ball of hand. Arms go to sleep when resting on them. Skin cracked in arms and hands. Cramp-like pain and lameness of the hand after slight exertion. Profuse sweat of the hands. *Falling asleep of the hands at night. Finger nails rough and yellow.* Dryness in tips of fingers. Contraction of flexor tendons; very painful when moving fingers. *Tearing, drawing, sticking pain and numbness in fingers, as if suppurating, or as if a panaritium would form.*

Lower Limbs.—Heaviness and weariness of the lower limbs. *Tearing, stitching pains in the hips and thighs. Ulcer on leg, with sticking, burning pains.* Suppurating pains in hip-joint. Drawing pains extending from the hips to the feet. *Knee is painful, as if too tightly bound.* Tearing in knee when sitting, better from motion. Cramp-like tension in the calves, and contraction. Swelling and redness of the feet. *Intolerable carrion-like odor of the feet, without sweat, every evening. Offensive foot sweat* (Baryt. c., *Nitr. ac., Graph.*), *with rawness between the toes* (Sep.). Burning of feet. Cramp in soles of feet (Carb. v., *Sulph.*). *Corro-*

sive ulcer on heel, with itching. Soreness of the soles; also burning (Calc. c., *Sulph.*). Itching, suppurating scabs on toes. Constant, violent boring or tearing in the great toes. °Ingrowing toe nails (Mar. ver.); offensive discharge. Stitching pains in corns (*Sulph.*); also under toe nails.

Generalities.—*Weakness and sense of great debility; wants to lie down;* in morning after waking; on rising; evening; after walking; at night, even to faintness. *Emaciation;* with pale, suffering expression. Trembling when writing. Coldness of left side of body. Epileptiform spasms; starting, distortion of eyes, twitching of lips, lolling of tongue, stretching and distortion of head and limbs. *Restlessness, with excitement.* Want of vital warmth (Led., Sep.), even when taking exercise. *Sensitive to cold air* (Aur., Coccul., *Kreos.*, Sep.); *takes cold easily* (Calc. c.). *Painful, bruised feeling over the whole body* (Arn., Bapt.); *after coition; at night, as if he had lain in an uncomfortable position. Whole side of body on which he lies is painful, as if ulcerating, with chilliness on uncovering; thirst, and flushes of heat to the head* (Calc. phos.). Itching and sticking in various parts of the body. Feeling as if knives were running into her.

Skin.—*Small wounds heal with difficulty, and suppurate profusely* (Borax, Graph., *Hep. s., Sulph.*). *Painful pustular eruptions* (Cic., Crot. tig., Sulph.); *at last forming suppurating ulcers; on forehead, occiput, sternum and spine.* Eczematous or herpetic eruptions (*Graph., Hep. s.*, Lyc., *Sulph.*). *Disposition to boils; boils in various parts; with stinging on touch. Ulcers, with stinging, sticking, burning pains;* offensive, with ichor and proud flesh (Ars., Carb. v., Graph.). Itching on various parts, worse at night, with sticking. Painless swelling of glands; also with suppuration (Graph., Hep. s.). Fistulous openings; discharge offensive; parts around hard, swollen, bluish-red.

Sleep.—Great sleepiness after eating (Kali c., Nux m.), *and in the evening.* Yawning. Sleepiness all day. *Restless, uneasy sleep;* starting from sleep in fright, with trembling of whole body. Talking in sleep. Sleepiness after 2 A.M., with rush of thoughts. Dreams confused; *frightful, of his*

youth; of past events; anxious; lascivious, with emissions (*Phos. ac.*).

Fever.—*Constant chilliness, even when exercising or in a warm room* (*Puls.*). *Shivering creeping over the whole body. Fever, with violent heat in the head* (*Bell.*); *afternoons; at night, with thirst and catching inspiration.* Frequent flushes of heat, especially face and head. *Fever worse at night Profuse perspiration at night* (Cinch., Stan. ac., Sulph.); *sour or offensive* (Arn., Ars., *Carb. an.*). *Perspiration on slight exercise* (Ambr., *Calc. c., Hep. s.,* Lyc., *Phos.,* Sep.,

Aggravation.—*During new moon* (Caust.); *from motion;* at night; in morning; from uncovering the head; open air; cold and wet; lying on painful side; wine.

Amelioration.—From wrapping head; from warmth; in the room.

Conditions.—Scrofulous children; large bellies, weak ankles, and much sweat about the head. Over-sensitive; imperfectly nourished, not from want of food, but from imperfect assimilation.

Compare.—Arn., Bell., *Calc. c.,* Carb. v., *Fluor. ac.,* Graph., *Hep. s.,* Hyper., Kali c., Lach., *Lyc., Merc.,* Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Nux., *Phos., Phos. ac.,* Picr. ac., Puls., Rhus tox., Ruta, Sep., *Sulph.,* Thuja. After Bell., Bry., Calc c., Cina, Graph., Hep. s., Ign., Nitr., ac., or Phos., then Sil. follows well. After Sil. come Fluor. ac., or Hep. s., Lach., Lyc., Sep.

Antidotes.—Camph., Hep. s., Fluor. ac.

Silicia Antidotes.—Merc., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief clinical value of Silicia is in the treatment of slow suppurative processes in general—long-lasting suppurations; glands, abscesses ulcers, felons, boils, carbuncles, cancers, caries, etc. Bad effects of splinters, needles, etc., penetrating the flesh. Indurations following suppurative inflammations, to cause absorption. Valuable in scrofulous and rachitic conditions in general. Defective nutrition in scrofulous children, not from want of food, but from imperfect assimilation; open fontanelles; head large; body emaciated; large abdomen; sweat on the head, earthy complexion. Child slow in learning to

walk. Diseases of bones (Fluor. ac.); of glands. Caries of bones, especially long bones, with stabbing pains. Caries of vertebræ. Spinal curvature. Necrosis. Enchondroma. Exostoses. Hip-joint disease. Felons sometimes aborted; they are generally better from warmth. Abscesses, especially about joints, with fistulous openings, offensive discharge, surrounding parts hard, swollen, bluish-red. Mild and malignant suppurations, cellular tissues. Disposition to boils. Pustular, eczematous and herpetic eruptions. Herpes zoster. Ulcers, with stinging, burning pains, offensive, proud flesh. Ailments from impure vaccination. Finger nails become yellow and brittle. Ulcers about the nails. Ingrowing toe-nails. Offensive feet. Offensive foot sweat. Useful in a variety of chronic diseases of the nervous system. Epilepsy, with well-marked aura starting from the solar plexus. Paralysis, more often a paralytic weakness arising from defective nutrition. Spinal irritation. Locomotor-ataxia. Often useful in nervous affections following injuries of the spine. Chronic effects of fright or shock. In all nervous diseases the patient is extremely sensitive to all external impressions. The surface of the body is tender to the touch, and the spine cannot bear the least jar or pressure, also mental irritability and restlessness. Often valuable in nervous headaches, with symptoms noted in pathogenesis, especially when better from bandaging the head tightly or wrapping it up warmly. Useful in various diseases of the eye. A valuable remedy in inflammation of the lachrymal sac and in lachrymal fistula (Fluor. ac.). Caries of the orbital bones. Scrofulous conjunctivitis. Blepharitis. Tarsal tumors. Ulcers and opacities of cornea; corneal fistulæ. Senile cataract. Keratitis. Hypopion. Sclero-choroiditis. Irido-choroiditis. Big styes; also to prevent their recurrence. Inflammation of external, middle or inner ear; especially chronic suppurative inflammation of middle ear; hissing noises most characteristic; ichorous discharge. Caries of mastoid processes. Chronic nasal catarrh, offensive purulent discharge, or thin, bloody, excoriating; ulcerated membrane; Eustachian tube involved, with itching and tingling. Hay-fever, with symptoms given in pathogenesis. Necrosis of the jaw (Phos.). An extremely valuable remedy in abscesses at the root of the teeth and dental fistulæ. Tonsilitis, when the tonsils have suppurated and the process does not

cease. Hepatic abscess. Hæmorrhoids. Fissures of the anus, with irritability and moisture. Diarrhœa, stools painless, offensive, lienteric, with constitutional symptoms of the drug. Constipation, from inactivity, stool when partly expelled slips back again. Diabetes, with general Silicia symptoms. Nocturnal seminal emissions. Sexual weakness. Hydrocele. Chlorosis. Suppuration of mammary tumors. May be useful in bronchial troubles of Silicia children; also in old people, especially phthisis mucosa. Suppurative stage of tuberculosis, with offensive, purulent expectoration. Sometimes useful in asthma following a suppressed fistulous discharge of long standing. Hectic fevers, with night sweats. Sometimes useful in chronic rheumatism.

SPIGELIA.

Synonym.—Spigelia Anthelmia. *Natural order.*—Loganaceæ. *Common name.*—Pink Root. *Habitat.*—An annual plant found in the West Indies and South America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the freshly dried herb.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially on the nerves of animal life and of special sense, and upon the fibrous and muscular tissues of the eye and the heart. It produces irritation of the nerves, resulting, in the motor sphere, in spasmodic movements of the facial muscles, subsultus tendium, and even convulsions; in the sentient nerves, to neuralgic pains, especially of the fifth pair and of the heart, which, together with the rheumatic condition of the eye and heart which it produces, is the most important action of the drug.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Weak memory. Mental exertion difficult.

Head.—Vertigo on looking down, as if he would fall; better when lying down. Dullness of the whole head, *with pressive pain from within outward, in the forehead.* Sensation of a tight band around the head (Ant. tart., Gels., Kali

iod.), especially when stooping. Burrowing pain in forehead, occiput and left side of vertex, worse from motion, loud noise, better from lying down. *Tearing pains in temples and forehead, extending toward the eyes; worse on motion, especially on making a false step. Brain feels loose on turning the head. Pressive headache, mostly in right temple, and involving the eye; worse from motion, noise, jarring or straining at stool. Shooting through frontal sinuses; behind and above right eminence.* Neuralgic pains flying from one part to another. Feeling as if the head would burst asunder (Bry., *Caps.*). Periodical headache. Shaking in the brain; worse when moving the head or stepping hard (*Bell.*, Nux m., Rhus tox.); swashing sensation. Scalp sore and sensitive to the touch (Acon., Cinch., Merc., Natr. mur., Sil., Sulph.); worse on moving the scalp.

Eyes.—*Eyes hurt on motion, as if too large for their orbits* (Carls., Paris, Phos. ac., Plumb.). Sharp, shooting, cutting pains radiate from the eye in every direction. Itching in right eye-ball, returning after rubbing. *Intense, pressive pain in eyeballs, especially on turning them* (*Bry.*, Physos.). Pain in the eyes, deep in the sockets (Aloe, Cimic.). Vision dim.

Ears.—Sensation of distant ringing in the ears, with sensation as if the ear were loosely stopped, or a thick mist were in front of it. Itching in right vesicle. Otalgia, with pressive pain, as from a plug.

Nose.—Copious mucus flows through the posterior nares, causing choking at night; mucus at one time white, at another yellow. Tickling on back of nose, as if lightly touched by hairs, or as if a gentle wind were blowing across it.

Face.—*Prosopalgia, mostly left-sided* (Acon.), *with tearing, shooting, burning pains, especially in cheek-bones, lower jaw extending to ears, above the eyebrows, and in the eye-ball; periodical; from morning until sunset; worse at noon; worse from motion or noise* (Cinch., Chin. sulph.). Burning in right side of upper lip.

Mouth.—Toothache, pressing outward; throbbing, tearing, and jerking, especially in hollow teeth (Merc.); aggravated by cold water (Ant. crud., Graph., Staph., Sulph.); cold

air (*Acon.*); after eating (Ant. crud., Lach.); better when lying down. *Toothache in the evening after smoking.* Tongue cracked (Bapt., Bell., *Rhus tox.*). Stitches in right side of tongue. Salivation, white, frothy.

Throat.—Discharge of mucus from fauces all day, most from posterior nares

Stomach.—Pressing in pit of stomach, as from a hard lump. Dull stitches in pit of stomach (Bry., Kali c., Merc., Nux v., Sep.), worse from inspiration, with oppression of the chest.

Abdomen.—Griping in abdomen, as if constricted, with anxiety and difficult breathing. Sharp stitches in the abdomen. Pain in abdomen as if it would burst, worse evening before a soft stool, then slight relief.

Anus.—Itching and tickling in anus and rectum; °ascarides (Ferr., Merc., Sep.). Boring stitches in perineum.

Urinary Organs.—Discharge of prostatic fluid from the urethra.

Sexual Organs.—Erections, with voluptuous fancies, but without sexual desire. Itching stitch in right testicle and penis, from behind forward.

Respiratory Organs.—Constriction in chest, with anxiety and difficult breathing. Tearing constriction in pectoral muscles when standing. Stitches in the chest; worse from the least movement, or when breathing (*Bry., Kali c.*). *Cutting, tearing beneath the left nipple, extending to region of scapulæ and upper arm, worse during inspiration and deep breathing.* Dyspnœa and suffocating attacks when moved in bed, or raising the arms; must lie on right side, or with head high.

Heart and Pulse.—*Palpitation* (*Cact.*, Calc. c.), *violent, visible and audible* (Glon., Kali nit., Thuja, Verat. alb.); *when bending forward, on sitting down, or after rising from bed in the morning;* from deep inspiration, or holding the breath; *with anxious oppression of the chest* (Acon., *Sulph., Verat. alb.*); *Trembling of the heart.* Heavy aching in region of apex, with feeling as if a dull-pointed knife were slowly driven through it. Stitches in the heart (Arn., Ascl., *Bry.*, Cact., *Kali c.*); sometimes synchronous with the pulse. Pulse weak, irregular, trembling.

Back.—Bruised feeling in spine, even during rest.

Limbs.—Trembling of the upper limbs. Fatigue. Drawing, tearing, twitching pains in limbs and joints (Bry., Led.). The limbs are affected mostly when walking.

Generalities.—Body painfully sensitive to touch or jarring; causes pain, or tingling, or crawling. Great weakness, especially mornings.

Sleep.—Restless sleep, with frequent waking. Late falling asleep. Confused dreams, which cause him to awaken wearied, and which he cannot remember.

Fever.—Chilliness from the slightest motion. Chilliness every morning on rising, without thirst. Clammy sweat on the hands, from motion of arms; lying on back.

Aggravation.—From motion; noise; inspiration; touch; turning the eyes; from 10 A.M. till 12 M. Better about 3 or 4 P.M.

Compare.—*Acon.*, Arn., *Bell.*, *Bry.*, Cactus., Calc. c., Cimic., Cinch., *Cina*, Digit., Kali c., Kalmia, Laur., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Phos., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Sep., *Sulph.*, Zinc. After Acon. (endocarditis), then Spig. follows well. After Spig. comes Ars., Digit., Kali carb. (heart symptoms), Cimic., Zinc.

Antidotes.—Aur., Coccul., Camph., *Puls.*

Spigelia Antidote.—Merc.

THERAPEUTICS.

Spigelia is chiefly useful in neuralgia, especially of the fifth pair of nerves, and in rheumatic and neuralgic affections of the heart. A general characteristic in neuralgia is that the pain begins at one point and radiates in different directions, generally worse in stormy weather. Neuralgic headaches, with symptoms already described. The chief remedy in ciliary neuralgia. Rheumatic ophthalmia. Inflammation of the eyes, with red injected sclerotica, violent ciliary pains. Rheumatic iritis. Ptosis, with sharp pains and profuse lachrymation. Asthenopia. Post-nasal catarrh, supra-orbital pains. An extremely valuable remedy in facial neuralgia, especially supra-orbital, also involving the eyeball, worse on left side, begins in the morning, grows worse towards noon and diminishes towards evening. Neuralgic toothache. Enteralgia. Inter-costal neuralgia. A valuable remedy in organic disease of the heart,

with symptoms noted in pathogenesis. Rheumatic pericarditis, or endocarditis; purring feeling over the heart; wave-like motion not synchronous with the pulse. Systolic blowing at apex. Always great dyspnœa and extremely violent palpitation. Nervous palpitation of the heart, irregular tremulous action, intermittent pulse. Neuralgia about the heart. Angina pectoris. Hydrothorax. May be useful for the pains and general reflex symptoms resulting from worms.

SPONGIA.

Synonyms.—Spongia Officinalis. Spongia Tosta. *Natural order.*—Ceratospongiæ. *Common name.*—Sponge. *Preparation.*—Tincture or triturations from the turkey-sponge, roasted brown, but not burnt.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Affects chiefly the larynx, trachea, thyroid gland, heart, and testicles, producing irritation, inflammation, swelling and sometimes fibrous exudations. Its action upon glandular structures—enlargement and induration, as well as its inflammatory effects upon the larynx and trachea—resembles closely the action of Iodine.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Irresistible desire to sing, with excessive mirth, then distraction of mind and disinclination to work.

Head.—Dull headache in right side of brain, on coming into warm room from the open air. Sharp stitches in left temple extending to forehead. Congestion of blood to the head. (Acon., Bell.).

Eyes.—Yellow, crusty eruption, painful to touch, on left eyebrow.

Nose.—Fluent coryza, with much sneezing (Acon., Cepa). Dry coryza; nose stopped up (Alum., Nux v., Sep., Sil.).

Face.—Bloated, red, or bluish, with anxious expression. Heat of face. Swollen gland beneath left lower jaw, painful to touch. Stitches transversely through left upper jaw.

Cramp-like pain from left jaw-joint to cheek, in evening when eating.

Mouth.—Swelling of the submaxillary glands.

Throat.—*Thyroid gland swollen and hard* (Iodi.), *with suffocative attacks at night;* stitching pains and pressure.

Stomach.—Increased appetite. Hiccough. Bitter taste (Ars., *Bry., Nux v., Puls.*), especially in throat.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent urging to urinate.

Male Organs.—*Pressive, painful swelling of the testicles* (*Clem.*, Rhod.). *Pinching, bruised, squeezing pain in the testicles* (Acon., *Arg. nit., Rhod.*). Stitches from testicles into spermatic cord (Clem.). *Spermatic cord swollen and painful.*

Respiratory Organs.—*Hoarseness;* voice cracked. Great dryness, of the larynx, worse from hawking. Pain in the larynx on touching it (Acon., *Lach.*), and on turning the head; when singing. Scraping in larynx, with burning and constriction. Sensation in region of thyroid and cervical glands on breathing, as if forced in and out. *Sensation of obstruction in the larynx, as from a plug* (Lach.), *with impeded respiration. Incessant cough from low down in chest, where there is a sore pain. Cough dry, barking* (*Bell.*), *hollow, croupy, or wheezing and asthmatic. Dry cough day and night, with burning in the chest.* Cough worse from lying with head low; °from too warm room; °dry, cold winds (Acon., Hep. s.); *better after eating or drinking.* °Wheezing, whistling, sawing, anxious breathing; worse during inspiration, and when lying down. °Expectoration yellow, tenacious, hard or slimy; tasting salty. *Dyspnœa and great weakness in chest, so that she could hardly talk after slight exercise* (Hep. s., *Stan.*). *Short, panting respiration, surging from heart into chest, as if it would force out upward.* °Awakens from sleep with suffocative sensation. *Burning sore pain in chest and bronchi, with rawness in throat, when coughing.* Sensation as if he had to breathe through a dry sponge. °Chronic cough, violent attacks, brought up small, hard tubercle.

Heart and Pulse.—*Violent palpitation of the heart* (Acon., *Ars., Bell.*, Lycopus, *Spig., Sulph.*), with pain and gasping respiration; awakens after midnight with suffocation, great

alarm, and anxiety. Pulse full, hard and frequent (*Acon., Bell., Verat. vir.*).

Back and Neck.—Painful stiffness of muscles of neck and throat; on left side when turning head to the right. Coldness in back, not relieved by warmth of stove.

Limbs.—Twitching of the muscles about the left shoulder joint. Cramp-like pain in the ball of the right thumb; on moving hand, extends to thumb.

Generalities.—*Extreme exhaustion and heaviness of the body after slight exertion, with orgasm of blood in chest, heat of face, vessels hard and distended, great anxiety, and difficult breathing.* Heaviness when walking in open air, must sit down.

Sleep.—Sleepy, yawning, no activity, afternoons. Sleep interrupted by dreams.

Fever.—Feverish heat, with hot, dry skin (Acon., Ars.); anxious heat; red face; weeping; inconsolable; wants to die.

Aggravation.—At night; lying with head low; in the room; when ascending.

Amelioration.—When descending; after eating and drinking, especially the cough; when resting in horizontal position.

Conditions.—Children and women, especially with light complexion and lax skin and muscles.

Compare.—Acon., Bell., *Brom., Bry.,* Calc. c., Carb. v., Coni., Dros., *Hep. s.,* Ign., *Iodi.,* Kali bi., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., *Phos.,* Puls., Rhus tox., Sep., Spig., Stan., Sulph. Acon. or Hep. s. precede Spong. well. After it, Brom., Hep. s.

Antidote.—Camph.

THERAPEUTICS.

The most common use of Spongia is in croup, in which it is a most valuable remedy, though it is often prescribed when a careful selection of Iodine or Bromine would answer better. The virtues of Spongia largely depend upon the small amount of Iodine and Bromine which the drug contains, especially the former. Spongia is not indicated in croup with high fever and dry hot skin, but in cases when this condition is not present, or after it has been subdued by Acon., a dry, barking croupy cough, and anxious, wheezing, whistling, sawing respiration, with suffocative attacks, still remaining. If Spongia fails to re-

lieve, consult Iod. or Brom. If the symptoms are similar to Spong. but more moisture, there being a slight mucous rattling in the respiration, give Hep. sulph. Acon., Hep. sulph. and Spongia are all indicated in croup arising from dry cold winds. Suffocative attacks are more common in Spong. than any other drug except Bromine. Generally of little value after membranes have formed. Acute laryngitis, with similar symptoms to those first mentioned, larynx very sensitive to touch and sore when turning the head. Laryngismus stridulus. Laryngeal phthisis, with great hoarseness; voice gives out when reading or talking (Phos.). Bronchial catarrh. Whooping cough, worse about midnight and from cold air. Pneumonia, stage of resolution, patient cannot lie down, profuse mucus expectoration. Phthisis, especially following pneumonia; beginning in apex of (left) lung; hoarseness; suffocative attacks, worse from exposure to dry cold air. Often useful in organic diseases of the heart, when the patient cannot lie flat with the head low without bringing on suffocative attacks. Rheumatic endocarditis; loud blowing with each beat of the heart. Angina pectoris; contracting pain in chest; heat, suffocation, faintess, anxious sweats. Aneurism of aorta; dry, paroxysmal cough; worse lying down. A valuable remedy in goitre (consult pathogenesis). Sometimes useful in enlarged and indurated testicles, after maltreated orchitis, or following checked gonorrhœa; spermatic cords swollen and painful, etc.

SQUILLA.

Synonym.—Scilla Maritima. *Natural order.*—Liliaceæ. *Common names.*—Squill. Sea Onion. *Habitat.*—A perennial plant found generally in countries bordering on the Mediterranean. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh bulb.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Squilla acts upon the mucous membranes of the respiratory and digestive tracts, producing irritation, even to inflammation. It also acts upon the kidneys, causing excessive secretion; sometimes bloody urine and even suppression.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Cloudy dizziness in the head. Stitching pain in right side of forehead. Contractive pain in both temples. Sudden transient drawing pain in occiput from left to right.

Eyes.—Contraction of the pupils.

Ears.—Tearing pain behind the left ear.

Nose.—Acrid, corrosive, fluent coryza in the morning; sneezing and watering of the eyes (*Ars., Cepa, Euphr.*). Sensation of soreness of the margins of the nostrils.

Throat.—Burning in palate and throat. Irritation and tickling in throat, inducing cough.

Stomach.—Sweet or bitter taste of food. Insatiable appetite. Excessive nausea in back of throat, with accumulation of saliva in mouth. Pressure in the stomach, as from a stone (*Ars., Bry.*, Nux v., *Puls.*).

Abdomen.—Painful sensitiveness of the abdomen and region of bladder.

Urinary Organs.—Continuous painful pressure on the bladder. Great desire to urinate, with profuse emission of watery urine (Apis, Apoc.). Red, deep-colored urine (Acon., Ars., Canth.). Scanty urine. Greatly increased secretion of urine (Apis, Apoc.).

Respiratory Organs.—*Cough violent, with stitches in the side;* caused by tickling beneath thyroid cartilage; *with expectoration of mucus;* short and dry on inspiration. *Cough in morning, with profuse, slimy expectoration.* Cough causes retching. Violent, dry cough, causing shattering in abdomen and dryness in throat. Difficult respiration; frequently obliged to take a deep breath, which excites cough. Oppression and tightness in chest. *Dyspnœa, with stitches in chest; worse during inspiration. Stitches in chest, especially when inhaling or coughing;* pleurisy (*Bry.*).

Neck and Back.—Stiffness of the neck. Painful jerking above left scapula. Painless drawing on left scapula.

Limbs.—Convulsive twitching of the arms and legs.

Generalities.—Stretching and yawning, without sleepiness. *Great weakness and weariness of the whole body.* Excoriation in bends of limbs (Graph., Mang.).

Sleep.—Restless sleep, with much tossing about (Acon.).

Fever.—Icy-cold hands and feet, with warmth of the rest of the body. Dry, burning heat, with shivering and pain when in the least uncovered.

Compare.—Ant. tart., Bry., Caust., Cepa, Kali c., Nux v., Rhus tox., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Squilla has been used almost exclusively in catarrhal affections of the respiratory tract. Influenza; bronchitis; pneumonia, later stages; pleurisy; pleuro-pneumonia. Said to be especially useful in pleurisy and pneumonia after blood-letting. Cough during measles. Whooping cough. In all coughs there is considerable rattling of mucus; spasmodic cough; causing urine to spurt; stitches in chest; dyspnœa, etc. Has been used in nephritis; cystitis; diabetes; abdominal dropsy, with scanty urine; atony of the bladder, urine spurts when coughing, sneezing or blowing the nose (Caust.).

STANNUM.

Synonym.—Stannum Metallicum. *Common names.*—Tin. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts primarily upon the cerebro-spinal system, giving rise in the motor sphere to profound prostration (neurasthenia), as well as paralysis and convulsions, and in the nervous sphere to neuralgic pains. It also acts prominently upon the respiratory mucous membrane, producing catarrhal inflammation, and profuse muco-purulent expectoration, with dilitation of the bronchi, together with excessive prostration of the respiratory nerves. Tin has formerly ranked as an important vermicide, acting, according to Hahnemann, as a narcotic to the parasites, so that they may readily be dislodged by appropriate purgatives It has also proved of service for the removal of those symptoms of the digestive sphere, which usually accompany vermicular affections, whether the parasites be actually present or not.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Great anxiety and restlessness, melancholy and disposition to weep (Ign., *Natr. mur.*, *Puls.*, Rhus tox.). Quiet fretfulness; answers unwillingly and abruptly. *Sad.* Discontented, discouraged. Aversion to and dread of people. Restless and distracted, not persistent in work. Fruitlessly busy.

Head.—Vertigo. Heaviness in the evening. *Neuralgic headache; begins lightly and increases gradually to its highest point, and then gradually declines.* Dull pressure from within outward in the forehead. Constriction as from a band, and pressure in whole upper part of head, and in forehead, *slowly increasing and decreasing*. Intermittent tearing pain in right half of forehead, worse on stooping. Crashing pain in forehead. Sharp jerking in right anterior lobe of brain, above orbit. Pressive, tearing frontal headache. Painful jerks through left temple, forehead and cerebellum, *leaving a dull pressure* worse during rest; better from motion. Throbbing headache in the temples.

Eyes.—Pustular swelling of left inner canthus, like a lachrymal fistula. Pressive pain in left inner canthus, as from a stye. Agglutination of the lids at night (Calc. c., *Lyc.*, Merc., Rhus tox., Sil., *Sulph.*).

Face.—Pale face and sunken; sickly expression; features elongated.

Mouth.—Tongue coated with a yellowish mucus. Fœtid smell from the mouth (*Arn.*, Hep. s., Iodi., Kreos., *Nitr. ac.*).

Throat.—Accumulation of thick, viscid, grayish, bloody mucus in throat; efforts to expel excite vomiting. Extreme dryness and rawness of throat; worse when swallowing (Alum., Arg. nit., *Hep. s.*). Cutting in pharynx on swallowing. Scraping and roughness in throat in the morning. Ulcerated sensation in right side of throat.

Stomach.—Excessive hunger; cannot eat enough (Bry., Cina, Ferr., *Lyc.*). Bitter eructations, after eating (Bry., Cinch., *Nux v.*). Nausea, especially after a meal, followed by vomiting of bile (*Nux v.*). Vomiting of blood (Ham., Nux v., Op., Podo.). Heavy pressure in stomach, with soreness to touch. Cramps in the stomach.

Abdomen.—Sensation of emptiness in the abdomen (*Phos.*,

Sep.). Digging; soreness. Abdomen sore, and sensitive to touch (Apis, *Bell.*, Bry.).

Stool.—Ineffectual desire for stool.

Male Organs.—Emission without dreams.

Female Organs.—Prolapsus of the vagina, with hard stool.

Respiratory Organs.—*Hoarseness and roughness in the larynx, with great weakness and emptiness in the chest; at times hoarseness better from an expulsive cough* (Carb. v., Phos.). *Great accumulation of mucus in the trachea* (*Ant. tart., Ipec., Osm., Phos.*), *easily detached by a slight cough. Inclination to cough before midnight, with scanty expectoration. Scraping cough, with profuse greenish expectoration* (Sil.) *of an offensive, sweetish taste* (Calc. c.); *worse in evening before lying down; producing soreness in trachea and chest* (Caust., *Nux v.*). *Dry cough in the evening, in bed, till midnight, with scanty expectoration. Short cough from weakness of chest, having a hoarse, weak sound. Shattering, deep cough. Fatiguing, paroxysmal cough, so that epigastric region was painful, as if beaten.* Constant hacking cough, caused by tickling in the chest, as from mucus. Expectoration yellow, foul-tasting (Calc. c.), globular, *grayish lump of thick mucus* (*Lyc.*); thick mucus and blood; *greenish, profuse* (Sil.); taste putrid, sweet (Calc. c.). or salty (Ambr., Calc. c., Carb. v., Phos., Sep.). Dyspnœa and want of breath on ascending (Acon., Amm. carb., Ars., Cact., *Calc. c.*), or from the slightest motion. *Short, difficult inspiration, from weakness of chest, with emptiness of stomach..* Dyspnœa in the evening; must loosen the clothing. *Sensation of great weakness and emptiness in chest.* Oppression of chest as from constriction, with disposition to take a deep breath, and anxiety. Sensation of mucus, with rattling when breathing. *Sensation of great soreness in the chest.* Sharp, cutting stitches in left side of chest (*Kali c.*, Phos., Sep.); worse from stooping.

Limbs.—Great heaviness and paralytic weakness in [redacted] legs. Swelling of the hands and feet in the eve[redacted]

Generalities.—Extreme weakness and prostrati[redacted] lie down continually (Sil.). Emaciatio[redacted]

ing down stairs; can go up without difficulty. Reading aloud or talking produces great exhaustion (Cocc.). Pains commence lightly, increase gradually to a very high degree, and decrease again as slowly. Chilliness over the whole body. Profuse, debilitating sweat, night and morning (*Cinch., Phos.,* Sulph. ac.); hot, even on slight movement; °with moldy, putrid smell (Nux v., Staph.).

Aggravation.—From motion; from talking; when descending.

Amelioration.—From walking (except weakness); when lying on the back.

Compare.—*Arg. nit.,* Ars., Bell., Bry., Calc. c., *Caust.,* Cina, Cinch., *Cupr.,* Hell., Lyc., *Phos., Puls.,* Rhus tox., *Sep.,* Spig., Sulph., *Zinc.* After Caust. then Stan. follows well.

Antidote.—Puls.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Stannum is in the treatment of respiratory diseases characterized by profuse mucous or muco-purulent expectoration, and great weakness in the chest. The expectoration of balls of sweetish mucus is also characteristic. Valuable in acute and chronic bronchial catarrh. Catarrh of the larynx. Especially useful in laryngeal phthisis with characteristic symptoms. Phthisis pulmonalis. Pleurisy. Intercostal neuralgia. Chronic catarrh of the pharynx, hawking up balls of mucus. °Leucorrhœa, transparent and yellow; at times watery, with bearing down. Prolapsus of vagina; of uterus; worse during stool, with great weakness and emptiness in chest (in stomach, Hyd., Ign., Sepia, etc.). Vermicular affections. Often useful in the neuroses, especially neuralgia of different parts, the pains gradually increasing and decreasing. Neuralgic headaches. Chronic gastralgia. Epilepsy, reflex from abdominal irritation, especially worms. Hysteria, with characteristic weakness. Functional paralysis, from fatigue or mental emotions. Neurasthenia, general nervous exhaustion. Anæmia.

STAPHISAGRIA.

Synonym.—Delphinium Staphisagria. *Natural order.*—Ranunculaceæ. *Common names.*—Staves Acre. Lark Spur. *Habitat.*—A plant found growing in poor soil in Southern Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the ripe seeds.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Staphisagria acts chiefly on the genito-urinary organs, affecting especially the prostatic portion of the urethral mucous membrane, causing irritation and chronic inflammation, sometimes extending into the ejaculatory canals and seminal ducts, often presenting in its symptoms a picture of spermatorrhœa, in which disease it has proved of great value. Staphisagria affects also the cerebrum, the digestive tract, and the skin, as shown by its pathogenesis, resembling in its action somewhat the syphilitic and scrofulous miasms.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Very peevish; throws or pushes things away indignantly* (*Cham., Cina*); *in the morning*. Disinclined to mental work. Apathetic; gloomy. Very sensitive to the least impression; the least word that seems wrong hurts her (Nux v., Plat.). Weakness of memory (*Anac.,* Kreos., Lach., Merc., Nux m.); °especially after sexual excesses or onanism (*Cinch.,* Phos. ac.).

Head.—Heaviness of the head relieved by resting it upon the hand. Vertigo. Sensation of a round ball in forehead, sitting firmly there, even when shaking the head. Pressive, stupefying headache, especially in forehead. Headache, as if the brain were compressed; worse in forehead. Dullness in small spot in middle of forehead. Violent pressing, boring stitches in left half of forehead, from within outward, in the morning. Burning in left temple; internally and externally, as if the bones would be pressed out, worse from touch. Fine, burning, needle-like stitches, externally on the vertex. Hard, pressive pain in vertex. Feeling as if the

occiput were compressed, internally and externally. Moist, itching, fœtid, scurfy eruption on occiput, sides of head and behind the ears (*Graph.*, Lyc., Sil., *Sulph.*); worse from scratching.

Eyes.—Eyes sunken with blue-raised rings around them. Dryness and pressure in the eye-balls and lids. Pain in upper lid, worse on closing the eye. Pain as if a hard substance were beneath the left upper lid. Biting, smarting in inner canthi. *Itching of the margins of the lids* (Sep., Sulph.). Inflammations of margins of lids, with nightly agglutination (Calc. c., *Graph.*, Sep., *Sulph.*); blepharitis. Pupils dilated.

Ears.—Tensive stitches in left ear.

Nose.—Coryza, with ulcerated nostrils. Coryza; at first discharge of only thick mucus, after of thin water. Sneezing without coryza.

Face.—Inflammation of the bones of the face. Sharp, burning stitches in left cheek, which provoke scratching. Sensitive induration beneath chin, pain on swallowing and on touch.

Mouth.—Painfulness of the submaxillary glands, with or without swelling. Teeth turn black, crumble and decay (*Merc.*); have black streaks across them. Tearing pains in decayed teeth; worse after eating (Lach.) and chewing (Ant. crud.); after drinking anything cold (Ant. crud., *Calc. c.*, Coccus, Sulph.), and in the open air; teeth sensitive to touch, especially at night and in the morning. °Hard pressure frequently relieves the toothache. Constant accumulation of mucus in the mouth. Gums swollen, ulcerating, spongy; bleed when touched (Carb. v., *Merc.*, *Nitr. ac.*, Phos.). Tearing in gums of lower incisors, and their roots when eating. Excrescences and painful nodosities on the gums.

Throat.—Dry and rough, with soreness, when talking and swallowing. Submaxillary glands painful, as if swollen and bruised.

Stomach.—Thirstlessness. Frequent hiccough.

Abdomen.—A feeling of weakness in the abdomen, as if it would drop. Passage of hot flatus. Painful swelling of the inguinal glands (Calc. c., Iod., Nitr. ac., Rhus tox.). Griping pain, twisting about, here and there, in the whole abdomen; incarcerated flatus. Hard pressure in right side be-

neath umbilicus. Pinching stitch in left viscera. Swollen abdomen, in children, with much colic.

Stool and Anus.—Smarting, sore pain in rectum after stool. Itching in the anus, while sitting. Constipation; stool scanty and hard. Loose stools, with much flatulence (Aloe).

Urinary Organs.—Frequent urging to urinate, with scanty discharge in a thin stream, or discharge of dark urine, in drops (Acon., *Bell.*, Canth.). Burning in the urethra during micturition (Ant. tart., *Canth.*, *Can. sat.*, Coni.). After micturition, urging as if the bladder were not emptied, with dribbling of urine (Acon., Caust., Stram.). Profuse discharge of watery, pale urine (Natr. mur., Phos. ac., Sec.).

Male Organs.—Sexual desire increased. °Effects of onanism; face sunken, abashed look; melancholy; nocturnal emissions; backache; legs weak; organs relaxed. Seminal emissions, followed by great prostration (Agar., Cinch., Kali c., Phos. ac.). Pressing pain in left testicle when walking; and after rubbing; worse from touch. Drawing, tearing in right testicle, as if compressed. Drawing, burning, extending from right inguinal ring, as if in spermatic cord, into right testicle. °Soft, moist excrescences on and behind the glans (Nitr. ac., Thuja). Dyspnœa toward the end of coition.

Female Organs.—Painful sensitiveness of the sexual organs, especially when sitting. °Granular vegetations of vagina.

Respiratory Organs.—Cough, with purulent, yellow expectoration, especially at night (Lyc., Sil.). Itching stitches in the costal cartilages. Itching in sternum beneath pit of throat.

Heart.—Palpitation of the heart from the least motion (Merc.).

Neck and Back.—Painful swelling of the glands of the throat, neck and axillæ (Calc. c., Iodi., Merc.). Pain in small of back, as if broken or sprained; worse at rest; on rising from a seat; turning the body; principally at night and in the morning (*Rhod.*, *Rhus tox.*). Itching stitches in region of kidneys.

Limbs.—Drawing, tearing, stitching pains in extremities. Limbs feel beaten and painful, as after a long walk, below shoulders and below hip-joint.

Upper Limbs.—Stitches in shoulder joints, worse on touch and motion. Paralytic pain in arms, worse on motion and touch; jerking and tearing in muscles of fingers and thumbs, worse in tips. Burning itching in left thumb. Paralytic drawing in meta-carpal joints, worse on motion. Numbness in tips of fingers. Arthritic nodosities on the fingers. Ostitis of phalanges of fingers.

Lower Limbs.—Itching on inner side of thigh. Pain in thigh when walking. Stitches in knee-joint, worse on motion. Boring stitches in right tibia during rest. Tearing in muscles of leg when sitting and standing. Stitches in right calf. Nates ache while sitting.

Generalities.—Weakness of whole body; especially of knees, when walking; with bruised pain. Itching in various parts. Pain in all bones. In the morning in bed, weary, without sleepiness; *limbs pain as if bruised, and as if there were no strength in them* (*Arn., Cinch.*). Weariness and sleepiness after eating; needs to lie down. °Pain, swelling and suppuration of the bones and periosteum (Asaf., Hep. s., Phos. ac.). °Mechanical injuries from sharp cutting instruments. Drawing pain here and there in all the muscles of the body, while sitting (Puls.). General bruised sensation when walking; weary pains as if beaten; can scarcely drag the feet. Sweat, smelling like rotten eggs.

Skin.—Herpes. Itching in the evening; *burn after scratching* (Ars., Rhus tox.). Chronic miliary eruption. Painful swelling of glands (Calc c., Iodi.).

Sleep.—Sleepy all day, with frequent yawning; awake all night; body aches all over. Amorous dreams with emissions.

Aggravation.—At night and in morning; from loss of fluids; sexual excesses; onanism; from touch; from motion.

Compare.—Acon., Ambr., Calc. c., *Caust.*, Cimic., Cinch., Clem., *Cocc., Coff. c., Coloc., Kreos., Lyc.*, Merc., Phos. ac., *Thuja, Sulph.* Staph. precedes or follows Coloc. well.

Antidote.—Camph.

Staphisagria Antidotes.—Merc., Thuja.

THERAPEUTICS.

Useful in many affections resulting from scrofula, especially of glands and bones. Pain, swelling and suppuration of the

bones and periosteum. Scorbutic affections; ulcers; spongy excrescences on gums; bleeding gums, etc. Antidotes the chronic effects of Mercury; of Thuja. Bad effects of sexual excess or onanism. Incised wounds after surgical operations; neuralgia; colic after intra-abdominal operations. The individual affections in which the drug is useful will be briefly considered in the usual anatomical order. Hysteria or hypochondriasis, from sexual excesses or onanism; anger, chagrin or wounded pride; with peevishness, violent temper, great sensitiveness, etc. Neuralgic headache. Moist eczema on and about occiput. Often a valuable remedy in affections of the eyelids. Especially valuable for styes, tumors, nodosities, steatoma, polypi; chalazæ, one after the other, sometimes ulcerating. Anchylops, leaving a small, hard tumor. Scrofulous or arthritic ophthalmia; eyes burn on least exertion as if very dry, yet lachrymation is constant. Deafness after the abuse of Mercury. A valuable remedy in caries of the teeth; they turn black and crumble, especially in scrofulous or syphilitic children, or in women during pregnancy. Valuable in toothache (see symptoms). Scorbutic gums. Dental fistula. Aphthous sore mouth. Sometimes useful in the diarrhœa of scrofulous children, who have eruptions on the skin, crumbling teeth, etc.; stools hot and offensive. Enlarged prostate. Staphisagria stands next to Thuja for figwarts and condylomata, and is preferable to that remedy when the general constitutional symptoms of Staph. are present. The excresences are soft, moist and offensive and are chiefly located on or behind the glans penis; granular vegetations in the vagina. Secondary syphilis, orchitis, especially as metastasis of mumps (Puls.). Bad effects of onanism. Prolapsus uteri, with relaxed, hanging-down feeling in abdomen, generally from disappointed love, or allowing the mind to dwell on sexual subjects, even onanism. Also ovarian troubles and irregular menstruation from the same causes. Often valuable in moist itching eruptions; eczema; herpes; burn after scratching; after scratching the itching appears in another place. Herpes zoster, with shooting pains extending down the thighs. Gout; arthritic nodes.

STICTA PULMONARIA.

Synonym.—Lichen Pulmonarius. *Natural order.*—Lichenes. *Common names.*—Lungwort. Lung Moss. *Habitat.*—Found growing on the trunks of large trees in the mountainous counties of England; also in New England and as far south as Carolina. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh lichen, grown on the sugar maple.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the mucous lining of the respiratory tract, producing symptoms of a catarrhal character.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—General confusion of ideas; inability to concentrate them.

Head.—Dull sensation in the head, with sharp, darting pains through the vertex, side of face and lower jaw. *Dull, heavy pressure in forehead and root of nose* (Acon., Kali bi., Phyt.); *increasing during the day.* °Catarrhal headache before the discharge sets in.

Eyes.—Burning in eyelids, with soreness of the ball in closing the lids or turning the eyes, increasing in intensity all day. °Catarrhal conjunctivitis, with profuse, mild discharge.

Nose.—*Feeling of fullness and heavy pressure at root of nose* (Acon., Kali bi.); °tingling in right side of nose; loss of smell; dry coryza. °Acute catarrh of nasal passages; influenza (Acon.). °Constant need to blow nose, but no discharge results. °Excessive and painful dryness of mucous membrane; secretions dry rapidly, forming scabs, difficult to dislodge.

Stool.—°Diarrhœa, with much mucus, associated with cough.

Respiratory Organs.—°Dry cough; worse evening and night; can neither sleep nor lie down. °Severe, dry, racking cough, caused by tickling in larynx and bronchia. °Incessant, wearing, racking cough in consumptives. °Spasmodic stage of whooping cough. Oppression of the lungs.

Limbs.—Darting pains in arms, fingers, joints, thighs and toes.
Generalities.—°General feeling of dullness and malaise, as when a catarrh is coming on (Gels., Hydras.). °Legs feel as if floating in the air; she feels light and airy, without any sensation of resting on the bed (Asar.); hysterical chorea.
Compare.—Acon., Dulc., Hydras., Kali bi., Merc., Rumex, Sang.

THERAPEUTICS.

Sticta pulmon. is especially useful in catarrhal affections as indicated in the above symptoms. Influenza. Conjunctivitis. Nasal catarrh. Hay fever. Bronchitis. Whooping cough. Phthisis. Cough during measles. Occasionally useful in hysteria. Inflammatory rheumatism of the small joints. Rheumatism of the wrists; of the knee. Housemaid's knee.

STILLINGIA SYLVATICA.

Synonym.—Sapium Sylvaticum. *Natural order.*—Euphorbiaceæ. *Common names.*—Queen's Root. Yard Root. *Habitat.*—An indigenous perennial plant found growing in pine barrens and sandy soils from Virginia to Florida and Louisiana. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts prominently upon the periosteum and fibrous tissues, causing painful nodes, bone pains, and rheumatic symptoms, resembling those associated with secondary syphilis and chronic rheumatism, in both of which affections it has been successfully used. It also acts upon the cartilages of the larynx, and upon the mucous lining of the respiratory tract, giving symptoms of laryngeal and bronchial irritation and inflammation. The lymphatic glands are enlarged, and their secretions increased in quantity and perverted in character. The skin becomes eczematous, and the seat of ulcerations characterized by excessive discharges.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Depression of spirits, *and gloomy forebodings.*

Head.—Throbbing and giddiness of the head. °Bony swellings on head and forehead. °Mercurial periostitis of the skull. °Moist, brown, excoriating eruption on the scalp.

Eyes.—Inflamed and watery, with severe headache and general muscular soreness, as though he had taken cold.

Nose.—Catarrhal discharge from the nose, at first watery, then muco-purulent; nostrils sore on inner surface. °Inflammation and necrosis of bones of nose (*Aur.*).

Throat.—Dryness, rawness, stinging and smarting of fauces.

Stomach.—Pyrosis every afternoon, lasting until bed-time. Burning in stomach and bowels (*Ars., Iris,* Canth.). Distress and griping pains in epigastrium, with rumbling in bowels, followed by diarrhœic stool (*Aloe*).

Stool.—Diarrhœa; stools irregular, frothy, acrid, bilious; white, resembling curds. Constipation.

Urinary Organs.—Severe dull pain in region of kidneys. Urine high-colored, frothy, thick and milky (Phos. ac.); abundant white sediment, soon deposited; white, flocculent, or brick dust sediment (Lyc.); brownish-red sediment, like sausage meat. Violent, sharp, smarting, burning pains throughout entire course of urethra; aggravated by micturition, with difficulty in passing urine, and dull pain in region of kidneys; pains in urethra so severe as to cause perspiration to start.

Female Organs.—°Copious, muco-purulent leucorrhœa, with rheumatic pains.

Respiratory Organs.—Excessively dry cough toward evening, caused by tickling in trachea. Sensation of lameness, seemingly in cartilages of trachea. Constriction in region of larynx, with stinging and burning in fauces. Cough short, hacking, deep, loose, spasmodic.

Heart and Pulse.—Boring pains in region of heart (Senega). Pulse very irregular.

Limbs.—In the evening, pains in right elbow and right leg of an aching and pulsating character, with soreness. Sharp, shooting pains in arms extending to fingers. Shooting in upper side and inner third of forearm. Aching pains in hips, legs and feet; more on right side. Burning and itching of

legs below knees. Eruptions, ulcers and periosteal enlargements on limbs.

Generalities.—Malaise; drowsiness; general feeling of distress. °Tubercular eruptions, which tend to ulcerate. °Enlarged cervical glands.

Fever.—Feverish heat, especially in face, as from catarrh.

Aggravation.—Afternoons; from damp air; motion.

Compare.—Arg., Aur., Hep. s., Kali iod., Merc., Mez., Phyt., Rhus tox., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Stillingia sylvat. has been successfully used in the following conditions, the symptoms agreeing: Secondary syphilis; syphilitic periosteal rheumatism; nodes; chronic rheumatism; sciatica in syphilitic patients; laryngitis, especially if of a syphilitic character; mercurial periostitis; urethritis; gonorrhœa; gleet; leucorrhœa; venereal or scrofulous ulcers and eruptions.

STRAMONIUM.

Synonym.—Datura Stramonium. *Natural order.*—Solanaceæ. *Common names.*—Thorn Apple. Jamestown Weed. Stink Weed. *Habitat.*—Supposed to be a native of Asia, but growing in many parts of the world. Found on road-sides, near dung-heaps, pig-styes or rubbish. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the ripe seeds.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts chiefly upon the sensorium, increasing its activity, perverting its function, and giving rise to nausea, delirium and to hallucinations; simulating in kind the action of Belladonna and Hyoscyamus, yet differing in degree. The delirium is more furious, the mania more acute; while the congestion, though greater than in Hyoscyamus, is much less than in Belladonna, never approaching a true inflammatory condition.

Stramonium also produces great dryness of the throat and skin, on the latter causing a fiery red rash, resembling that of scarlatina. On other portions of the body Stramonium only

acts through sympathetic irritation from the brain. In this manner it produces dilated pupils, diminished general sensibility, perversion of the special senses, convulsive motions, intense sexual excitement, suppressed urine, etc.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Delirium; furious* (*Bell.*, Canth., Œnan.); *full of fear* (Bell., Verat. alb.); *tries to escape; struggles to get out of bed* (*Bell.*); *incessant and incoherent talk; laughing* (Hyos.); *carphologia* (Bell., Hyos.); *sexual excitement. Mania; desire for light and company* (Kreos.; aversion, Hyos.); *attacks of rage, with beating or striking; proud, haughty* (Lach., *Plat.*); *screaming, biting, scratching; terrified; merry; exaltation; singing and dancing* (Croc.). *Hallucinations* (Anac., Hyos., *Can. ind.*), *which terrify the patient* (Absinth.); *horrible images; sees strangers, or imagines horrible animals are jumping sideways out of the ground, or running at him. Hydrophobia* (Bell., Hyos.); *excessive aversion to liquids; water, a mirror, or anything bright, excites convulsions; spasmodic constriction of throat, etc.* Symptoms resembling delirium tremens. Dullness of all the senses. Alternate exaltation and melancholy. Stupid indifference to everybody and everything (Berb., Phos., *Phos. ac.*). °*The child on waking is frightened at everything that first meets its eyes* (*Bell.*); *wants to run away from them.* °Strange, absurd ideas; thinks herself tall, double or lying crosswise; one half of body cut off, etc. (Bapt., Petrol.). Unconscious snoring; jaws hang down; hands and feet twitch; pupils dilated (*Op.*). Weak memory (Anac., Kreos., Lach., Merc., Natr. mur.); looses thoughts before she can utter them; calls things by wrong names.

Head.—*Vertigo;* cannot walk in the dark; falling to the left or backward (Bell.); reeling as if drunk (Agar.). *Violent congestion in the head* (*Bell.*). Aching. Heat in head; throbbing about vertex and in forehead; fainting; loss of sight and hearing; face bloated and turgid. Convulsive movements of the head, mostly to the right side; frequently raising the head up.

Eyes.—*Eyes wide open, staring, prominent* (Amyl. nit., *Bell.*,

Hyos., Naja, Op.); *brilliant, contorted. Pupils dilated* (*Bell., Hyos., Op.*); *sometimes immovable, and insensible to light* (Cic., Digit.). *Conjunctiva injected, as if the vessel were filled with dirty liquid. Total blindness, transient.* Light dazzles; shuns the light; *bright light or brilliant objects cause convulsions.* Double vision (*Aur.*, Bell., Cic., Phyt.); sees obliquely.

Ears.—Hardness of hearing.

Face.—*Face hot, red and bloated* (Acon., *Bell., Op.*); *eyes wild; expression of terror.* Twitching in muscles of face (Agar., Ant. tart., Cic., Ign.); frowns on forehead. Lips dry and sticky.

Mouth.—Tongue swollen, stiff, dry, moved with difficulty. *Stammering* (Can. ind., Caust., Selen.), *speech difficult and unintelligible, or entirely speechless* (Hyos.). Great dryness of mouth and fauces. *Dribbling of glairy saliva from the mouth.*

Throat.—*Difficult deglutition, from spasmodic constriction of the throat* (*Bell., Hyos.*, Laur., *Plumb.*, Verat. alb.), *with paralysis. Great dryness of the throat* (Apis, *Nux m.*, Rhus tox.).

Stomach.—*Violent thirst;* especially for acid drinks (Ant. tart., Cinch., Phos., Verat. alb.). Hiccough. Nausea. Vomiting.

Abdomen.—Abdomen distended, not hard.

Stool and Urine.—*Suppression of both stool and urine.* Discharge of coagulated blood from rectum. Constipation. Urine dribbles away slowly and feebly (Acon., Caust.). Involuntary urination (*Ars., Bell.*, Cic., *Hyos., Op.*). Onanism, causing epilepsy.

Sexual Organs.—Exalted sexual desire in both sexes; in females, nymphomania (Canth., Cinch., *Plat.*). Metrorrhagia, with characteristic mental symptoms.

Respiratory Organs.—*Voice hoarse and croaking; high, fine, squeaking; indistinct.* Difficult, hurried respiration. Great sense of suffocation, from constriction of the chest (Asaf., Ign.). Oppression, with desire for open air.

Neck and Back.—Spine sensitive; the slightest pressure causes outcries and ravings. Drawing pains in the middle of spine; in sacrum.

Heart and Pulse.—Palpitation (Acon., *Bell., Spig.*). Pulse rapid, full, strong; soft, feeble, frequent.

Limbs.—Convulsive motions of hands and arms; carphologia (Hyos.). *Twitching of the hands and feet* (Bell., Hyos.). *Twitching of the tendons* (Hyos., Kali iod.). *Trembling of the limbs* (Coccul., Coni., Gels., Merc.). The limbs fall asleep.

Generalities.—*Suppression of all secretions and excretions. Trembling of the whole body as if from fright* (Gels.). Frequent twitchings (Agar., Cic.); sudden jerks through the body. Subsultus tendinum. *Convulsions: from the sight of bright, dazzling objects; from water, touch* (*Nux v.*), *or being spoken to* (*Cic.*). Choreic convulsions (Agar., Cic., Cimic., Hyos., Ign., Laur.); °especially from fright. *Constant, restless movements of the limbs and whole body. Great restlessness.*

Skin.—*Intense, bright, scarlet-red rash over the whole body* (Apis, *Arum., Bell.,* Rhus tox.).

Sleep.—Snoring; deep sleep (Laur., *Op.*). Restless sleep, with tossing about, twitching and screaming.

Fever.—Coldness of the whole body, *especially the limbs.* During chill head is hot; doesn't want to be covered. Hot, red face, with cold feet. Violent fever; skin dry and *burning hot, especially head and face* (*Bell.*). Cold sweat over the whole body (Ant. tart., Ars., Cupr., Digit., Verat. alb.).

Aggravation.—In forenoon; when alone; in the dark; from being touched; from looking at glistening objects; when attempting to swallow, especially liquids.

Amelioration.—In the house; from light and company; from cold water.

Conditions.—Especially in children, and in young plethoric persons.

Compare.—*Agar.,* Ars., *Bell.,* Bry., *Can. ind., Cham.,* Cic., *Hyos., Ign.,* Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Op., Plumb., Puls., Secal. c., Sulph., Verat. alb.

Antidotes.—Bell., Hyos., *Nux v.* To large doses: Lemon juice, vinegar, tobacco injections.

Stramonium Antidotes.—Merc., Plumb.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Stramonium is in the treatment of acute mania, of the character already described, the chief element be-

ing one of terror, attempts to escape, terrifying halluciantions, especially of horrible animals, etc.; rage, screaming, biting and scratching. Also useful for similar symptoms in delirium tremens, and in the delirium of typhus and other fevers. In fevers delirium characterized by an allusion, as to the proportions of the body (see symptoms). Stram is acknowledged by all schools of practice to be the best remedy for hydrophobia; its action is strictly homœopathic. Mania, chorea, epilepsy, convulsions, etc., caused by fright. Chorea, affecting especially the muscles of the face. Hysteria, with mental characteristic and distorted features. Spasmodic conditions from non-appearance of eruptions in children. Strasbismus. Stammering. Early stages of locomotor ataxia. Catalepsy. Paralysis after apoplexy. Erysipelas, with violent cerebral symptoms, characteristic delirium, etc. One-sided erysipelas, with meningitis; spasmodic symptoms alternate with paralytic. Occasionally useful in abscesses, especially in left hip-joint, or in panaritum, with pain so intense as to almost cause convulsions. As a rule, there is an absence of pain under this drug, but in the conditions named, and in some others, it relieves the pain of suppuration. Often indicated in scarlet fever, especially of the malignant type; from suppression of the eruption. Anasarca after scarlet fever.

Measles. Hydrocephalus. Cerebro-spinal meningitis. Prosopalgia nervosa; pains maddening; spasmodic starts and shocks through body; throws arms upward; skin of forehead wrinkled. Diaphragmitis; delirium, burning along diaphragm; spasms; aversion to water, etc. Cholera infantum; foul smelling stools; strabismus; awakes in fright; twitching. Satyriasis. Nymphomania. Dysmenorrhœa, with characteristic mental and spasmodic symptoms. A valuable remedy in puerperal mania. Puerperal convulsions. Spasmodic asthma, desire to be in the open air, suffocative cough. Whooping cough. Cough of drunkards. Sometimes indicated in pneumonia by the characteristic delirium. Typhoid fever, with characteristic delirium, black, putrid stools, suppression of urine, sometimes red rash on chest. Remittent and other fevers in children; cry out in sleep; start as from fright; jerk, twitch; eyes half-open; pupils large; suppressed urine. Ailments from the vapor of Mercury.

SULPHUR.

Synonym.—Flores Sulphuris. *Common names.*—Brimstone. Flowers of Sulphur. *Preparation.*—Triturations of pure Sublimed Sulphur. Sulphuris tincture is a saturated solution with Alcohol, and is equivalent to the 2x dilution.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially on the ganglionic nervous system, affecting primarily the venous capillary system, and through it affecting profoundly the entire vegetative sphere, penetrating deeply every recess of the human body. Precisely how this mighty agent operates, and exactly the channels through which it produces its wonderful changes in organic and functional life, may not be definitely known; the effects of these operations are ever before us, and offer conclusive evidence as to the character of the remedy in its general constitutional action, tainting the system, as it does, with a chronic miasm, peculiar to itself, yet simulating a vast array of pathological states which have, for their peculiar expression, some character of cutaneous eruption. Thus, as we have indicated, the chief local action of Sulphur is found to be upon the skin, producing various forms of eruption, papular, vesicular, pustular and herpetic, its most noted action being an itching, vesicular formation, holding a marked resemblance to scabies or itch, and other kindred affections of the skin.

Sulphur also affects particularly the lymphatic glandular system, the mucous membranes, especially of the eyes, bronchi, urethra and rectum, and the portal system, especially the hæmorrhoidal vessels. However, as Allen remarks (*Hand-book of Materia Medica, p. 1056*): "Since Sulphur is an integral part of every form of protoplasm, it follows that all tissues become affected by its abnormal exhibition, and no particular limit or character can be assigned to it."

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS

Mind.—*Melancholy, sad, despondent, inclined to weep* (Aur., Ign., Natr. mur., Plat., Puls., Rhus tox.). Discouraged

and weary of life. *Peevish, irritable; fretful; ill-humored; quarrelsome* (*Bry., Cham., Nux v.*). Indolence of mind and body; indisposed to anything—work, talk, pleasure, or motion (*Nux v.*, Phos. ac.). *Great anxiety and apprehension in the evening* (Calc. c., Merc., Rhus tox.). °Great tendency to religious and philosophical speculations (Verat. alb.). Uneasiness and involuntary haste in everything (Sulph. ac.). Weak memory (*Anac.*, Kreos., Lach., *Nux m.*), particularly for names. Mental distraction; cannot think, or fix his mind on any subject (Calc. c., Gels., Natr. mur., Phos. ac., Sep.). Awkwardness at his work.

Head.—*Great confusion of the head, with dizziness; with aching, as if a band were tied tight around the forehead* (Coccul., Gels., Merc., Puls., Spig.). *Vertigo; while walking in the open air* (Arg. nit., Calc. c., Glon., Sep.), *when stooping* (Acon., Bell., Puls.), *on looking down;* when rising from a seat (Bell., *Bry., Sulph.*); when crossing a stream (Ferr.); with nosebleed mornings (*Bell., Bry.*). *Heaviness, fullness, and pressure in the forehead. Rush of blood to the head;* with pulsation, heat, and pressure in the brain (*Acon., Bell.*). *Pressive headache, especially in temples, in the morning, after rising.* Pain as if the brain were beating against the skull, especially when nodding, or moving the head (Ars., *Glon.*, Hyos., Nux m.). Every step is felt painfully in the head. Stitches in the head and out of the eyes. *Tearing, tensive, jerking, or hammering pains in the head. Heavy, pressive, frontal headache, especially in the morning* (*Nux v.*), *with restlessness.* Headache, as from a board in front of the head (Acon., Bell., Gels., Merc., Nitr. ac.). *Pressive headache in vertex, as from a weight on top of the brain* (Aloe). *Scalp, especially the vertex, painfully sensitive to touch* (Cinch., *Merc.*, Natr. mur., Nitr. ac.). *Profuse falling out of the hair* (*Graph.*, Hep. s., Lyc., Merc, *Nitr. ac.*, Phos., *Sep.*). Roots of hair painful, especially to touch (Cinch., Ferr.). *Violent itching of the scalp* (Caust., Carb. ac., Graph., Sep., Sil.). *Painful elevations on sinciput and vertex. Painful, inflamed, itching pimples on scalp and forehead* (Hep. s., Sep., Sil.). °Fontanelles close too late. *Humid, offensive eruption, with thick pus, yellow crusts,*

itching, bleeding and burning (Ars., *Graph.*, Hep. s., Merc., Sil.).

Eyes.—*Inflammation of the eyes or lids, with swelling, redness of conjunctivæ, and much itching, burning and smarting* (*Ant. crud.*, Arg. nit., Calc. c., *Graph.*). *Dryness of the eyes in the room; lachrymation in the open air* (*Puls.*). *Lachrymation in the morning, with burning.* °Retinitis, caused by over-use of eyes; congestion of optic nerve. *Burning, dryness, smarting and itching of the margins of the lids. Pain in lid, as if rubbed against spiculæ of glass. Burning and rubbing, dry sensation between the lids, as if sand were in them* (Ars., *Caust.*, Hep. s., Thuja). *Agglutination of the lids at night* (Calc. c., *Lyc.*, *Merc.*, *Puls.*, *Rhus tox.*, Sil.). *Dryness in balls, and sensation as if they rubbed against the lids.* Shooting pains in the eyes, *and cutting stitches as from a knife, especially in right eye. Aching in the eyeballs in evening, with weight and loss of vision.* Pustules and ulcers on and around the cornea (Hep. s., Nitr. ac., Sil.), with redness of the eye, photophobia and lachrymation. Ulceration of the margins of the lids (*Graph.*). *Great sensitiveness of the eyes to the light of the sun* (Acon., *Bell.*, Graph., Ign., *Merc.*). *Burning in the eyes, and easy fatigue when reading. Dimness of vision, as of a veil before the eyes* (Croc., Natr. mur., Petrol., Phos., Sep., Thuja). *Dark points and spots floating before the eyes* (Agar., *Chel.*, Kali c., *Merc.*, *Phos.*, Sep., Sil.). *Flickering before the eyes* (Carls.). Dazzled by looking long at an object.

Ears.—Pressure and pain in the ear when swallowing and sneezing, as if ulcerated. Sharp, shooting or drawing pains in the ear, sometimes extend to throat and head. *Stitches in the left ear* (Ars., Coni., Graph., Kali bi., Kali c.). Itching in the ears (Baryt. c., Hep. s., Merc. bin.). *Ringing and roaring in the ears* (Cinch., Merc., Sil.); *in evening in bed with rush of blood to the head.* Hardness of hearing, preceded by over-sensitiveness of hearing. Something seems to come before the ears. Swashing in the ears. Purulent, offensive otorrhœa, worse left ear. °Ears very red with children.

Nose.—Nose swollen, red and inflamed (Bell., Phos.); internal

ulceration. *Violent, fluent coryza, with frequent sneezing* (Acon., Cepa, Sang.); *in evening and morning.* Burning coryza in open air; stopped up when in the room. Bloody mucous discharge, when blowing the nose. Profuse secretion of thick, yellow, purulent mucus (Calc. c., Hydras., *Puls.*). *Offensive odor of nasal mucus, as of an old catarrh* (Puls.). *Comedones on the nose.* Dryness of the nose. Tip of nose red and shiny. *Itching and burning in the nostrils, as if sore.*

Face.—*Paleness of face, and expression of great suffering, as after long illness.* Eyes sunken, and blue rings around them (Cinch., Kali iod., Phos.). *Heat and burning in the face,* with dark-red face, or circumscribed red cheeks (Bapt.). Pressure and tearing pains in malar bone. Black comedones on face (Selen.), especially on *forehead, nose,* upper lip and chin. Swelling of the lips, especially the upper lip (Bell., Calc. c.). *Swelling of lower lip, with eruption on it. Upper lip and margins of nose dry, scaly, rough and burning. Burning and sticking in upper lip in morning on rising, as if raw.* Dryness of the lips. Painful eruptions around the chin. Herpes at the corners of mouth (Ant. crud., Ars.). *Painful glandular swelling of the lower jaw; drawing, jerking pains.*

Mouth.—*Drawing, throbbing, or boring toothache;* in the open air, or in slightest draft of air (Cinch.); from cold water (Ant. crud., *Calc. c.,* Coccus, Staph.); in the evening and night, with pain in submaxillary glands. Swelling of the gums, with throbbing pain. Bleeding gums. Taste: *bitter* (*Bry., Cinch.,* Coloc., *Nux v., Puls.*); *pasty; offensive; sweetish* (Ars., Bry., *Merc., Plumb.*); *metallic* (Æsc., *Coccul., Merc.,* Naja); *sour; in the morning.* Tongue coated white, with red tip and borders (°mostly in acute diseases). Blisters on the tongue and in the mouth (Borax, *Nitr. ac.,* Nux v.). Burning pain in tongue. *Great dryness of the mouth, tongue and palate, with much thirst* (*Ars.*). *Mouth dry, insipid, and sticky in the morning.* Fœtid or sour smell from the mouth, especially in morning and after eating. *Accumulation of saliva in mouth* (*Merc.*); bloody (Nitr. ac.), or salty (Ant. crud., Merc. cor., Phos.); *after eating.*

Throat.—Roughness, rawness, and dryness of the throat. *Scraping in the throat; hawking and clearing throat* (Amm. carb., *Carb. v., Phos.*). Sore throat, with great burning and dryness; soreness begins on right side and goes to left; redness of tonsils. *Stitches in throat when swallowing* (Alum., Arg. nit.). A hard ball seems to rise in throat and to close the pharynx, and take away the breath (*Asaf.*, Lyc.). Painful contraction of the throat when swallowing (Bell., Plumb.). Burning up into the throat, with sour eructations. Stitches and swelling in parotid and submaxillary glands.

Stomach.—*Excessive, ravenous hunger; must eat frequently; if he does not eat, headache and lassitude. Complete loss of appetite* (Alum., Ars., *Cinch., Plumb.*); *feels full and aversion to food when beginning to eat* (*Lyc.*). Constant thirst; thirst for beer (Acon., Coccul., Phos. ac., Sulph.). Milk disagrees, and causes much distress (Carb. v.), waterbrash (Natr. carb.), mornings or after meals (Ars., Nux v.). Heartburn. *Sour or empty eructations, especially after meals and in morning* (Ambr., Bry., Carb. v., *Nux v.*, Phos.); tasting of bad eggs. Burning in the stomach (Ars., Canth., Iris, Lob., Mez.). *Nausea and qualmishness; mornings* (Calc. c., *Nux v.*, Puls.); before meals; during stool. Vomiting of food or acid substances, mornings, evenings, or after meals. *Feeling of fullness in stomach after eating but little* (Cinch., Led., *Lyc.*). Anxious pain in pit of stomach; at night with palpitation. Pain in region of stomach; after eating; at night, better from eructations. °Empty, gone, faint feeling (Cimic., Hydras., Ign., Petrol., Puls., Sep.), about 11 o'clock A.M. *Pressure and heaviness in the stomach, also after eating* (Ars., *Bry., Nux v., Puls.*). Stitches in stomach and pit of stomach.

Abdomen.—Stitches, or dull, pressing pain in region of liver Acon., Ars., Bry., Calc. c., Chel., Cinch., Kali c., Merc., Nux v., Sep.). *Bile increased.* Swelling and induration of the liver (Cinch., Phos.). Soreness in both hypochondria, which are sensitive to the touch, mornings. Stitches in region of spleen (Natr. carb., Natr. mur.); in left side of abdomen, on deep breathing. *Griping pains about the na-*

vel, relieved by emission of flatus (Carb. v., *Coloc.*). Tension and pressure in the umbilical region. *Distension of the abdomen* (*Carb. v.*, Cinch., *Graph.*). *Rumbling and gurgling in the abdomen* (Agar., *Aloe, Lyc.*, Zinc.). *Stitches. Fullness and tension in abdomen, as from incarcerated flatulence* (*Carb. v., Cinch., Lyc.*, Kali c., Phos.). *Bruised pain in muscles of abdomen on touch. Emission of much flatus, smelling of rotten eggs* (*Arn.*); *worse evening and night.* Colic and griping in abdomen, relieved by bending double (Aloe, *Coloc.*, Iris, Nux v., Rheum); *before stool. Cutting in hypogastrium, with thin stool. Pressure downward in abdomen, toward anus. Painful sensitiveness of the abdomen to touch* (Acon., *Bell., Cupr., Merc.*).

Stool and Anus.—*Burning and pressure in rectum during stool; burning in anus after stool* (Natr. ars.). *Violent stitches and crawling in rectum, especially in evening. Violent itching in rectum and anus* (Caust., Nux v., Sil.). *Sticking and sore pain in anus.* Anus red, inflamed, swollen, covered with red veins. Much moisture about anus, with soreness and itching. *Bearing-down* in anus, in forenoon when sitting, with tenesmus. *Sensation in rectum after stool as if something remained* (*Nux v.*). Itching in perineum, with soft stool. *Frequent ineffectual urging to stool* (Ambr., Coni., Natr. carb., Nux v., *Sil.*). *Moist,* blind, or bleeding hæmorrhoids. *Diarrhœa some hours after midnight, or driving out of bed early in the morning* (Agar., *Aloe,* Dros., Natr. ars., *Rumex, Podo.*). *Dysenteric stools, with colic; straining and violent tenesmus* (*Merc.*, Nux v.), *especially at night.* Involuntary stool when sneezing or laughing, with emission of flatus. Stools watery; frothy, *green,* or bloody mucus; *pappy, greenish-yellow;* fœtid; *slimy; tough; gluey; bloody; excoriating* (*Ars., Merc.*); *semi-fluid;* involuntary (Ars.). Passing of thread-worms during stool. *Constipation; stools hard, as if burnt* (*Bry.*); *scanty, difficult and insufficient.*

Urinary Organs.—Retention of urine (Acon., *Bell.*). *Frequent and sudden desire to urinate, especially at night, with copious discharge. Constant desire,* with scanty

urine. Dragging in bladder in the morning after urinating. Pressure soon after urinating, as from a full bladder. Nocturnal enuresis (Arn., *Caust.*, Cupr., Graph., *Puls.*). *Burning in the urethra, also while urinating* (Ars., *Canth.*, *Can. sat.*, Coni.). *Stitches and shooting pains in urethra; in fore part. Itching in the urethra.* Stream intermits, or is thinner than usual. Urine *turbid* (Ant. tart., Bell.); reddish; offensive (Calc., Kreos.); excoriating (Merc.); fatty pellicle.

Male Organs.—Involuntary emissions (Cinch., Phos. ac.). Coldness of penis; *sexual powers much weakened* (*Agn.*, Berb., Caps.). *Increased sexual powers* (*Phos.*) Inflammation and swelling, with redness and burning of the prepuce, with phimosis. Stitches in penis. *Itching in glans penis* (Mez.). Pressure and tension in testicles and spermatic cords. Testicles relaxed (Camph.); hanging down (Clem.). Offensive sweat around the genitals. Itching of scrotum; in morning on waking. Soreness and moisture of scrotum (Petrol.).

Female Organs.—Menses too early, *too profuse, but of too short duration; too late;* suppressed (Cimic., *Puls.*). Menstrual blood thick, dark, and excoriating (Amm. carb.). *During menses, headache, rush of blood to the head, nosebleed* (Bry., Ham.); *pressure in pit of stomach;* before menses, headache; fullness in chest. °Profuse, yellowish, corrosive leucorrhœa (Ars., Sep.). Burning in the vagina; is scarcely able to keep still. Troublesome itching of the genitals, with papular eruption around them (Merc.). Erysipelatous inflammation of mammæ (Rhus tox.); they are red, hot, hard, with red rays extending from nipple, and stitching pains.

Respiratory Organs.—*Voice rough and hoarse, especially mornings; aphonia* (*Carb. v.*, *Caust.*, *Phos.*). Roughness and scraping in throat, with much mucus in the chest; causes cough (Cham., *Nux v.*). Shortness of breath from talking (Dros.), or when walking in open air. *Dyspnœa; oppression and anxiety* (*Acon.*, *Ars.*, *Puls.*); at night when lying on the back. Attacks of suffocation, especially at night in bed; wants doors and windows open (*Ars.*, Bapt., Carb. v.). *Dry cough in the evening in bed, or waking from*

sleep, at night (*Coni., Hyos.*, Mez., Nux v., *Puls., Rumex*). Dry cough, with hoarseness, dryness in the throat, and watery coryza. Short, dry, violent cough, with pain in the sternum, or with stitches in the chest. *Cough caused by rawness in the larynx* (*Phos., Rumex*). Congestion of blood to the chest. Heaviness. *Weakness of the chest when talking* (*Carb. v., Stan.*); also in evening when lying down. Bruised pain in upper part of chest. Pain in the chest as if sprained. Sensation of constriction in chest. Pain in the sternum on moving arm, with oppressed breathing. Tightness in chest, as if something had grown fast. *Pressure* in the chest, so she could hardly breathe. *Stitches in chest, extending to back, or to left scapula* (Kali c., *Merc.*); *worse from breathing* (Bry.), and from motion (Bry.), and when lying on the back. Burning in the chest, rising to the face. °Exudation after pneumonia.

Heart and Pulse.—*Palpitation of the heart, with anxiety* (Acon., *Ars., Spig.*, Verat. alb.); *at night; in bed;* when ascending. Pulse hard, full, and *accelerated* (Acon., *Bell.*). Stitches in præcordial region.

Neck and Back.—Stiffness in neck and back. Inflammation of cervical glands. Cracking in the cervical vertebræ, especially on bending head backward. Drawing, tension and stitches in nape of neck. Paralytic sprained pain in neck. Tensive pain between the scapulæ, on motion and when lying down. Pain in back, as if sprained (*Puls.*, Rhus tox.); or bruised. *Violent bruised pain in small of back* (*Cupr.*), and in the coccyx, especially when stooping or rising from a seat (Rhus tox.). Drawing pain in back, with weakness. Stitches in the shoulder blades, back and *small of back*. Curvature of spine; vertebræ softened.

Limbs.—Weakness and trembling of the limbs, especially hands and feet. Unsteadiness of joints. Limbs "go to sleep" (Sep., Sil.), especially when lying down. Bruised feeling, and *drawing, tearing pains in the limbs* (Bry., Coloc., Led., Lyc., Merc.). Cramp-like pain in muscles of limbs, on motion.

Upper Limbs.—*Rheumatic, drawing, tearing pains in shoulders* (*left*), *arms and fingers*. Stitches between the right shoulder, on motion, extending into the chest. Sen-

sation of weakness and weariness in upper arms. Sprained pain and stiffness in wrist, worse in morning. *Very disgusting, offensive sweat in the axillæ. Great burning in the palms of the hands* (Lach.). *Skin of the hands hard, dry and cracked* (Natr. mur.). *Hang-nails* (Natr. mur., Thuja). *Itching vesicles on back of hand.* Thick, red chilblains on fingers. Numbness of the fingers. *Ulcers about the nails.*

Lower Limbs.—Weakness and heaviness of the limbs when walking; violent, shooting pains in hip-joint; worse from touch or motion; from turning over in bed; cannot rise from bed. Cramp-like, tensive pain in muscles of thigh. Itching and soreness between thighs when walking. *Stiffness of the knee and ankle-joints. Tension in hollow of knees, as if contracted on stepping. Sticking in the knee and tibia.* Weary pain in calves at night in bed. Sprained pain in left ankle, when standing and walking. *Stiffness of malleoli. Cramps in the calves of the legs and soles of the feet* (Carb. v., Selen.), *principally at night* (*Calc. c., Camph.*, Cham., Ferr., Nitr. ac., *Nux v., Sil.*); *even when walking the calves are painful, as if too short. Burning in the soles* (Calc. c., Lach., Sil.); *wants them uncovered* (Cham.). Sticking, cutting pain in toes; about the nails. *Corns, with aching and sticking pains.* Coldness of the feet, especially the soles. Cold sweat on feet.

Generalities.—*Extreme emaciation* (*Ars.*, Ferr., *Phos.*). *Great debility and trembling* (*Alum., Cinch.*); *weariness and prostration.* °Sensitive to the open air; inclined to take cold (Calc. c., Kali c., Phos., Sil.). Unsteady gait; tremor of hands. Cannot walk erect; stoop-shouldered. Standing in the most disagreeable position. °Child dislikes to be washed and bathed (*Ant. crud.*). °Child jumps, starts and screams. °Epilepsy, with stiffness; sensation as from a mouse running up arms to back, before the fit. Dry, flabby skin. Glandular swellings, indurated or suppurating. °Body offensive, despite washing.

Skin.—*Voluptuous itching and tingling, with burning and soreness after scratching* (Carb. ac.). *Vesicular and herpetic eruptions, with much itching and burning* (Crot. tig., Merc., Rhus tox.). *Itching; worse from the warmth*

of the bed (Alum., Merc., Mez., *Puls.*). *Formication over the whole body. Slight cuts and injuries inflame and suppurate* (Borax, Cham., Graph., *Hep. s., Sil.*). Soreness in the folds of the skin (Graph., Hydras., Ign., Lyc., Merc.). °Ulcers, with raised, swollen edges, bleeding easily (Asaf., *Merc., Mez.*); surrounded with pimples, and discharging fœtid pus.

Sleep.—*Irresistible sleepiness during the day* (*Ant. tart., Apis, Nux m.*); *wakefulness the whole night. Yawning. Restless sleep, with frequent waking. Late falling asleep. Violent starting on falling asleep* (Ars., *Bell.*, Hyos.). *Vivid, frightful, vexatious, anxious dreams* (Arn., Aur., *Puls.*).

Fever.—Chilliness every evening in bed, followed by heat and profuse perspiration; in morning. *Frequent internal chilliness, without thirst* (*Puls.*). *Chill creeping up the back.* °Chill and fever; no reaction; constantly sinking. Heat in afternoon and evening, with dry skin and excessive thirst. *Frequent flushes of heat;* sometimes ending with a little moisture and faintness. Morning sweat setting in after waking (Sep.). Sweat smelling of sulphur. *Profuse night sweat* (*Cinch., Phos.*, Sil., Sulph. ac.). Perspiration from the least exertion (Ambr., *Calc. c., Hep. s., Phos.*, Sil.).

Aggravation.—In evening, or after midnight; from warmth of bed; *during rest;* when standing; from touch; from washing or bathing; in the open air.

Amelioration.—*During motion; on walking.*

Compare.—Aloe, *Ars.*, Bell., Calc. c., Cinch., Colch., Hep. s., Iodi., *Lyc.*, Merc., Natr. m., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., *Psor., Puls.*, Rhus tox., *Sep., Sil.*

Antidotes.—Acon., Camph., Cham., Cinch., Merc., Puls., Rhus tox., Sep.

Sulphur Antidotes.—Cinch., Iod., Merc., Nitr. ac., Rhus tox., Sep.

THERAPEUTICS.

As has been already suggested, Sulphur may be indicated in any disease, regardless of its character or of the tissue involved. It will, therefore, be impossible to give a complete *résumé* of its clinical range. Its chief use is in chronic diseases.

Oftentimes it may be prescribed as an intercurrent remedy, even when its individual symptoms are absent, in both chronic and acute diseases, for the purpose of arousing the reactive energies of the system, when carefully selected remedies have failed to produce a favorable effect. This power of Sulphur depends upon its relation to Hahnemann's psora; and while we must admit that the latter theory was based upon false premises so far as the single disease, itch, was concerned, science having at that time failed to discover the parasitic nature of this disease, yet it is evident that Hahnemann only used the term scabies or itch to indicate some form of cutaneous eruption, and the term psora to indicate a constitutional taint dependent upon, or having for its external manifestation, some form of cutaneous eruption, not necessarily always identical with itch. This might be hereditary, or due to the suppression of an eruption; and while some skin diseases of a parasitic nature may be cured solely by external means, without immediate bad results, yet remote consequences are possible, and in many instances at least a constitutional dyscrasia is thus established which afterwards more or less modifies and controls the course of any disease with which the individual may suffer. Sulphur is the chief remedy with which to combat this constitutional condition, often restoring the suppressed disease, and, if not, so controlling the dyscrasia that the action of other indicated remedies may not be interfered with. It is especially useful in people who are subject to eruptions upon the skin, and those in whom the skin is rough and harsh and the hair coarse; light-complexioned; lean, stoop-shouldered; offensive odor from the body; general dislike to and aggravation from washing or bathing. Said to be indicated for people who have very red lips, and redness of the other orifices of the body, often accompanied by soreness and burning. Diseases which alternate with some form of eruption on the skin. All forms of scrofulous disease. Rachitic complaints. Sufferings from the abuse of Mercury or Cinchona, and metals generally. In briefly considering some of the individual pathological states in which Sulphur is especially useful, the remarks just made on the general action of the drug, especially as regards the retrocession of eruptions, must be borne in mind in order to save repetition. It is useful in some forms of nervous disease; hysteria; epilepsy; chorea;

paraplegia; neuralgia of various sorts, sometimes periodic. Sulphur does not produce any spinal or cerebral changes, but its nervous manifestations are due to spinal weakness and general constitutional conditions. Marasmus; tuberculosis; tubercular meningitis; hydrocephalus; open fontanelles in sickly, scrofulous children—may be readily differentiated from Calc. by the characteristics of the patient. Characteristic eruptions on the scalp (see symptoms). Alopecia. A valuable remedy in many diseases of the eyes and lids, especially of a scrofulous nature. Conjunctivitis. Blepharitis. Styes. Tarsal tumors. Ulceration of lids. Painful inflammation from foreign bodies in the eye (after Acon.). Pustular inflammation of conjunctiva; of cornea; ulcers on and about cornea; abscesses; always great pain, photophobia and lachrymation; usually worse at night; sharp, burning, sticking and itching; nightly agglutination, etc. Keratitis. Kerato-iritis. Iritis. Retinitis. Asthenopia. Opacities of the vitreous. Cataract. Inflammation of the external and middle ear. Chronic nasal catarrh. Comedones. Tonsilitis. Pharyngitis. Dyspepsia and gastric troubles in general, with weak, faint feeling at stomach about 11 A.M. Dyspepsia from milk. Swelling and induration of liver. Engorged liver, with piles and other resulting conditions. Various abdominal troubles, with symptoms agreeing; usually follows Nux well. Ascites. An invaluable remedy in constipation, hæmorrhoids and various conditions of the rectum, according to symptoms. Diarrhœa, especially in morning; great variety of stools (see symptom). Dysentery. A valuable remedy in chronic nephritis. Catarrh of the bladder. Chronic gonorrhœa. Gleet. Hæmaturia. Sexual weakness and neurasthenia. Phimosis. Hydrocele. Pruritus in both male and female. Amenorrhœa. Dysmenorrhœa. Menorrhagia. Vicarious menstruation. Leucorrhœa. Chlorosis. Uterine displacements, and various forms of uterine and pelvic inflammation, with Sulphur symptoms. Often useful in chronic respiratory diseases. Aphonia. Laryngeal and bronchial catarrh. Whooping cough (vapors of Sulphur said to be extremely beneficial). Often useful in chronic asthma, especially after suppressed eruptions or discharges, even many years after. An extremely valuable remedy in chronic pneumonia, and in the later stages of acute pneumonia, when resolution does not take place, hepati-

sation remaining, with dry cough, etc.; also in first stage of phthisis following pneumonia. Phthisis, with general Sulphur indications. Hydrothorax. Cardiac dropsy. Spinal irritation. Chronic rheumatism. Rheumatic gout. Synovitis. Lumbago. A most important remedy in skin diseases as already mentioned; vesicular, herpetic and pustular eruptions in general, with much itching and burning; worse at night from warmth of bed; also complaints from their suppression by external applications. The chief remedy in "itch" or scabies. Eczema. Acne. Intertrigo. Ulcers. Abscesses. Erysipelas. Eruptive fevers. Bilious fevers. Typhoid fever. Hectic fever. In fevers Sulph. may be indicated by the symptoms of the case, or may be useful as an intercurrent remedy, as already mentioned.

SULPHURICUM ACIDUM.

Synonym.—Hydrogen Sulphate. *Common name.*—Sulphuric Acid. *Preparation.*—The 1x and 2x dilutions are made with water; the 3x with dilute Alcohol; subsequent dilutions with Alcohol.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon mucous tissues, particularly of the alimentary canal and the respiratory tract, and upon the skin, though, owing to its chemical action, its dynamic physiological effects are comparatively little understood.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Fretful, ill-humored, peevish (*Bry.*, Cham.). Despondent. Impatient; must do everything in a hurry (Sulph.).

Head.—Sensation in the forehead as if the brain were loose, and falling from side to side (Nux m., Hyos., Rhus tox.); worse when walking in the open air; better when sitting quiet in the room. Painful shocks in the forehead and temples; worse in the forenoon and evening. Gradually increasing, and suddenly ceasing headache. External pain over the whole head, as if suppurating, painful to touch.

Eyes.—Sensation of a foreign body in right outer canthus, in the morning when walking. Lachrymation.

Ears.—Hardness of hearing (Calc. c., Sulph.).

Nose.—Dry coryza, with loss of smell and taste (Ant. tart., Puls.). Coryza: thin, lemon-colored discharge.

Face.—Face deadly pale. Face feels as if the white of an egg had been dried on it (Alum.).

Mouth.—Breath very offensive (*Arn.*, Hep. s., *Nitr. ac.*, Nux v.). Pain from submaxillary glands into tongue; tongue feels burnt (*Iris*, Plat., Puls., Sang.). Teeth on edge. Aphthæ in the mouth (*Borax*, Hell., Hydras., Iodi.). Mucous membrane of palate and pharynx swollen, injected and ulcerated.

Throat.—Swollen, as if a lump were in it; sensitive; impeded deglutition (*Bell.*). Swelling of uvula and root of palate. Soreness in evening on swallowing; worse on left side. Rawness in the throat (*Arg.*, *Arum.*, Nux v., Sang.). Constriction. Swelling and inflammation of the submaxillary glands. °Stringy, lemon-yellow mucus hangs from posterior nares, in diphtheria.

Stomach.—Sour eructations (Alum., Carb. v., Phos.). Violent hiccough (Bry., Cic., Hyos., Ign., Verat. alb.). Vomiting; °of drunkards (Nux v.). Every drink chills the stomach, unless some spirit is mixed with it. Pain in epigastric region after eating; worse from hard food, with sensitiveness of stomach.

Abdomen.—*Weak feeling*, as if the menses would appear. Violent protrusions of an inguinal hernia.

Stool and Anus.—Hæmorrhoids; itching, burning, sticking; with moisture. Pressing in anus during and after pasty stool. Chronic soft stool. Diarrhœa, with great debility. *Soft stool, followed by a sensation of emptiness in abdomen. Stool as if chopped* (Acon.), *saffron-yellow, stringy, and slimy, in children.* Stool; soft, pasty; yellowish-white; partly solid, partly liquid, with much thin mucus and streaks of blood; very offensive.

Urinary Organs.—Pain in bladder, as if the call to urinate is postponed.

Female Organs.—Menses too early and too profuse (*Ars.*, Calc. c., *Nux v.*). Leucorrhœa, acrid and burning, or like milk (Calc., Coni., *Puls.*, *Sep.*).

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, with roughness in throat and larynx. Shortness of breath. Cough from irritation in the chest, with expectoration in the morning, of dark blood, or of a thin, yellow, blood-streaked mucus, of a sourish taste. Belching after the cough. Pressure in left side of chest. Cough, with hæmoptysis (Acon., Ham., Ferr., Sabad.). Profuse hæmorrhage from the lungs.

Generalities.—*Extreme weakness and exhaustion,* with sensation of tremor all over the body, without trembling. Pain in lumbar region. Pains appear gradually, and cease suddenly. Hæmorrhages of black blood from all the outlets of the body (Ham., Phos.).

Skin.—Blue spots like ecchymoses (Arn., Phos., Sec.). Gangrenous tendency after a bruise (Ars.).

Sleep.—Falls asleep late, and wakes early. Sleepiness.

Fever.—Chilliness, worse in-doors; better out-doors; when exercising. Profuse perspiration with great debility; also at night (*Cinch., Phos.,* Phos. ac.).

Aggravation.—In open air; after dinner; in cold, wet weather.

Amelioration.—From pressure over epigastrium.

Conditions.—In old people, particularly women; light-haired people. In climacteric years, flushes of heat.

Compare.—Mineral acids, *Arn.,* Digit., Puls., *Sulph.*

Antidote.—Puls.

Sulphuric Acid Antidotes.—Bad effects of lead water.

THERAPEUTICS.

Sulphuricum Acidum has been successfully used for general debilitated states of the system, especially with tendency to hæmorrhages from the outlets of the body. Catarrhal ophthalmia. Hectic fever. Hæmoptysis. Tuberculosis. Apthous sore mouth, especially during protracted diseases; particularly in children with marasmus, sour vomiting, characteristic diarrhœa, etc. A valuable remedy in certain forms of dyspepsia, especially where the stomach feels cold and weak, and the patient craves stimulants. Acid dyspepsia; dyspepsia of drunkards, especially with enlarged liver, piles, diarrhœa and other digestive troubles; digestion feeble; vomiting; patient shriveled and cold. Sulph. acid is said to remove the craving for liquor (crude acid in water). Vomiting of pregnancy. Hic-

cough. Stomach cough; belching after cough. Tonsilitis. Diphtheria, bad cases; abundant membrane; drowsiness; liquids escape through the nose; stringy, lemon-yellow mucus hangs from the posterior nares. Enlarged spleen. Inguinal hernia. Sometimes useful in typhoid fever, great prostration, hæmorrhages, drowsiness, vomiting, sour discharges. Purpura hæmorrhagica. Bad effects from mechanical injuries, bruises, chafing, etc.; long-lasting blue spots.

TABACUM.

Synonym.—Nicotiana Tabacum. *Natural order.*—Solanaceæ. *Common name.*—Tobacco. *Habitat.*—Probably native of Central America, but widely cultivated. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried leaves of the genuine Havana tobacco.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the pneumogastric nerve and the medulla oblongata, producing complete relaxation and paralysis of the involuntary muscular system, causing nausea, vomiting, feeble heart and pulse, low temperature, vertigo, delirium and collapse. Its long-continued use may result in degeneration of nerve tissue, causing atrophy and general muscular paralysis. Through the vagi also the digestive system is powerfully affected, even to causing violent gastro-enteritis. According to Bartholow, "the emetic effect of tobacco is doubtless the product of three factors: its cerebral action, its local irritation of the gastric mucous membrane, and its specific emetic property. The secretions of the intestinal mucous membrane are increased, and the muscular layer is thrown into tetanic contraction, whence the catharsis which follows its administration." Its chief characteristic is a deathly nausea, accompanied by pallor, vertigo, cold sweat and intermittent pulse.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Anxiety; better after weeping. Difficult concentration of the mind.

Head.—Vertigo, with qualmishness of the stomach; worse in-

doors; better in the open air. °Neuralgic headache, sensation as of sudden blows struck by a hammer. °Headache from one temple to the other, involving the orbits, or with shooting in left eye, better from cold. Heaviness of the head.

Face.—*Death-like paleness of the face, with sick stomach* (Ant. tart., *Ars.*, Ipec.). *Face pale, collapsed; covered with cold sweat* (Ox. ac.). Violent tearing in facial bones and teeth, in evening.

Mouth.—Frothing from the mouth (Cic., Coccul., Laur.). *Profuse salivation* (*Hep. s., Merc., Nitr. ac.*). *Accumulation of white, tenacious mucus in mouth and throat, which must be frequently expectorated.*

Stomach.—Great thirst; worse at night. *Qualmishness, nausea and vomiting; worse on motion. Deathly nausea, with vertigo, in paroxysms; body covered with cold sweat* (Verat.); °*seasickness* (Coccul.). Violent vomiting; easy, of sour liquid; watery, insipid, sometimes bitter, in morning. Feeling of coldness in stomach (Camph., Colch.), with nausea. *Sinking at the pit of stomach;* sensation of relaxation (Ipec.).

Abdomen.—Painful retraction of the navel; contraction of the abdominal muscles (*Chel., Plumb.*, Podo.). °Incarcerated hernia.

Stool.—Violent pain in small of back during soft stool, with tenesmus and burning. Diarrhœa, yellowish-green, or greenish, slimy stools. Cholera-like stools; watery, urgent, painless (Ars., *Camph., Cupr., Verat. alb.*).

Respiratory Organs.—Difficult respiration. Violent constriction of the chest. °Hiccough after every paroxysm of whooping cough.

Heart and Pulse.—Violent palpitation (Acon., *Ars.*, Aur., *Spig.*). Action weak. Paroxysms of præcordial oppression, at night, with palpitation, and pain between the shoulders. Pulse very feeble, soft and slow; imperceptible, small, intermittent.

Neck.—Neuralgia, with tightness of the throat.

Generalities.—*Great weakness and debility* (*Ars., Cinch.*). Restlessness, wants to change place continually. Gait slow and shuffling, difficulty in ascending stairs. Stupefying sleep at night. Itching over the whole body.

Fever.—Icy-coldness from knees to toes. Body warm; hands and legs icy-cold (Menyanth.). Cold sweat on hands, forehead and face (Verat. alb.). *Cold, clammy sweat* (Ars., Camph., *Merc.*, Phos., Tereb.).

Aggravation.—On left side; from great heat or great cold, and especially in stormy weather; from walking, riding in a carriage, and jar of a railway train.

Amelioration.—In open air; from vomiting.

Compare.—*Ant. tart.*, Arsen., Bell., Coccul., *Digit.*, Ipec., *Lob.*, Nux v., Op., Phos., Stram., Verat. alb.

Antidotes.—Ars., Cham., Ign., Ipec., Nux v., Puls.

Tabacum Antidotes.—Cic., Stram.

THERAPEUTICS.

Tobacco has been found useful in diseases originating in cerebral irritation, followed by marked gastric symptoms, characteristic of the drug. Effects of sunstroke. Nervous diseases and heart affections, accompanied by deathly nausea, feeble, irregular pulse, clammy sweat, etc. Angina pectoris, pains radiate from center of sternum, especially towards left side, extending down left arm with nausea, faintness, etc. Gastralgia, with same symptoms. Asthma. Asphyxia. Renal colic. Strangulated hernia. Cholera infantum, with nausea, faintness, etc. Seasickness. Characteristic nausea and vomiting wherever found. Vomiting of pregnancy.

TARAXACUM.

Synonyms.—Taraxacum. Dens leonis. Taraxacum officinale. *Natural order.*—Compositæ. *Common names.*—Dandelion. Puff Ball. *Habitat.*—A perennial herb found growing in the greater portion of the Northern Hemisphere. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the mucous membranes of the digestive tract, and upon the liver.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Drawing pain in left temple while sitting, ceasing when walking and standing. Needle-like stitches in left temple when sitting, ceasing when standing. Tearing pain in occiput. Pressure and heaviness in lower part of occiput, after lying down.

Eyes.—Burning in left eyeball.

Ears.—Drawing pain in external ear.

Face.—Hot and red. Pustule in right corner of lips.

Mouth.—Teeth set on edge as from acids. *Tongue covered with a white coating, which peels off in patches, leaving dark, red, tender, very sensitive spots.* Accumulation of saliva in the mouth, with sensation as if the larynx were pressed shut. Bitter taste in the mouth after eating (*Bry., Nux v.*).

Stomach.—Bitter eructations; hiccough. Nausea, as if from too fat food, with inclination to vomit (*Puls.*).

Abdomen.—Stitching pains in sides (left) of abdomen; in hypogastrium. Motions in the abdomen, as if bubbles were forming and bursting.

Stool.—Difficult, but not hard stool.

Urinary Organs.—Pressure to urinate without pain; frequent desire to urinate, and copious urine.

Respiratory Organs.—Stitches in the chest (Bry.). Twitching in right intercostal muscles.

Neck and Back.—Twitching and dull sticking pain in left side of nape of neck; when standing; better when sitting. Tensive stitches towards right side of back; outward in right scapula. Vibration in right scapula, with quivering.

Upper Limbs.—Twitching in muscles of left forearm. Finger tips icy-cold. Pressive pain in three last fingers of right hand.

Lower Limbs.—Stitching pain in left thigh. Pressive pain in left calf. Jerking pain in right calf, ceasing quickly when touched. Drawing pain in dorsum of right foot, when standing; stitches when sitting. Severe or fine stitching pains in right sole. Burning in the toes.

Sleep.—Yawning and sleepiness during the day. Vivid, unremembered dreams.

Fever.—Chilliness after eating or drinking (*Caps.*).

Aggravation.—Almost all symptoms appear when sitting, or disappear when walking.

Compare.—Bry., Caps., Chel., Hydras., Nux v., Puls., Spig.

THERAPEUTICS.

Taraxacum has been found useful in headaches; gastric affections; bilious attacks; enlargement and induration of the liver; jaundice, etc., usually with chilliness, soreness over the liver, bitter taste and "mapped" tongue. Bilious fever. Rheumatism. Neuralgia.

TARENTULA HISPANICA.

Synonym.—Lycosa Tarantula. *Natural order.*—Araneideæ. *Common name.*—Tarantula. *Preparation.*—Triturations of the live spider.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

The action of this poison differs only from other spider poisons in that it is more persistent, the cerebro-spinal system being the seat of its primary effects, through which it causes, together with restlessness and great mental and physical depression, choreic phenomena of a marked character, being more severe and terrible in their manifestations than are those produced by great sexual excitement. The chief characteristic is that the paroxysms are quieted, sometimes entirely removed through the influence of music, a cure sometimes resulting therefrom. It is said that the patients will cause their bodies to move to the measure of the music, and are often led to execute a kind of a dance. Its chief clinical use, accordingly, is in chorea, which it is said to have cured in the most aggravated forms. It is also useful in hysteria, and some other nervous affections of a like character, such as hystero-epilepsy, etc. According to Allen, "its curative powers in these and other forms of mental disturbance rest upon a very slender basis, for it is probable that most of the mental symptoms attributed to the bite of this spider are purely imaginary." It has also been used

in nymphomania, and in dysmenorrhœa, menstrual irregularities, and various forms of diseases of the female sexual organs, with the characteristic nervous phenomena of the drug. Spinal irritation. Multiple sclerosis. Intermittent fever, with choreic convulsions.

Compare.—Agar., Cimic., Myg., Stram.

TELLURIUM.

An element. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts chiefly upon the skin, producing vesicular and herpetic eruptions, sometimes resembling herpes circinatus. It also causes sensitiveness of the spine, and pain down the sacrum and thigh, resembling sciatica.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Very forgetful and negligent.

Eyes.—°Deposit of a chalky-looking white mass on anterior surface of lens. °Purulent discharge; eczema impetignoides on lids. °Herpes conjunctiva bulbi; veins enlarged, running horizontally toward the cornea, ending in little blisters near edge of cornea; worse from crying.

Ears.—Dull throbbing pain day and night; thin, watery, excoriating discharge. °Vesicular eruption on membrane; suppuration and perforation; membrane permanently injured, and hearing greatly impaired. *Itching and swelling, with painful throbbing in external meatus; in three or four days, discharge of a watery fluid, smelling like fish pickle, which causes vesicles wherever it touches; ear is blistered, as if œdematous; hearing impaired.*

Nose.—*Fluent coryza, lachrymation, and hoarseness when walking in open air;* also short cough and pressure under sternum.

Mouth.—Breath has a garlic-like odor.

Abdomen.—Burning in hepatic region.

Male Organs.—Increased sexual desire. Herpes on scrotum and perineum.

Back.—*Painful, sensitiveness of spine, from last cervical to fifth dorsal vertebræ; sensitive to pressure and touch; dreads even to have it approached.* Pain in sacrum, passing into right thigh down sciatic nerve; worse when pressing at stool, coughing, laughing, also when lying on affected side.

Generalities.—Restless. Weakness.

Skin.—*Vesicular and herpetic eruptions, resembling ringworms, covering whole body; more distinct on lower limbs; on single parts; more on left side; itching worse at night after going to bed.* Sticking and pricking in various parts; worse during rest.

Compare.—Ars., Rhus tox., Xanthox.

THERAPEUTICS.

Ringworms; vesicular and herpetic eruptions; eczema of the external ear (see symptom). Otorrhæa. Deafness. Scrofulous ophthalmia. Eczema and herpes of lids (see symptoms). Spinal irritation. A valuable remedy in sciatica, usually on right side, worse on lying down at night, etc. (see symptom).

TEREBINTHINA.

Synonym.—Oleum Terebinthinæ. *Common name.*—Oil of Turpentine. *Preparation.*—One drop to ninety-nine of alcohol makes the 2x dilution.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

The chief action of turpentine is upon the kidneys, where it produces irritation, congestion and inflammation, together with hæmaturia and albuminuria. It also affects to some extent all mucous surfaces, producing a tendency to congestion and catarrhal inflammation; it affects the bronchial and intestinal mucous membranes, causing cough and loose, bloody stools, with marked tympanitis; but more especially does it

act upon the mucous lining of the bladder and urethra, giving rise to inflammation and strangury.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Stupefaction; inability to fix attention; comatose condition (uræmia). (Bell.).

Head.—Vertigo; headache; intense pressure and fullness of the head.

Nose.—Violent nosebleed (Acon., Bell., Bry., Ham.).

Face.—Pale, earthy color of the face (Ars.).

Mouth.—Tongue red, smooth, and glossy, as if deprived of papillæ.

Stomach.—Loss of appetite. Vomiting of mucus. Burning in the stomach.

Abdomen.—*Excessive distension of the abdomen* (Cinch., *Graph.*, *Hep. s.*); *meteorism* (*Acon.*, *Phos. ac.*). Colic.

Stool.—Stools of mucus and water; worse in the morning. Intestinal catarrh and diarrhœa, with nephritis.

Urinary Organs.—Heaviness and pressure in region of kidneys. Inflammation of the bladder. Burning in bladder and urethra; when urinating. Frequent desire to urinate. Urine suppressed. *Violent burning, drawing pains in region of kidneys. Distressing strangury, followed by soreness* (Canth.). *Urethritis, with painful erections. Urine scanty and bloody* (*Ars.*, Canth., Colch., Ham.). Urine having the odor of violets.

Respiratory Organs.—Difficult respiration, as if from congestion of the lungs. Breath short, hurried and anxious. Great dryness of the mucous membranes of the air passages. Expectoration streaked with blood.

Pulse.—Quick, small, thready, almost imperceptible.

Generalities.—*Great prostration* (*Ars.*, *Cinch.*, *Phos.*). Occasional subsultus (Hyos., Stram.). Cold, clammy perspiration all over the body (Camph., *Tabac.*, Verat. alb.).

Compare.—*Canth.*, Carb. v., Copab., Erig. Phos., Secal. c.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Tereb. is in the treatment of urinary diseases, especially albuminuria; Bright's disease; nephritis par-

ticularly when following acute diseases; always burning, drawing pains in region of kidneys, with heaviness and pressure. Strangury, and scanty, bloody urine. Especially useful in the congestive stage of renal disease, before disorganization has taken place or soon after. Cystitis. Violent urethritis. Dropsies of renal origin. Pelvic peritonitis and cellulitis with bladder complications and tympanitis. Metritis, peritonitis, scarlet fever or typhoid fever, with characteristic urinary symptoms and marked tympanitis. Particularly valuable in intestinal hæmorrhage. Bronchitis, with burning in chest. Capillary bronchitis, child drowsy, lungs seem filled up, urine scanty and dark. Hæmoptysis. Purpura hæmorrhagica. Bed sores. Diarrhœa. Red, glossy tongue. Tympanitis. Recommended for various eye diseases, especially when dependent upon kidney disease. Ciliary neuralgia, over right eye. Epi-scleritis. Rheumatic iritis. Adhesions of the iris. Amblyopia from alcohol. Urticaria, after eating shell fish (Urtica.). Exanthema, with renal symptoms.

TEUCRIUM MARUM VERUM.

Synonym.—Marum Verum. *Natural order.*—Labiatæ. *Common name.*—Cat Thyme. *Habitat.*—A plant growing in Southern Europe and Africa, cultivated in Northern countries. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the mucous membrane of the lower bowel, where it produces much irritation, leading to its successful use in the treatment of ascarides. It also acts prominently upon the Schneiderian membrane, producing violent sneezing, congestion and inflammation.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Irresistible desire to sing.

Head.—Dullness and dizziness. Pressure in forehead above the eyes (Hydras., Kali bi., Puls., Sang.). Very painful pres-

sure in right temple, frequently alternating with same sensation in right frontal eminence, and in left temple.

Eyes.—Red and inflamed; look watery as if from weeping; biting sensations; upper lids red and puffy.

Ears.—Otalgia, with lancinating pains (*Bell.*, Cham., *Puls.*, *Merc.*).

Nose.—Frequent sneezing, with crawling in nose, without coryza. Violent crawling in right nostril, with lachrymation of right eye. *Sensation as if nostrils were stopped; blowing nose or sneezing does not remove the obstruction; nasal polypus* (Calc. c., Phos.).

Mouth.—Violent tearing in roots and gum of right lower incisors. Smarting, as from pepper, at root of tongue.

Throat.—Biting and scraping sensation posteriorly in fauces; worse left side.

Stomach.—Unusual hunger; prevents falling asleep. Frequent very violent hiccough.

Abdomen.—Dull pressing, as from incarcerated flatulence. Frequent noiseless emission of warm flatus.

Rectum.—Crawling in rectum after stool. Crawling and violent sticking in anus, in evening in bed. °Ascarides, with creeping and itching (Ferr., Sep., Spig., Sulph.), and nightly restlessness; worse from warmth of bed (*Merc.*).

Urinary Organs.—Increased discharge of pale, watery urine (Phos. ac.).

Limbs.—Rheumatic pains, mostly in bones and joints; worse evenings, better on motion (Rhus tox.). Inflammation in right toe, with pain as if the nail had grown into the flesh. °*Ingrowing toe nails with ulceration* (Sil.).

Generalities.—Very indolent; inclined neither to physical nor mental exertion.

Sleep.—Restless sleep; excited; vivid dreams.

Fever.—Frequent feeling of flushing heat in face, without external redness.

Conditions.—Especially useful in old people and children.

Compare.—Calc. c., Caust., Cina, Lyc., Sil., Staph., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Teucr. mar. ver. has often been successfully used in nasal polypi; polypus of the vagina; fibrous polypi of all kinds. Use-

ful in ascarides; also in rheumatism, etc., the symptoms corresponding. Has been highly recommended for ingrowing toe nails.

THERIDION.

Synonyms.—Theridion Curassavicum. Aranya. *Class.*—Arachnida. *Order.*—Araneideæ. *Common names.*—Orange Spider. Black Spider of Curacoa. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the live spider.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, giving rise to headache, vertigo, and neuralgia, which may be accompanied by gastric disturbances due to reflex action.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Time passes too quickly. Easily startled (Coccul., Sep., Sil.). Aversion to work.

Head.—Vertigo, with nausea, even to vomiting; worse from stooping; from least movement; on closing eyes; on board a vessel; with cold sweat. Head feels thick; thinks it belongs to another; that she cannot lift it off. Headache on beginning to move. Violent frontal headache, with throbbing extending to occiput. Headache, which she cannot describe, nor even make clear to herself. Throbbing over left eye and across forehead; worse on rising after lying down; worse from persons walking over the floor; from least noise. Headache behind the eyes; hard, heavy, dull pressure.

Eyes.—Flickering before eyes in frequent paroxysms, even when closing the eyes, like a veil before the eyes; she must lie down.

Ears.—Rushing in both ears like a waterfall.

Nose.—°Chronic catarrh; discharge offensive, thick, yellow or yellowish-green.

Face.—Face feels immovable mornings when waking.

Mouth.—Teeth sensitive to cold water (Ant. crud., Calc. c., Staph.). Every sound penetrates the teeth. Salty taste; mouth feels numb and slimy.

Stomach.—Much thirst; desire for acid drinks; for wine, brandy or tobacco; for food or drink, but knows not what. Nausea on rising in morning; from sounds; with vertigo; on closing eyes; like sea-sickness (Coccul., Petrol.); from sparkling before eyes; on motion; from talking; from fast riding in a carriage.

Abdomen.—Violent burning pain in hepatic region; worse from touch; retching, bilious vomiting. °Abscess of liver; relieves vertigo and nausea. Pain in groins after coitus; on motion.

Stool.—Small, soft stool daily, with much straining.

Male Organs.—Desire lessened; emission during siesta.

Female Organs.—°Hysteria during puberty; at climacteric.

Respiratory Organs.—Inclination to take deep breaths; to sigh (*Ign.*). Violent stitches up high in chest, beneath left shoulder, through into throat. °Violent cough, with spasmodic jerking of the head forward, and the knees upward.

Generalities.—Weak; limbs tremble; sweating. Faints after every exertion. Sounds and reverbrations penetrate through her whole body, particularly the teeth, and increase the vertigo, which then causes nausea. During sleep bites point of tongue.

Fever.—Shaking chill, with foam at mouth; during headache, with vomiting. Bones pain as if they would fall asunder; coldness, cannot get warm. Sweats easily after walking.

Compare.—Acon., Aranea., Bell., Calc. c., Graph., Ign., Lyc., Spig., Sep.

Antidotes.—Acon., Graph., Mosch.

THERAPEUTICS.

Theridion is useful in headache, especially sick headache; nasal catarrh, offensive, thick, greenish-yellow discharge. Sea-sickness; in nervous women, deathly nausea on closing the eyes. Sunstroke, with violent headache, nausea and vomiting. Neuralgia. Hysteria. Dysmenorrhœa. Spinal irritation. Abscess of liver. Phthisis florida, in beginning. Violent stitches high up in left chest, through to the back. Climacteric troubles. Scrofula, when other remedies fail; rachitis; caries; necrosis, "to reach the root of the evil and destroy the cause."

THUJA.

Synonym.—Thuja Occidentalis. *Natural order.*—Coniferæ. *Common name.*—Arbor Vitæ. *Habitat.*—An indigenous evergreen tree, growing wild in the Northern States and Canada. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh leaves.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts chiefly upon the genito-urinary organs, the anus, and the skin, producing irritation, changing the secretions to an acid, corroding character, and causing a tendency to dissolution of fluids and destruction of tissues. As Sulphur is to psora and Mercury to the syphilitic poison, so is Thuja to that intermediate condition, designated by Hahnemann as sycosis, its chief characteristic action being the formation of wart-like excrescences upon mucous and cutaneous surfaces, resembling the fig-warts and condylomata which characterize the sycotic poison.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Very ill-humored and depressed;* disposed to weep (Aur., *Ign.*, Kreos., *Puls.*, Rhus tox.). *Sadness.* Discontented; peevish; obstinate (*Bry., Cham., Nux v.*). *Loathing of life* (Aur.). Cannot think; talks slowly, as if hunting for words. Makes mistakes in writing and talking; uses wrong words, or omits words and syllables (Dulc., Lyc.). Indisposition to mental labor (Cinch., Phos. ac., Nux v.). Forgetfulness (Anac., Nux m.). °Fixed idea of living animal in the abdomen; of the soul separated from the body; of strange people by his side, etc.

Head.—Dull confusion in the head. Vertigo on closing the eyes (*Lach.*). Headache in morning; at one time feeling as if the head were forced asunder at the malar bone and upper jaw; at another time in vertex *as if pierced by a nail;* at another time in forehead, as if it would fall out; relieved by walking in the open air. Tearing in forehead, temples and occiput; worse at night and on lying down. Boring, stitch-

ing pains in temples, forehead and over eyes. Intermittent drawing pain in left side of forehead. *Pain in left frontal eminence, and right side of head, as if a nail were driven in* (Agar., Arn., Anac., Coff. c.); *worse on touch.* °Hair becomes hard, dry and lusterless, and falls out. Scalp very sensitive to the touch (Acon., Bell., Cinch., Merc., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac.).

Eyes.—Sclerotica inflamed and red (Bell.), like blood. Pressure and dryness in the eyes, as if sand were in them (Ars., *Caust.*, Hep. s., *Sulph.*), with weakness. Pupils dilated. Violent burning and stinging in the eyes and lids (Ars.). Inflammatory swelling of the eyelids, with hardness. Sensation as if a foreign body were in the eyes. Tearing in left eyebrow, better from touch. Nocturnal agglutination of the eyelids (Calc. c., *Graph., Lyc., Sulph.*). Dimness of the vision, as if a mist or veil were before the eyes (Croc., *Caust.*, Natr. mur., Phos., Petrol., Sep.); in open air with confusion of head; with pressure in eyes, as if they would be pressed out of the head, or as if they were swollen. Flickering before the eyes; flames of light, like fire-flies (Agar., *Cycl.*, Merc.). Short sighted.

Ears.—Roaring in left ear, with cracking when swallowing saliva.

Nose.—*Painful ulceration and scabs in the nostrils* (Alum., *Ant. crud.*, Kali bi., Puls.). Swelling in wings of nose, with hardness and tension. Red, itching eruption on wings of nose, at times humid. Discharge of offensive, purulent mucus from the nose (Graph., Hep. s., Nitr. ac.). Dry coryza; nose very dry and stopped; worse evenings. Painful pressure at the root of the nose (Acon., Kali bi., Merc. iod.).

Face.—Boring and digging pains in face and cheek bones; relieved by touch. Stitches between left ear and zygomatic arch. Jerking sensation in upper lip, near corner of mouth. Red, itching, elevation on upper lip. Sensitiveness of upper lip. Flushes of heat in the face.

Mouth—°The teeth become dirty-yellow, and sore (Iod.). Painful ulcers and burning vesicles on the tongue (*Nitr. ac.*). Tongue swollen and sore; *tip of tongue painfully sore to the touch.* Apthæ; ulcers; mouth feels as if burnt (*Iris*, Puls., Sang., Sulph. ac.).

Throat.—Much tenacious mucus in throat; hawked up with difficulty (Alum., Amm. carb., Kali bi.). Throat dry and rough.

Stomach.—Loss of appetite. Eructations. Increased thirst, especially at night.

Abdomen.—Stitches in the hypochondria. Abdomen enlarged and puffed; *protrudes here and there as from the arm of a fœtus; movements and sensation as if something were alive, without pain* (*Croc.*). Abdomen much enlarged after eating (Cinch., *Nux v.*). Abdomen distended by flatulence; much rumbling and croaking, as if an animal were crying in the abdomen (Coloc.). Pressure in hypogastrium. Painful swelling of inguinal glands (Calc. c., Clem., Nitr. ac., Rhus tox.).

Stool and Anus.—Condylomata about the anus, sore to touch; stitches when walking. Moisture. Painful contraction of anus during an evacuation. Anus sore and very sensitive (*Sulph.*). Hæmorrhoids, painful to the slightest touch; pressure and burning. Painful stitches in the anus. Stitches in rectum towards small of back. Pressing, itching and burning in the hæmorrhoidal vessels, with dragging. Swelling of hæmorrhoidal veins. Itching in the anus (Nux v., Sep., Sil., Sulph.). Burning pain in perineum. Tubercle on perineum, becoming moist and smarting when walking. *Diarrhœa daily, °in the morning* (*Aloe, Rumex, Sulph.*); *after breakfast; at times painless; at times with colic.* °*Stool bright-yellow* (*Chel.*), *watery; expelled forcibly* (Crot. tig., *Grat.*), *with much noisy flatus* (*Aloe*); *gurgling, as water from a bung-hole.* Constipation (*Alum., Bry., Nux v., Op., Phos., Sulph.*).

Urinary Organs.—Frequent urging to urinate, with profuse emission; at night. Boring in region of bladder, with painful drawing up of testes. After urination, sensation as if a few drops were running down the urethra. Dribbling after urination. Urine stops several times before the bladder is emptied (Coni.). Burning in the urethra during emission of urine (Ars., Coni., Natr. carb.); with gleety discharge, stream small and split; next day yellow discharge; like gonorrhœa. Jerking, voluptuous formication in fossa navicularis. Urine scanty; burning; dark-colored; profuse,

watery, after standing becomes cloudy. Yellowish or wine-colored. Orifice of urethra agglutinated by mucus.

Male Organs.—*Sycotic, moist excrescences on the prepuce and glans* (*Nitr. ac.*, Staph.). Swelling of the prepuce. Painful jerking in penis. Sensitiveness of glans. Itching in the glans and prepuce (Sulph.); alternating with stitches. Feeling as if the testicles moved. Nightly painful erections; emissions. Profuse sweat about the genitals, especially on scrotum and perineum (Sil., Sulph.). °Checked gonorrhœa, causing articular rheumatism; prostatitis; sycosis; impotence.

Female Organs.—Sycotic excrescences.; moist, bleeding and offensive (Nitr. ac.). Biting and itching in the genitals; after urination. Burning and biting in vagina. Mucous leucorrhœa; yellowish-green. °Vagina extremely sensitive during coition (Arg. nit., Kreos., Sulph.).

Respiratory Organs.—Shortness of breath; convulsive asthma (Ars.); at night. Cough immediately after eating. Hacking, dry cough.

Heart.—Visible palpitation (Glon., *Spig.*), without anxiety. Stitches in region of heart.

Neck and Back.—Painful drawing in sacrum, coccyx and thighs, while sitting; after long sitting prevents standing erect. Drawing pain in nape of neck. Tension and stiffness of nape and left side of neck.

Limbs.—Nails crippled (Ant. crud.); brittle or soft. Hangnails (Natr. mur., Sulph.). Stitches in shoulder. Drawing pain in arms. Trembling of hands and feet. Crawling in tips of fingers as if asleep.

Lower Limbs.—Painful laxity in both hip-joints, as if the capsules were weak and relaxed. Weakness of legs when sitting, changing into cutting in muscles of calf when walking. Perspiration on the feet (*Nitr. ac.*, Sep., *Sil.*, Sulph.). °Toenails crumble, brittle. Feet go to sleep.

Generalities.—Jerks of the upper part of the body. Cramp-like jerking in circumscribed spots. Emaciation and anæsthesia of affected parts. Weakness. Œdema about the joints; affects prominently epithelia, first causing hardening, hypertrophy; then softening. Stitches in various parts, changing to burning.

Skin.—*Wart-shaped excrescences* here and there, especially on hands and genitals (Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Staph.). Violent itching on different parts, as from flea-bites.

Sleep.—*Persistent sleeplessness* (Cimic., Coff.). *Sleepiness.* Restless sleep. Troublesome, anxious dreams, when sleeping on the left side.

Fever.—Shaking chill, with yawning. The warm air seems cold, and the sun has no power to warm him. Shivering from slightest uncovering in warm air. Cold hands and internal heat of face. Heat, with activity of mind, and thirst. Flushing, without thirst. Profuse night sweat, staining the clothes yellow, *as if saturated with oil.*

Aggravation.—In morning and forenoon; after 3 A.M. and 3 P.M.; during rest; from heat of the bed; from spirituous liquors; from tobacco.

Amelioration.—In the open air; from warmth; from movement.

Conditions.—Especially useful in persons of a lymphatic temperament; people with dark complexion, black hair, dry fiber and not very fat.

Compare.—Aur., *Can. sat., Canth., Copab.,* Ign., *Merc., Nitr. ac., Puls.,* Staph., Sulph.

Antidotes.—Camph., Cham., Merc., Puls., Sulph.

Thuja Antidotes.—Abuse of tea, Merc. iod., Nux v., Sulph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Probably the most important use of Thuja is in the treatment of sycotic diseases, not only for the condylomata, or wart-like excrescences, occurring on various parts, but also for various diseases which may have their origin in the condition of system which Hahnemann designated as sycosis—a constitutional taint following gonorrhœa, or more apt to occur in those who have what Grauvogle termed a hydrogenoid constitution. Vaccination is more apt to cause bad results in sycotic constitutions, so we find Thuja a remedy for the bad effects of vaccination (Sil.); especially when the pustules are very large, and the patient has diarrhœa. The mental symptoms of the drug are very peculiar, and indicate it in some forms of insanity, particularly melancholia. Neuralgia of the head and face, especially as if a nail were driven in; violent stabbing pains: neu-

ralgia of tea-drinkers. Ciliary neuralgia. Kerato-iritis. Opacity of the cornea. Iritis, especially syphilitic, with gummata on the iris; sharp sticking in the eye, with much heat above and around the eye. Episcleritis. Granular lids, when granules are large, wart-like. Chronic conjunctivitis, worse whenever his night's rest is disturbed. Dry, bran-like tinea ciliaris; lashes imperfect and irregular. Excellent for tarsal tumors.

Polypi of the ear. Watery, purulent otorrhœa, smelling like putrid meat. Nasal catarrh. Syphilitic ozœna, thick, green discharge. Toothache, teeth decayed, especially about margins of gums, which become retracted. Aphthous sore mouth, feels as if burnt. Ranula bluish; surrounded by varicose veins. Indurations in the stomach. Flatulent colic (see peculiar symptoms). Warts and condylomata about anus. Hæmorrhoids. Diarrhœa (see symptoms). Gonorrhœa; also bad effects after checking gonorrhœal discharge, especially articular rheumatism and inflamed prostate. Secondary syphilis; syphilitic herpes; obstinate chancroidal ulcers, with sticking pains, as from a splinter. Balanorrhœa. Condylomata and warts about the genitals of both sexes. Fungous growths about cervix; cauliflower excrescences, with burning and yellowish-green leucorrhœa. Uterine polypi. Chronic ovaritis; after gonorrhœa. Left ovary inflamed, worse at each menstrual nisus; distressing pain; burning when walking or riding; must lie down. Prolapsus uteri. Polypi of the vocal cords. Asthma. Sciatica. Offensive foot-sweat (Sil.). Fungoid excrescences on various parts, bleeding on slightest touch. Warts. Lupus. Varicose ulcers. Pemphigus. Eczema. Variola; as soon as the vesicles become filled; said to cause rapid dessication and prevent scars.

TRILLIUM.

Synonym.—Trillium Pendulum. *Natural order.*—Trilliaceæ. *Common name.*—White Beth Root. *Habitat.*—An indigenous plant common in Middle and Western States, growing in rich soils, in damp, rocky and shady woods. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the cerebro-spinal system, Trillium acts upon the mucous membranes and the capillary blood-vessels, more especially of the uterus, producing both active and passive hæmorrhages.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Nose.—°Profuse nose-bleed (Acon., Bell., Bry., Ham.).

Mouth.—°Bleeding from gums, or after extraction of tooth (Ham.).

Stomach.—°Sinking in stomach with heat. °Hæmatemesis (Ham., Ipec.).

Stool and Anus.—°Dysentery, when passages are almost pure blood. Diarrhœa thin, watery, tinged with blood; painless.

Urinary Organs.—Hæmaturia.

Female Organs.—°*Hæmorrhage from uterus; with sensation as though the hips and back were falling to pieces, better from a tight bandage.* °*Metrorrhagia at the climateric;* pale; faint; flow returns every two weeks. °Displaced uterus, with consequent menorrhagia. °Gushing of bright-red blood from the uterus at least movement; later, blood pale from anæmia. °Hæmorrhages from fibroid tumors. °Threatened abortion; profuse hæmorrhages. °Pain in back and cold limbs, with hæmorrhages. °Too profuse menstrual flow after exhaustion by exercise. °Profuse, exhausting leucorrhœa. °Profuse, long-lasting lochial discharges (Caul.).

Respiratory Organs.—°Cough, with purulent or bloody sputum. °Hæmoptysis (Ipec.).

Generalities.—°*Hæmorrhages usually bright-red, profuse; also when sacro-iliac synchondroses feel as if falling apart; wants to be bound tightly.* °Feels as if bones were broken, with hæmorrhages. °Crowding sensation in the veins, like a tightening up of the parts; worse in legs and ankles.

Compare.—Ham., Ipec., Sabina, Secal. c.

THERAPEUTICS.

Trillium is especially useful in hæmorrhages, both active and passive, as described above, the symptoms being mostly of clinical origin. Particularly useful in uterine hæmorrhages.

URANIUM NITRICUM.

Synonyms.—Uranii Nitras. Uranic Nitrate. *Common name.*—Nitrate of Uranium. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

The chief action of Uranium nitr. is upon the kidneys, where it causes a degeneration, with albuminuria or glycosuria. It increases the total quantity and specific gravity of the urine, and produces acridity, with mucus discharges and incontinence. Its chief therapeutic application has been in the treatment of diabetes (both mellitus and insipidus) and in Bright's disease. Dr. Hughes considers it best suited to cases of diabetes originating in dyspepsia or assimilative derangement, while Phosphoric Acid is better adapted to those of nervous origin. In this I can, from my own experience, fully concur. Its most marked clinical symptom is "great emaciation, debility, and tendency to ascites or general dropsy."

Compare.—Ars., Arg. nit., Merc. cor., Phos., Phos. ac.

URTICA URENS.

Synonym.—Urtica Minora. *Natural order.*—Urticaceæ. *Common names.*—Dwarf Stinging Nettle. Common Nettle. *Habitat.*—Found in North America, Europe and Asia. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts especially upon the skin, producing an inflammation very similar to nettlerash, in the treatment of which affection we find its chief use.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Dull headache, mostly on right side. Urticaria of scalp, determining internally.

Eyes.—Pressing pain in eyeballs, as from a blow (Arn., Cimic., Ruta.).

Throat.—Burning in the throat (Ars., Canth., Caps.).

Stool and Anus.—Dysenteric stools, with burning and itching in anus.

Skin.—The skin of the face, arms and shoulders and chest was affected with extremely distressing burning heat, with formication, numbness, and violent itching (Apis). Excessive swelling of the breasts; discharging at first serum, afterward perfect milk; a very copious secretion of milk lasting for eight days. Itching swellings all over the hands. Urticaria; hives; the skin becomes elevated, with a white central spot and a red areola, attended by stinging, burning pains; relieved by rubbing the parts.

Generalities.—Symptoms return at the same time every year.

Compare.—Apis, Canth., Led., Rhus tox.

THERAPEUTICS.

Urtica urens is used chiefly in nettlerash and hives, as above described. Urticaria after eating shell fish (Tereb.). Suppression or deficiency of milk. Pruritus of the genitals in both sexes.

USTILAGO.

Synonym.—Ustilago Maidis. *Natural order.*—Fungi. *Common names.*—Corn Smut. Maize Smut. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh ripe fungus.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the cerebro-spinal system, Ustilago affects primarily the circulation, producing long-lasting contraction of the arterial capillaries, and dilatation of the venous capillaries, arresting arterial circulation, and producing passive venous congestion. The especial local action is upon the female generative system, producing uterine contractions, abortion, hæmorrhage, and a general atonic condition.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Irritable, and depressed in spirits (Bry., Nux v.).

Head.—Feeling of fullness of the head. Dull, pressive frontal headache. Nervous headache. Scald head; scalp a mass of filthy inflammation; hair falls out; watery serum constantly oozing from the scalp (Mez.).

Eyes.—Aching distress in eyeballs (Cimic., Ruta, Spig.).

Nose.—Dryness of nostrils, as from taking cold.

Mouth.—Toothache. Saliva very abundant, of slimy, bitter taste. Slimy, coppery taste in the mouth (Merc.).

Throat.—Tonsils painful, sore and dry. Feeling as of a lump in throat, with dry, burning sensation all along the œsophagus to the stomach (Caps.).

Stomach.—Hungry and thirsty. Constant distress in region of the stomach. Acid eructations. Burning pain in stomach (Ars., Bell., Colch., Phos.).

Abdomen.—Fine, cutting, colicky pains in abdomen.

Male Organs.—Depression of sexual system profound (Agar., Agn., Coni.). Severe neuralgic pain in one or both testicles (Staph.). Irresistible tendency to masturbation. °Seminal weakness, melancholy, etc. (Cinch., Phos. ac.).

Female Organs.—Constant aching distress in the mouth of the uterus. °Tendency to miscarriage (Sep.). Yellow, offensive leucorrhœa. Tenderness of left ovary, with pain and swelling. Menses copious, bright-red, not coagulating easily. °Os uteri dilated and relaxed; pains feeble (Caul.). °Menorrhagia from atony of the uterus (Caul., Cinch.). °Blood dark and clotted (*Croc., Cycl.*, Ign., *Sabina*). °Post-partum hæmorrhage from a flabby, atonic condition of the uterus (Caul.). °Pain in left mammary region.

Aggravation.—From motion; better during rest.

Compare.—Caul., Cinch., Croc., Cycl., Ham., Ign., Sabina.

THERAPEUTICS.

Ustilago is used chiefly in uterine hæmorrhages, especially from atony of the uterus; discharge sometimes bright-red, sometimes dark and clotted. Post-partum hæmorrhage. Hæmorrhage from fibroid tumors; seems to cure the tumors, as they sometimes disappear under its use. Ovarian neuralgia,

left side, menses profuse; yellow, offensive leucorrhœa. Ovarian congestion. Amenorrhœa. Membranous dysmenorrhœa. Said to be especially useful during the climacteric period, and in tall, slender women (Phos.), with clear, white skin.

VALERIANA.

Synonym.—Valerina Officinalis. *Natural order*—Valerianaceæ. *Common names.*—Valerian. All heal. *Habitat.*—An herbaceous perennial plant found growing in Europe and Asia, and cultivated in other countries. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the cerebro-spinal system Valeriana affects directly the nervous centers, producing a high degree of irritation, which results in excessive nervous excitability, pain and spasms, all partaking of a hysterical character, which latter is the most important feature of the action of the drug.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Unusually joyous mood. Intellect clouded. Mild delirium, with trembling excitement.

Head.—Headache, the aching especially violent over the orbit. Violent pressure in the forehead, followed in a few minutes by sticking in the forehead, and especially over the orbits. *The pressure over the orbits alternates between a pressure and a sticking; the sticking is like a darting, tearing, as if it would pierce the eyes from within outward.*

Eyes.—Pressure in the eyes in the morning after rising; the margins of the lids seem swollen and sore. Smarting in the eyes, as if occasioned by smoke (Croc.). Sparks and flashes before the eyes (*Bell., Cycl.,* Glon., Sulph.); objects seem on fire.

Face.—Neuralgic pains in the face (Bell., Cinch., Merc.). Crampy jerkings in different parts of the face (Ign.).

Mouth.—Toothache. Previous to dinner he has a taste and

smell as of fœtid tallow. *Flat, slimy taste in the mouth, early in the morning after waking.*

Stomach.—Frequent empty eructations. Gulping up of rancid fluid not rising into the mouth. *Nausea, as if a thread were hanging in the throat,* arising from the umbilicus and gradually rising to the fauces, exciting accumulation of saliva. Disposition to vomit; vomiting. Pressure in the epigastric region.

Abdomen.—Abdomen distended, hard. Twisting colic; hysterical.

Stool.—Diarrhœa. Stools frequent and pasty.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent emission of urine. Urine contains a white, red, or turbid sediment.

Respiratory Organs.—When walking feels pressed across the lower half of chest, with oppression of breathing. Sudden stitching in chest and in region of the liver, *from within outward.* Violent stitches and pressing *from within outward* in the region of the last true ribs, when standing. Dull stitches, resembling a pressing from within outward, in the left side of the chest during an inspiration.

Neck and Back.—Intense pain in the left lumbar region above the hip, as if he had strained the part much; *worse when standing, and especially when sitting than when walking.*

Limbs.—A very painful drawing, mixed with stitches, from left shoulder down to fingers; change of position did not relieve, but it *disappeared when walking.* Violent stitch in knee. Painful drawing in upper and lower extremities *when sitting quietly, relieved by walking.*

Upper Limbs.—Crampy, darting, tearing, like an electric shock, repeatedly through the humerus; intensely painful. Crampy drawing in region of biceps, in right arm from above downward while writing.

Lower Limbs.—Crampy tearing in outer side of thigh, extending into hip. Twinging pain in outer side of calf *when sitting.* Pulsative, tearing in right calf *when sitting, in the afternoon.* Transient pain, as if sprained in right ankle, most felt while standing, but seems to disappear when walking. Lower limbs contracted. Sudden pain, as if

bruised in outer malleolus of right foot, *worse when standing, less when walking*. Drawing in tarsal joint *when sitting*. Stinging pain in heels *when sitting*.

Generalities. — *Drawing in many places, now here, now there, like transient jerks.*

Sleep.—Wide awake in evening, restless at night, could fall asleep only towards morning, when he had vivid dreams.

Fever.—Chilliness. Sensation of icy-coldness. Constant heat in whole body, and uneasiness. Dry heat in face and whole body *in the evening when sitting*. Flushes of heat over cheeks for two hours, several times *in the evening*. Frequent sweat. Much perspiration during night.

Aggravation.—In morning; in evening; *while sitting or standing, Better from walking.*

Compare.—Ambr., Asaf., Ign., Mosch., Puls.

Antidotes.—Camph., Coff.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Valerian is in the treatment of hysteria, and other nervous affections where the hysterical element predominates. Usually great restlessness, excitability, and sleeplessness; globus hystericus, with sensation of something warm rising from the stomach to the throat; afraid of the dark or of being left alone. Nervous headache. Supra-orbital neuralgia. Trismus from a decayed tooth, with sensation as if a thread were hanging in the throat. Gastralgia, eructations of a rancid fluid, tympanitis. Sciatica. A valuable remedy to promote sleep, where the sleeplessness is caused by nervous excitement. The aggravation of pains and other symptoms when sitting, and amelioration when walking, is very characteristic.

VERATRUM ALBUM.

Synonym.—Helleborus Albus. *Natural order.*—Melanthaceæ. (Liliaceæ). *Common names.*—White Hellebore. European Hellebore. *Habitat.*—A perennial herbaceous plant growing in the mountainous portions of Middle Europe, and as

far east as Asiatic Russia. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the cerebro-spinal nervous system Veratrum acts especially upon the system of nutrition, affecting profoundly the entire vegetative sphere. The blood becomes disorganized, and separated into its constituent elements, the circulation is embarrassed, and, as a result, general torpor of the vegetative system occurs, giving rise to a true choleraic condition, general coldness, prostration, collapse, copious watery vomiting and purging, spasmodic colic, cramps, spasms, rigid contraction of the muscles, and profuse, cold, clammy perspiration. It also affects, but to a less degree, the sensorium, causing excitation of the cerebral nerves, resulting in delirium and mania. It also produces exhaustion of nerve power, even to complete extinction. The chief feature of Veratrum is the choleraic condition above described.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—*Mania; persistent* raging, with desire to cut and tear, especially clothes (Bell., Stram.); *with inconsolable weeping, howling* (Cic.), *and screaming over some fancied misfortune.* Delirium; talks about religious things (Ars., Aur.); praying, cursing, and howling all night; loquacious. °Disposed to talk about the faults of others, or silent; but if irritated, scolding, calling names. °Despair about his position in society; feels very unlucky. Depression of spirits; despondency and discouragement. *Anxiety* and apprehension, as after committing a great crime (Coccul., Ign.).

Head.—Vertigo, with cold perspiration on the forehead (*Op.*, Tabac.). Congestion to the head when stooping. Heat of head. Paroxysms of headache, as if the brain were bruised or torn, with pressure (Coff. c., Mur. ac.). Headache, with vomiting of green mucus. Dull pressure on vertex; on movement becomes throbbing. *Coldness on the vertex* as if ice were lying there (Agar., Calc. c.). Painful sensitiveness of the hair (Cinch., Ferr., Sulph.). Crawling, bristling sensation, as if the hair were electrified.

Eyes.—Eyes distorted, protruding (*Bell., Stram.*); fixed, sunken (Ars.), lusterless; surrounded by blue or black rings (Cinch., Kali iod., Phos., *Sec.*, Sulph.). Lachrymation, with redness of the eyes. *Excessive dryness of the lids;* feel sore; are stiff and agglutinated; as in coryza. Sensation as if salt were under upper lid. Pupils contracted (Merc. cor., *Op.*, Phos., Physos., Phyt.); dilated. Double vision.

Nose.—Grows more pointed; seems to be longer; face cold and sunken (Ars., Camph.). Dryness as from dust. Epistaxis (Acon., Bell., Bry., Ham., Ipec.).

Face.—*Face pale, cold, sunken. Hippocratic; nose pointed* (*Ars., Camph.*); face bluish. °Face is red while lying in bed, but becomes pale on rising (Acon.). Heat and burning of the cheeks. Cold perspiration on the face, *especially of forehead* (Cina). Stiffness of the masseter muscles. Lockjaw (Cic., Hyos., Ign., Laur., *Nux v.*). Risus sardonicus.

Mouth.—Tongue *cold* (Camph., Naja); dry, blackish (Op., Phos.); cracked; red and swollen (*Bell., Rhus tox.*). Inability to talk. *Dryness of the mouth and palate, with thirst. Much flow of saliva from the mouth, like water-brash.* Bitiug taste, as from peppermint in the mouth.

Throat.—Throat dry and burning. Roughness, dryness and *scraping in the throat* (*Arg. nit.*, Rumex).

Stomach.—*Violent hunger; craves fruit, juicy, acid things* (Ant. tart., Cinch., Phos. ac., Ptel.), or cold or salt food. *Excessive thirst, especially for cold water* (*Acon., Ars., Bry.*, Phos.). Aversion to warm things. Violent empty eructations (Ipec., Merc., Phos.). Hiccough (Cic., Hyos., Ign., Sulph. ac.). *Violent vomiting,* with continued nausea; with great exhaustion, and desire to lie down. Nausea, with profuse salivation and violent thirst (Merc.). *Vomiting violent, forcible, excessive; of food* (Ipec., Kreos., *Phos.*); *of green mucus; of slimy, acid liquid;* whenever he moves or drinks; *with cold sweat.* Painful distension of pit of stomach. Violent pressure in pit of stomach, which extends into the sternum, the hypochondria, and the hypogastrium. Acute pains in the stomach and epigastrium (Æsc., *Ars.*, Canth., Iris, Phos.).

Abdomen.—Great sensitiveness of the abdomen to the touch

(*Acon., Bell., Coloc.*). Distension of the abdomen (Aloe, Cham., Cinch., Colch.). Colic; *cutting*, griping and twisting, especially about navel, better after stool (Aloe, *Coloc.*); *as if intestines were twisted in a knot; flatulent; cold sweat;* worse after eating.

Stool and Anus.—*Diarrhœa, violent, painful, copious, with profuse perspiration.* Stools watery, greenish, mixed with flakes; rice water; sudden, involuntary. *Copious, frequent, with shivering.* Constipation; stools hard and too large size (Bry.).

Urinary Organs.—Urine suppressed (Acon., *Bell., Stram.*); involuntary (Ars., Bell., Cic., Hyos.); greenish. Dysuria. Diuresis.

Female Organs.—Menses too early and too profuse (Calc. c., *Nux v.*).

Respiratory Organs.—Paroxysms of constriction of larynx; suffocative fits, with protruded eyes. *Difficult respiration, with tightness and constriction of the chest* (*Phos.*). Tickling low down in air tubes, provoking cough, with slight expectoration. Pressure in chest, in region of sternum. Shortness of breath on slightest motion (Acon., Ars.). *Deep, hollow cough, occurring in shocks.* Cough, with much expectoration, blueness of the face, and involuntary micturition (Alum., *Caust.*, Colch.). °Cough on entering warm room from cold air (*Bry.*).

Heart and Pulse.—*Palpitation, with anxiety* (*Acon., Ars., Spig., Sulph.*), *and rapid, audible respiration.* Pulse rapid; slow; feeble; irregular; intermittent (Coni., *Digit., Natr. mur.*); imperceptible.

Neck and Back.—Neck so weak child can scarcely keep it erect (*Coni.*), °especially in whooping cough. Rheumatic pain in neck, extending to sacrum. Pains in loins and back, as if beaten (Arn., Ars., Bry.).

Limbs.—*Painful paralytic weakness in all the limbs.* Falling asleep of the limbs (Sep., Sil., Sulph.). Pain as from fatigue. *Nails blue from coldness.* °Pains in limbs resembling a bruise; worse during wet, cold weather; worse in warmth of bed; better walking up and down. Pain in middle of left forearm, as if bones were pressed together. *Icy-coldness of the limbs; of hands and feet* (*Sil.*).

Lower Limbs.—Difficult walking; first right, then left hip-joint feels paralytic. Cramps in the calves (Calc. c., Camph., Cham., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Sil., Sulph.). Pain in bone below knee, as if broken, when stepping. Stinging in toes when standing.

Generalities.—Trembling of the whole body (Colch.). *Sudden sinking of strength* (*Ars.*, Camph., Sec.). *Extreme weakness and prostration* (*Ars.*, Ferr., *Phos.*); in the morning with shivering. Excessive chronic weakness. Spasms, with convulsive motion of the limbs. °Attacks of pain, with delirium, or driving to madness. Pressure and bruised sensation in muscular parts of body.

Skin.—Wrinkled skin; remains in folds after pressure. Skin blue, purple, cold. Dry eruption, resembling itch.

Sleep.—Unusual sleepiness (*Ant. tart.*, *Apis*, *Nux m.*). Yawning.

Fever.—*Coldness and chilliness over the whole body* (Bry.); *with thirst; creeping, running from head to toes.* External coldness, with internal heat. *Cold perspiration* (Euphorb.) *over the whole body, especially on forehead* (*Camph.*).

Aggravation.—After drinking; before and during stool; on rising.

Amelioration.—While sitting and lying (except weakness).

Conditions.—Especially useful in children.

Compare.—*Acon.*, *Ant. tart.*, Arn., *Ars.*, Cinch., *Colch.*, Coff. c., *Cupr.*, *Digit.*, Dros., Ferr., Ipec., Iris v., Op., Phos. ac., Rhus tox., Sec. cor., Zinc.

Antidotes.—Acon., Camph., Cinch., Coff. c.

Veratrum Antidotes.—Ars., Cinch., Ferr., Op., Tabac.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Verat. alb. is in the treatment of cholera and choleraic conditions characterized by terrible colic, even cramps, cramps in the calves, cold sweat on forehead, very profuse, watery, flaky stools, violent retching and vomiting, great prostration, burning in the stomach, sensitiveness to touch. The violent retching and vomiting with cold sweat on the forehead and violent pain are the most characteristic, and differentiate the drug from other cholera remedies. With this class of symptoms the drug may not only be indicated in true

cholera, but also in cholera morbus, worse at night, after fruits; colic from taking cold, or from fruits and vegetables; peritonitis; diarrhœa, coming on suddenly at night, in summer; intussusception of the bowels. The drug is also valuable in constipation when the stools are large and hard (Bry.). Dyspepsia, with craving for fruit and juicy things, characteristic vomiting, etc. Verat. alb. is often a valuable remedy in nervous diseases. Mania; melancholia, especially religious; delirium, especially after severe illness, etc., as indicated in symptoms. Neuralgic headaches, with coldness on vertex. Neuralgia in the head, convulsive shocks on raising up the head, vomiting, pains so severe they cause delirium, better from pressure on vertex. Facial neuralgia, with cold sweat on forehead, vomiting, pinched features, violent neuralgic toothache, with other Verat. symptoms. Violent tonic spasms, palms and soles drawn inward. Trismus. Tetanus. Chorea. Paralysis, especially after cholera or from debilitating causes. Rheumatism, pains like electric jerks, worse during wet weather (Rhus tox.); getting worse in warmth of bed (Merc.); better on walking about. Hemeralopia, before the menses, with cramps, vomiting, etc., suppression of urine. Suppressed menses, with despair of salvation, vomiting, purging, etc. Dysmenorrhœa, with vomiting and purging, or exhausting diarrhœa and cold sweat. Nymphomania of lying-in women (Cinch., *Plat.*); preceding menses. Puerperal mania. Chronic metritis, with great sensitiveness of uterus to touch, and Verat. characteristics. Endometritis, with violent pain, vomiting, purging, cold sweat, etc. Bronchitis in old people or children, with profuse expectoration, or great accumulation or inability to expectorate, blueness of face, cold sweat, involuntary micturition. Spasmodic cough, with suffocative fits, from constriction of larynx. Whooping cough, attacks followed by great exhaustion; cough worse on entering warm room from cold air. Cardiac debility following acute diseases; tendency to faint on moving; on sitting up suddenly the red face turns deadly pale; very weak, thready pulse, cold sweat. Congestive chills, with characteristic Verat. symptoms. Typhoid forms of fever, especially in cholera seasons; also when vital forces suddenly sink. Chronic affections from abuse of cinchona; from copper, especially colic. Bad effects of fright, fear or vexation.

VERATRUM VIRIDE.

Synonym.—Helonias Viridis. *Natural order.*—Melanthaceæ. Liliaceæ. *Common names.*—American White Hellebore. Indian Poke. Swamp Hellebore. *Habitat.*—A coarse plant found growing in wet meadows and swamps from Canada to Georgia. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal system, especially upon the pneumogastric nerve, producing profound paralysis of the cerebro-spinal nerve-centers, the reflex motor nerve-centers, and of the whole circulatory apparatus, which results in intense congestion and inflammation of the brain and other organs, especially those under the control of the pneumogastric nerve, notably the lungs and stomach. Thus the action of Veratrum will be seen to differ from that of Belladonna and other remedies which produce congestion, by excitation of the nerve-centers, rather than by paralysis.

On the motor nerves it first produces prostration, but has the power of causing both tonic and clonic spasms, especially the latter, giving rise to a condition similar to chorea. The most essential feature of Veratrum is its influence upon the heart and circulation, being indicated by a loud, strong beating of the heart, quick pulse, and a very slow respiration.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Quarrelsome and delirious. °Furious delirium, with screaming, howling and striking. °Delirium, with incessant muttering, dilated pupils, etc.

Head.—Vertigo; in morning on rising; better on closing the eyes and resting the head; on rising from a seat or bed, with nausea and vomiting. Headache, with vertigo. Headache proceeding from the nape of the neck (*Sang.*); head feels full and heavy; mornings. Active congestion of the head (Acon., Bell.). Neuralgic pain in right temple close to the eye. Severe frontal headache, with vomiting (Iris).

Eyes.—Dilated pupils (Ailanth., Bell., Cic., Op., Stram.). Dimness of vision, especially on rising or attempting to walk, with partial syncope. Unsteady vision.

Ears.—Humming, with sensitiveness to noise.

Face.—Face *flushed* (Bapt., Bell.); pale, cold, bluish; covered with cold perspiration (Verat. alb.). Convulsive stitches of the facial muscles (Agar., Cic., Ign., Nux v.).

Mouth.—Mouth and lips dry; thick mucus in mouth. Tongue feels as if it had been scalded (Coloc., *Iris*, Plat., Sang., Sulph. ac.). Tongue yellow, *with red streak in the middle.*

Throat.—Burning in the fauces and œsophagus, with constant inclination to swallow. Spasms of the œsophagus, with or without rising of frothy, bloody mucus.

Stomach.—Thirst in the morning after rising, with nausea. Painful, almost constant hiccough (Cic., Hyos., Ign., Sulph. ac.), with spasms of upper part of œsophagus. Violent nausea and vomiting; in morning on rising; with cold sweat (Verat. alb., *Tabac.*). Smallest quantity of food and drink is immediately rejected. Excruciating pain in lower part of the stomach. Intense, twisting, tearing pains in the stomach.

Abdomen.—Pain at right of umbilicus, passing down to groin. Pain in abdomen with flatulence. Pain and soreness across the abdomen, *just above the pelvis.*

Stool.—°Bloody, black, in typhoid; copious, light, mornings.

Urinary Organs.—Urine very clear.

Respiratory Organs.—Difficult, slow, labored breathing. (°Falls from 49 to 16 in pneumonia). Convulsive breathing, almost to suffocation. Oppression of the chest. Active congestion of the chest (*Acon.*).

Heart and Pulse.—Constant, dull, burning pain in region of heart. °Heart beats loud, strong, with great arterial excitement (Acon., *Bell.*).

Neck and Back.—Aching in the back of neck and shoulders.

Limbs.—Cramps of the legs, fingers and toes. Violent, galvanic-like shocks in the limbs.

Generalities.—Convulsive twitchings and contortions of muscles of face, neck, fingers and toes. Chorea (*Agar.*, Cic., Ign., Nux v.). Trembling, as if child were frightened and on verge of a spasm. Paralysis; tingling in the limbs;

cerebral hyperæmia. °Congestions, especially of base of brain, chest, spine, stomach. °Dropsy, with fever; after scarlet fever.

Fever.—Chilliness, with nausea; in morning after rising. Coldness of the whole body; cold sweat on face, hands, feet (Ars., Camph., Tabac., Verat. alb.). °Fever, with full, hard, frequent pulse (*Acon., Bell.*). Profuse sweat; cold; and sense of utter prostration (*Phos.*).

Aggravation.—On rising; on waking; in the evening; from motion.

Amelioration.—From hot, strong coffee.

Conditions.—In full-blooded, plethoric persons (Bell.).

Compare.—*Acon., Ant. tart., Bell.*, Coccul., *Digit.*, Ferr., Gels., Hell., Hyos., Phos., Tabac., Verat. alb.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief value of Verat. vir. is in the treatment of inflammatory and eruptive fevers, characterized by intense arterial excitement, full, strong, incompressible pulse. Especially valuable in the congestive stage of pneumonia, before exudation has occurred. Occasionally in pleurisy. Bronchitis. In pulmonary congestions and inflammations there is always extreme dyspnœa, and the face is usually livid. A valuable remedy in active cerebral congestions, especially at the base of the brain. Effects of sunstroke. Cerebro-spinal meningitis; meningitis with high fever; intense congestion; later, rolling of head; vomiting; or, face haggard, cold; pulse slow, breathing labored. Cerebral apoplexy. Intense congestive headaches, throbbing, double vision, etc. Insanity from cerebral congestion; furious delirium, with screaming and howling. Irritative fever in children, with cerebral congestion, causing convulsions. Acute inflammation of middle ear (Ferr. phos.), with cerebral symptons. Œsophagitis, with burning and constriction. Gastritis. Enteritis with high fever, great vascular excitement; vomiting, dark, bloody stools. Menstrual disorders, with intense cerebral congestion (*Bell.*); sometimes opisthotonos. Puerperal mania (Bell., Hyos., Plat., Stram.); convulsions. Puerperal fever. Congestive dysmenorrhea, even convulsions. Pelvic congestions and inflammations. Rigid os during labor, with cerebral congestion and characteristic

pulse. Carditis. Pericarditis. Endocarditis. Hypertrophy of the heart. Valvular insufficiency. Chorea, from congestion of the nerve-centres. Violent opisthotonic convulsions, either with congestions, or in anæmic subjects, from exhausting diarrhœa. Epilepsy. Hysteria. Hystero-epilepsy. Tetanus, threatening from the violent congestion. Paralysis; from cerebral hyperæmia. Inflammatory rheumatism. Eruptions and eruptive fevers—measles, scarlatina, small-pox, with intense fever, great arterial excitement; sometimes convulsions precede eruptions. Dropsy after scarlet fever. Has been found useful in opium poisoning.

VERBASCUM.

Synonym.—Verbascum Thapsus. *Natural order.*—Scrophulariaceæ. *Common names.*—Mullein. Flannel Plant. *Habitat.*—A plant native of Europe, but naturalized in North America, where it is found in fields and on roadsides. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the cerebro-spinal nerves, giving rise especially to headache and prospalgia. Clinically it is indicated for a hoarse, dry, cough, in which condition its therapeutic range is almost entirely limited.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Attacks of vertigo on pressing the left cheek. Pressing, stupefying headache, principally in the forehead. Stitches deep in right temple when eating; worse from pressure; extending into upper teeth of right side. *Sensation as if the temples were pinched and crushed together by pincers.* Pressing, slow stitch from behind forward, through the left hemisphere of the brain.

Ears.—Numbness in left ear. Tearing, drawing pains in left ear; sensation as if ear would be drawn inward. Sensation as if the ears were obstructed, first the left, then the right.

Face.—Violent, stupefying, pressive or tensive pains in left malar and cheek bones, aggravated on pressure and in the open air, or in a draught of air; °from changes of temperature; °from motion of muscles of face. Violent tension in the integuments of the chin, masseter muscles and throat. Stitches in left zygomatic arch.

Mouth.—Root of tongue brown, without bad taste, in morning and during forenoon.

Stomach.—Empty or bitter eructations. Frequent hiccough.

Abdomen.—Violent, painful pressure as from a stone upon the umbilicus (*Puls.*), aggravated by stooping.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent, profuse urination (Apis, Apoc., Cepa, Puls.); afterward scanty.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness, when reading aloud. (Phos.). °Catarrh, with hoarseness and oppression of the chest. Stitches in the chest (Bry., Kali c.). °Deep, hoarse, dry or hollow cough, especially in the evening and at night (Spong.).

Upper Limbs.—Stitches like a sprain (or paralysis), where carpal bone of thumb articulates with radius.

Lower Limbs.—Cramp-like pain in muscles of right thigh, while walking in the open air. Sudden pain through right knee. Cramp-like pressure in sole of right foot, while standing, disappears when walking.

Generalities.—Tearing, stitching pains in different parts (Bry., Kali c.). Much stretching and yawning. Great sleepiness after a meal. Coldness of the whole body.

Compare.—Nux v., Plat., Stan.

Antidote.—Camph.

THERAPEUTICS.

Useful in headache and prosopalgia; the symptoms agreeing. Infra-orbital and supra-orbital neuralgia. Particularly valuable for chronic catarrhal coughs, especially in children. (See symptoms.) Asthma. Constant dribbling of urine. Nocturnal enuresis. An ancient and popular remedy for deafness, now used mostly locally in the form of an oil (Mullein oil).

VIBURNUM OPULUS.

Synonym.—Viburnum Edule. *Natural order.*—Caprifoliaceæ. *Common names.*—Cranberry Tree. High Cranberry. Sheep's Berry. Snowball. *Habitat.*—A shrub growing in low grounds along streams. Common in the Alleghenies as far south as the borders of Maryland. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh bark of the root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the cerebro-spinal system Viburnum exerts its most marked action upon the female generative organs, its chief clinical use being in the treatment of congestive or neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, where it has proved of remarkable value. Its action is undoubtedly due to the Valerianic acid which it contains.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Depressed; irritable. Unable to perform mental labor.

Head.—Vertigo. Dull, frontal headache; and throbbing, extending to eyeballs, worse on mental exertion; better moving about. Dull, heavy headache, mostly over eyes, worse on left side, at times extending to vertex and occiput, principally when delayed menses should appear (Cimic.); worse on sudden jar, bending over, false step or movement; from every cough.

Eyes.—Heaviness over eyes and in balls; must, at times, look twice to be sure of seeing an object. Sore feeling in eyeballs (Bry., Physos., Spig.).

Face.—Flushed and hot.

Mouth.—Tongue dry, broad and white; center brown; leaves impress of teeth (*Merc.*). Taste coppery; disagreeable. Lips and mouth dry (*Ars., Bry., Nux m., Puls.*).

Stomach.—Constant nausea; with faintness; relieved by eating; followed by vomiting; deathly nausea every night. Faint, nauseated feeling in stomach; must lie down; fol-

lowing menses after flow ceases. Empty, gone feeling in stomach (Cimic., Ign., Sep.); food lies heavy.

Abdomen.—Deep-seated, darting pain in region of spleen. Sensation of hot fluid running through splenic vessels. Intense pain in splenic region, faintness better by sweat. Severe throbbing pain under left floating ribs; better from hard pressure and walking; cannot lie on left side. Abdomen tender and sensitive, worse about umbilicus. Cramping colic pains in lower abdomen, almost insupportable, coming suddenly and with terrible severity.

Stool.—Inactivity of rectum (*Alum.*); stools of large, hard, dry balls, voided with difficulty, requiring mechanical aid; tenesmus. Dark blood after stool. Diarrhœa profuse, watery, with chills, and at same time cold sweat that rolls off the forehead.

Urine.—Profuse, frequent, clear, watery.

Female Organs.—Before menses; severe bearing-down, drawing in anterior muscles of thighs; heavy aching in sacral region and over pubis; occasional sharp, shooting pains in ovaries; pains make her so nervous she cannot sit still; excruciating, cramping, colicky pains in lower abdomen and through womb; pains begin in back and go around, ending in cramps in uterus; pains worse in the early part of the evening, and in a close room; better in the open air and when moving about.

During menses: nausea. Cramping pain and great nervous restlessness; feeling as if the breath would leave the body and the heart cease to beat; pain as if the back would break; flow ceases for several hours, then returns in clots. Flow scanty, thin, light-colored, with sensation of lightness of head; faint when trying to sit up Congested feeling in pelvic organs, as if menses would appear. Leucorrhœa thin, yellow-white, or colorless, except with the stool, when it is thick, white, blood-streaked.

Neck and Back.—Neck stiff, with pain in occiput. Tired, bruised pain in muscles of back.

Generalities.—Inability to lie on the affected side.

Limbs.—Buzzing feeling in hands, as if they would burst. Swelling and numbness of the fingers, worse from washing in cold water.

Sleep.—Restless, unrefreshing.
Aggravation.—Evening and night; in warm room; left side most affected.
Amelioration.—In open air; from moving about; from pressure.
Compare.—Caul., Cimic., Gels., Sec., Sep., Xanthox.

THERAPEUTICS.

Viburnum has proved to be an invaluable remedy in dysmenorrhœa, especially of the *congestive* or *neuralgic* type, and often temporarily relieves in the membranous and obstructive varieties. It appears that its action becomes exhausted in about three months, and another remedy is required, though some cases of congestive and neuralgic dysmenorrhœa have been permanently cured. The symptoms indicating the drug have already been detailed. It is a valuable remedy for after-pains. Threatened abortion; intense cramp in uterus, and bearing-down; or pain around from back, ending in excruciating pain in lower abdomen. Leucorrhœa. Has been used in hysteria, with painful menstruation. Spasmodic dysuria.

VIOLA TRICOLOR.

Synonym.—Jacea. *Natural order.*—Violaceæ. *Common names.*—Pansy. Heartsease. *Habitat.*—The pansy is indigenous to Europe and Northern Asia, but is cultivated in all civilized countries. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the whole plant when in flower.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts chiefly upon the skin, giving rise to impetignous and eczematous eruptions, which are the chief indications for its use.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Ill-humored, morose, with disinclination to talk.
Head.—Pressive headache, chiefly in forehead and temples, ex-

tending outward. Tearing stitch externally in left temple. Scurfs on head, unbearable burning, most at night. Impetigo of the hairy scalp and face. °Crusta lactea in children (Graph., Mez., Nitr. ac.) recently weaned. Thick incrustations, pouring out a large quantity of thick, yellow fluid, which mats the hair (Graph.).

Eyes.—Contraction and closing of the lids.

Face.—Tension in the integuments of the face and forehead. Milk crust (Sars.), burning, itching, especially at night, with discharge of viscid, yellow pus; also behind ears. Impetigo on the forehead.

Abdomen.—Cutting pains in the abdomen.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent and profuse emission of urine (Apis, Apoc., Cepa, Valer., Verb.). Urine very offensive (*Benz. ac.*); like cat's urine.

Male Organs.—Involuntary seminal emissions (Phos. ac., Cinch.), with lascivious dreams.

Respiratory Organs.—Stitches in the left side of chest; worse during inspiration and expiration.

Back.—Tension between the shoulder blades, with cutting and crawling in the skin.

Skin.—Eruption over face (except eyelids) and behind ears, with burning, itching, worse at night, a thick, hard scab formed, cracked here and there, from which a tenacious yellow pus exuded, and hardened into a substance like gum.

Sleep.—Sleepless; frequent waking. Vivid, amorous dreams.

Aggravation.—°In winter and in cold weather.

Compare.—Clem., Graph., Hep. s., Petrol.

Antidotes.—Camph., Merc. sol., Puls.

THERAPEUTICS.

Viola tric. has been used almost exclusively for impetignous and eczematous diseases, especially crusta lactea; plica polonica; scrofulous ophthalmia, with crusta lactea. Incontinence of urine at night in children, urine smelling like cat's urine, especially with crusta lactea.

XANTHOXYLUM.

Synonym.—Xanthoxylum Fraxineum. *Natural order.*—Rutaceæ. *Common names.*—Prickly Ash. Yellow Wood. *Habitat.*—An indigenous shrub found growing in most portions of the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh bark.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts upon the nervous system, producing irritation and stimulation of the nerves of sensation, and to a less extent of the nerves of motion. Secondarily, paralysis or torpor of both sets of nerves is established, and as a result a marked depression of the vital forces is produced, affecting both the sensorial and bodily functions. The mucous membranes and the muscular and glandular tissues are especially influenced by its irritant action. The most important practical feature is its action upon the female generative organs, where it gives rise to early and profuse menstruation, accompanied by severe neuralgic pains, constituting neuralgic dysmenorrhœa.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Nervous, frightened feeling. Mental depression and weakness.

Head.—Head feels full and heavy. Bewildered feeling; pain in back of head. Throbbing headache over right eye, with nausea. Pain over eyes, with throbbing above root of nose. Aching and flashes of throb-like pain, as if top of head would come off. Tightness of the scalp.

Nose.—Right nostril seems filled up. Discharge of mucus; of dry and bloody scales.

Face.—Pain in lower jaw, left side.

Mouth.—Peppery taste in mouth, fauces and throat.

Throat.—Soreness, with expectoration of tough mucus. Feeling of a bunch in left side of throat when swallowing, shifting to right.

Stomach.—Loss of appetite; eructations; nausea. Sense of oppression, with frequent chills. Feeling of fullness or pressure; fluttering.

Urine.—Profuse, light-colored urine, °in nervous women.

Female Organs.—Ovarian pains, extending down the genito-crural nerves. Dreadful distress and pain; headache; menses too early and too profuse; pains down the anterior of thighs; very nervous, easily startled and hysterical; neuralgic dysmenorrhœa. °After-pains when of the above character, with profuse lochia.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarse, husky feeling in throat. Desire to take a long breath; tight feeling about the chest; inclined to gape.

Limbs.—Severe neuralgic pains in course of genito-crural nerves. Excessive weakness of lower limbs. Pains in limbs, neuralgic, shooting; numbness and weakness.

Generalities.—Pricking sensations; gentle shocks, as from electricity. Mucous membranes smart, as from pepper; catarrh.

Fever.—Chills; pain in limbs; flushes of heat; sense of heat in veins.

Compare.—Bell., Cimic., Gels.

THERAPEUTICS.

Especially useful in neuralgic dysmenorrhœa, particularly in women of a spare habit, and of a delicate nervous temperament; with profuse menses, and with symptoms above described. Amenorrhœa, from getting the feet wet; hysterical depression and weakness, nausea, etc. After-pains. Neuralgia, especially sciatica; worse in hot weather; neuralgia of anterior crural nerves. Ovarian neuralgia, worse on left side, extending down the thighs. Facial neuralgia. Paralysis. Chlorosis.

ZINCUM.

Synonym.—Zincum Metallicum. *Common names.*—Zinc. Spelter. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts profoundly upon the cerebro-spinal system, producing a condition of erethism in the brain, medulla oblongata and spinal cord, characterized by delirium, spasms, neuralgia, tremors, extreme hyperæsthesia, followed by cerebral depression, and an exhaustion of the nerve-centers (paralysis) which latter is its most important homœopathic application. In the blood it produces marked anæmia (deficiency of red corpuscles).

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Weak memory (*Anac.*, Kreos., Lach., Merc., *Nux m.*); forgets what has been accomplished during the day. Fretful, despondent, sullen mood, especially in the evening. Easily offended; sobbing from vexation. Anxiety. Mental operations difficult (Gels., Nux v., Phos. ac., Thuja); loss of thought, and a *soporous condition of the mind* (Nux m., *Op.*). Aversion to work (Cinch., Nux v., Phos. ac.).

Head.—Vertigo in the occiput, with falling to the left when walking. Frequent attacks of vertigo, preceded by sharp pressure at root of nose, and a sensation of drawing together of the eyes, as if by a cord, followed immediately by excessive nausea, faintness and trembling of the hands. Pressure on root of nose, as if it would be pressed into the head (Kali bi.). Sharp pressure on a small spot in forehead, evenings. Hemicrania; worse after dinner; tearing and stinging. Pain in sinciput, with dullness, extending into the eyes. Headache from drinking even small quantities of wine (*Nux v.*, Rhod.). Drawing, pressing, tearing on top of head. Tearing stitches in right temple. Sensitiveness of vertex to touch, as if ulcerated; worse evenings. *Heaviness and dullness in occiput.* Hair falls out on vertex, causing complete baldness (Baryt. c.), with sensation of soreness.

Eyes.—*Inflammation and redness of conjunctiva; worse in inner canthus; pains worse evening and night, as from sand, with frequent lachrymation* (*Ars., Caust., Puls.*); *also during menses. Much burning in the eyes and lids, in the morning and evening, with feeling of dryness and pressure in them* (Alum., Ars., *Sulph.*). Itching, biting and tickling, especially in right eye; as from dust; photophobia and lachrymation; worse evenings. *Itching and stitching pain in inner angles of eyes, with cloudiness of sight.* Pressure on margin of lower lid, near inner canthus. Burning of lids as if too dry. Upper lids heavy as if paralyzed (*Caust., Gels.*). *Agglutination of lids at night* (Caust., *Graph., Lyc., Merc., Rhus tox., Puls., Sulph.*), *with pressing, sore feeling.* Dim vision. Photophobia (Acon., *Bell.*, Merc., Sil., *Sulph.*)

Ears.—Frequent, acute stitches in right ear, near tympanum.

Nose.—Nose feels sore internally. Cutting, crawling in evening, then sneezing. Severe pressure on root of nose. Stoppage of nose (Nux v., Sil.).

Face.—Pale; °alternating with redness (Acon.). Tearing and sore pain in the facial bones. Sudden stitches from right zygoma, to upper margin of orbit, deep in bone, in evening, then soreness. Lips dry and cracked (Ars., Bry.).

Mouth.—Drawing, tearing, jerking pains in teeth. Gums bleed on slightest touch (Carb. v., *Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos.*). Blisters on tongue. Copious secretion of saliva, with crawling on inner surface of cheeks. Sticking, biting on palate close to and in the roots of incisors.

Throat.—Dryness of the throat, with accumulation of mucus, especially from posterior nares; with inclination to hawk. Sore throat. Tearing, drawing pains, more on posterior sides of pharynx; worse between acts of swallowing than on empty swallowing.

Stomach.—Salty taste in the mouth (Merc., Natr. mur.). Voracious appetite and insatiable hunger (Bry., Ferr., Iod., *Lyc.*). Aversion to sugar; to wine and brandy. Loss of appetite (Alum., Ars.). Thirst, with heat in the palms; in afternoon. Sour, empty eructations (Carb. v., *Nux v.*, Phos.). Heartburn after eating sweet things. Hiccough. *Nausea* and vomiting (Ant. tart., Ipec., Lob.). Retching

of bloody mucus. Tearing stitches in and beneath pit of stomach; from both sides towards each other. Burning in the stomach and epigastric region (Ars., Canth., Iris). Pain and pressure in pit of stomach.

Abdomen.—Cramp-like pains in the hypochondria, with dyspnœa and oppression of the chest after eating. Sticking in right hypochondrium (Ars., Bry., Cinch., Merc., Sulph.); in spleen. Enlarged liver. Pain after a light meal, with tympanitis. Pain as from an internal induration in a spot beneath navel. Great fullness and distension of the abdomen. Pressure and tension of the abdomen, after eating (Carb. v., Cinch., *Nux v.*). Flatulent colic, especially in the evening; loud rumbling, gurgling and rolling (Aloe, *Lyc.*, Sulph.); frequent emission of hot, fœtid flatus (Aloe, Bry.). Severe stabbing pains in the abdomen. *Griping after breakfast or cutting after dinner.*

Stool and Anus.—Itching in the anus (*Sulph.*). Crawling in the anus as from worms (Sep., Spig.). Burning in anus during stool. Obstinate constipation; stools small, hard, dry and crumbling (Amm. mur., Natr. mur.); insufficient; difficult; expelled with much pressure (*Sulph.*). Diarrhœa.

Urinary Organs.—Pressure in region of left kidney. Violent pressure of urine in the bladder. Acute drawing in forepart of urethra and in penis. Urine turbid, loam-colored in the morning. °Can only pass water while sitting bent backward. Involuntary urination while walking, coughing and sneezing (*Caust.*, Natr. mur., *Puls.*).

Male Organs.—Long-lasting and violent erections. Drawing in the testicles, extending up to the spermatic cord (Reverse, Berb., Ham., Merc., Puls.). One or the other testicle drawn up. Easily excited; the emission during an embrace is too rapid, or difficult and almost impossible. Emissions at night, without lascivious dreams. Copious discharge of prostatic juice without any cause.

Female Organs.—Irresistible sexual desire at night; desire for onanism. Menses too early. °Suppressed or painful menstruation. Discharge of large clots during the menses; when walking. Leucorrhœa of thick mucus; bloody mucus (Alum.); excoriating after the menses (*Puls.*).

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness. Burning and sore pain

in the chest. Dull stitches in the right side of chest. Stitches in a spot in left side of chest, with feeling as if corroded and bruised. Burning inside of chest. Tightness and oppression of the chest. Tightness in evening, with sticking and pressure in middle of sternum; small, rapid pulse. Roughness and rawness in chest. Dry, spasmodic cough (*Hyos., Sep.*, Sil., *Sulph.*); with bloody expectoration; *before and during the menses;* morning and evening.

Heart.—Tension and stitches in the præcordial region. Stitches at apex. Palpitation without special anxiety. Rapid pulse.

Neck and Back.—Stiffness and pain in cervical and upper dorsal muscles. Tearing in right side of neck. *Nape of the neck feels weary, from writing, or any exertion.* Bruised pain and weakness in small of back, when walking. Pain in region of kidneys; stitches; cutting; pressure. Pain in lumbar region when walking, often forcing him to sand still, better on continuing to walk. Pressive tension beneath the right scapula. Sticking pain in back and small of back, when sitting and walking. Burning pressure upon spine above small of back.

Limbs.—Stiffness of the joints, with sharp, lancinating pains above the joints, *always transverse, not lengthwise of the limb.* Drawing in middle of almost all bones, so that they had no steadiness. Weakness, weariness and bruised feelings in the limbs. Coldness of the extremities. Drawing, tearing pains in all the limbs (Bry., Coloc., *Puls., Sulph.*). Violent itching in all the joints.

Upper Limbs.—Burning in left forearm at night. Weakness and trembling of the hands when writing (Natr. mur.); also during menses. Tearing near left shoulder. Tearing in first joints and phalanges of the fingers.

Lower Limbs.—*Varices in the legs* (*Ham., Puls.*). Rheumatic, drawing pains in right lower limb. Legs œdematous (Apis, Ars., Rhus tox.). Itching of thighs and *hollow of knees.* Heaviness of the lower limbs. *Uneasiness in lower limbs at night. Burning pain in the tibiæ.* Stitches in tibiæ to back of foot. Tearing in calves. Drawing in right tendo-Achillis. Weakness of the legs; worse when walking. Erysipelatous inflammation of the tendo-Achillis. Nervous,

fidgety moving of the feet (Natr. mur.); after retiring and during sleep. Tearing in margin of right foot, with tension. Paralysis of the feet; weakness and trembling; worse mornings in bed, better from rising and walking. Ulcerative, boring pains in heels (*Puls.*); worse when walking than when sitting. Painful chilblains on the feet (Agar., Nitr. ac., Puls.). Profuse sweat on the feet (*Nitr. ac.*, Sep., *Sil., Sulph.*). Stitches in toe-joints. Sprained pain in bends of toe-joints.

Generalities.—*Twitching and jerking in various muscles* (*Agar.*, Cic.). Pain seems to be between the skin and the flesh. Great heaviness, weakness and lassitude; mornings in bed. *Jerking through the whole body during sleep at night.* Violent throbbing through the whole body (*Glon.*, Puls.). Formication on the skin.

Sleep.—Unrefreshing sleep; disturbed by frightful dreams; with *screaming* and startings; *limbs and body jerk.*

Fever.—Febrile shivering down the back. Shaking chill in the evening. Heat all night, with sweat. Night sweats.

Aggravation.—*Most symptoms appear after dinner and towards evening. From wine* (Nux vom.); during rest; while sitting; in open air.

Amelioration.—*From camphor;* on walking; while eating; from sweat.

Compare.—Arg., Bell., Carb. v., *Cupr.*, Ign., Nux v., *Plumb.*, Puls., Stram. Zinc. is followed well by Ign., but not by Nux v., which disagrees.

Antidotes.—*Camph.*, Hep. s., Ign.

Zinc Antidotes.—Baryt. c., Cham., Nux v.

THERAPEUTICS.

Zinc is a valuable remedy in the neuroses, and for various diseased states, resulting from profound disturbance of the nerve-centers of the brain and spinal cord, especially exhaustion. A valuable remedy in chronic headaches and hemicrania, with symptoms above mentioned. Neuralgic headache from brain-fag, with blurred vision; school children who have been over-taxed, threatening meningitis. Hydrocephalus. Hydrocephaloid, following cholera infantum. Meningitis, from suppressed exanthemata, or during teething. Cerebral exhaus-

tion. Softening of the brain; paralysis; chorea, caused by fright or suppressed eruptions, great depression of spirits and irritability. Beginning of locomotor ataxia, when lightning-like pains are marked and intense. Epilepsy, especially in young children. Convulsions from suppressed eruptions, suppressed menses or from fright. General paralysis. Neuralgia. Spinal irritation. Spine sensitive to touch; especially in lower dorsal region. Neuralgia after zoster, better from pressure. Zinc is often useful in melancholia, and other forms of insanity, resulting from softening of the brain or other cerebral disease. The patient is usually lethargic, stupid, paralytic feelings in the limbs, sometimes convulsions. Sometimes there is a suicidal tendency, and great apprehension and fear, especially of being arrested for crime. Anæmia of teething children, with hydrocephaloid symptoms. Brain exhaustion, and nerve weakness so that in children they are not able to develop exanthemata. It is therefore indicated in exanthematous diseases, especially scarlet fever, when the eruption develops slowly and imperfectly, and cerebral symptoms are manifest, or profound exhaustion, with rapid, almost imperceptible pulse. In all such cases the patient at once improves if the eruption appears. It is characteristic of Zinc that relief comes from the appearance of discharges or eruptions. The patient always suffers less during menstruation, the chest symptoms are relieved by expectoration, the abdominal and head symptoms by diarrhœa, all symptoms, but more especially head symptoms, by the appearance of eruptions. Zinc is a valuable remedy for varicose veins. On this point Allen says (*op. cit., p. 1152*) the remedy is "extremely valuable, especially in the sub-acute or chronic condition which underlies and determines the development of the disease. It works well when associated with Puls.; the two drugs should never be given together, but consecutively; Zinc follows Puls., acting better after Puls. has relieved some of the acute symptoms; neither of these drugs, however, is often indicated in acute phlebetis."

Eczema, Erysipelas, especially of the head and face, with brain symptoms. Catarrhal conjunctivitis, worse at inner canthus (outer canthus, Graph.) Granular lids after ophthalmia neonatorum. Corneal opacities. Pterygium. Blurred vision with cerebral exhaustion, especially brain-fag. Earache,

chronic especially in children (Puls.). Gastric derangement from drinking wine or from eating too many sweets. Atonic dyspepsia, with flatulence and "gone" feeling in stomach before noon (Sulph.). Lead colic. Enteralgia. Flatulent colic, especially evenings. Liver enlarged and sore. Enlarged spleen. Cholera infantum with hydrocephaloid. Chronic dysentery. Vermicular affections. Reflex symptoms from floating kidney. Paralysis of the bladder. Occasionally useful in Bright's disease. Sexual weakness, with erethism; seminal emissions; hypochondriasis. Spermatorrhœa; emissions without dreams, face pale, sunken, blue rings around the eyes. Orchitis, from a bruise. Neuralgia of the testicles, worse when walking. Useful in various disorders of menstruation; menorrhagia, amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea. Vicarious menstruation. Leucorrhea. Pruritus vulvæ, causing onanism. Unnatural sexual excitement. Ovarian neuralgia, left side, boring pains, better from pressure, but only entirely relieved during the menstrual flow. Chronic metritis, better during menses. In all uterine and ovarian disorders demanding Zinc we usually find the peculiar mental depression and nervous restlessness of the drug, especially a continual nervous, fidgety moving of the feet. This also is one indication of the drug in hysteria, where we also get the globus hystericus, rising from the pit of the stomach, often retention of urine, and other Zinc symptoms. Useful in spasmodic coughs, when it seems as if the cough would draw the chest in pieces; aggravated by eating sweets; every time the child coughs it puts its hands on the genitals. Bronchitis. Asthma. Bronchitis with asthmatic symptoms, and constriction of the chest. Intercostal neuralgia. Sometimes useful in rheumatism, especially affecting the lumbar region, hips and thighs. Sciatica, with nervous restlessness of the feet. Has proved curative in somnambulism, with general Zinc symptoms.

ZINGIBER.

Synonyms.—Zingiber Officinalis. Amomum Zingiber. *Natural order.*—Zingiberaceæ. *Common name.*—Ginger. *Habitat.*—Native of Asia, but cultivated in the tropical regions of South America, Western Africa, Australia and the West Indies. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the dried root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Through the cerebro-spinal system Zingiber exerts its chief action upon mucous membranes, especially of the digestive and respiratory systems, giving rise to irritation and catarrhal inflammation, causing in the one instance symptoms of disturbed digestion, and in the other laryngeal irritation, hoarseness, and cough.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Head feels too large (Arg. nit., Cimic., Glon.). Frontal headache over eyes and at root of nose (Hydras., Kali bi.); also when he exerts himself. Headache worse over left eye; aching over eyebrows, followed by nausea; later over right eye and pressing in left occiput; worse in warm room, but continued in cold, damp air, in motion or sitting. Heavy pressure in head, from without inward, when walking in cold, damp air.

Eyes.—Smarting and burning in eyes; sensitive to light; feeling as of sand in eyes (*Ars., Caust., Sulph.*).

Nose.—Coryza, watery, sneezing, more in open air. Dryness and obstruction in posterior nares, with discharge of thick mucus.

Face.—Drawing pain in left lower jaw and teeth. Exhausted look, blue under eyes, before menses.

Mouth.—Slimy, bad taste in mouth in morning. Mouth smells foul to herself, as from disordered stomach.

Throat.—Increased mucous secretion; no fever.

Stomach.—Much thirst; mouth dry. °Headache and pressure

in stomach after eating bread. °Complaints from eating melons. Belching and diarrhœa. Nausea. Vomiting of slime; in old drunkards. Weak digestion, stomach heavy like a stone.

Abdomen.—Contracting colic passes through abdomen while standing; soon after desire for stool. Great flatulency; constipation. Sharp pain in left iliac region.

Stool.—°Diarrhœa from impure water; of brown mucus; worse mornings; worse from deranged stomach; °from damp, cold weather. Burning, redness, itching at anus and higher up the back.

Urinary Organs.—Urine thick, turbid; dark-brown, of strong smell. While urinating pain in orifice of urethra.

Male Organs. — Increased sexual desire; nightly emissions.

Female Organs.—Menses too early and too profuse; dark, clotted, irritable.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness. Smarting sensation below larynx, followed by cough, with mucous expectoration. Painful respiration; worse at night, must sit up in bed; worse two or three hours every morning; °asthma. Dry, hacking cough, from tickling in larynx on left side of throat; from smarting or scratching; with pain in lungs; difficult breathing; morning sputum which is copious. Stitches in chest; pleuritic pains (Bry., Kali c., Squil.).

Heart.—Stinging, pressing pain in region of heart.

Back.—Backache, as from weakness; worse sitting and leaning against something; lower part of back lame, as if beaten, or from walking or standing; feels stiff.

Limbs.—Dull, heavy, lame feeling; numbness. Rheumatic, drawing pains. Joints feel weak, stiff, lame. Painful swelling of feet.

Generalities.—°Foaming at mouth; free urination; spasms. Faint, weak, wants to lie down. Nervous, fidgety feeling at night.

Sleep.—Sleepy and exhausted. Sleepless, wakes at 3 A.M.; falls asleep again late in morning (*Nux v.*).

Fever.—Chilly in evening; in open air. Hot and chilly at same time.

Antidote.—Nux v.

THERAPEUTICS.

Zingiber has been found useful in colds in the head; coryza; conjunctivitis; ozœna; asthma; dyspepsia; vomiting of drunkards; diarrhœa; chronic intestinal catarrh, etc., the symptoms agreeing.

APPENDIX

ADONIS VERNALIS.

Synonym.—Adonis apennina. *Natural Order.*—Ranunculaceæ. *Common Name.*—Pheasant's Eye. *Habitat.*—A native of Northern Europe and Southern Siberia. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Adonis first excites the inhibitory nerves in the heart at the central end, increasing arterial tension, and later paralyzes the peripheral end of the vagus. It also excites the accelerating nerves, so that there occurs an interference between the two systems of cardiac innervation, resulting in a feeble and irregular heart action and finally in a total paralysis of the motor nerve supply of the heart. It also causes diuresis. The action of Adonis is rapid and not cumulative.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Feels light; aches across the front, from occiput around temples to eyes. Vertigo. Scalp feels tight.

Stomach.—Heavy weight. Gnawing hunger. Faint feeling in the epigastrium. Better out of doors.

Urinary Organs.—Oily pellicle on urine.

Heart and Pulse.—Mitral and aortic regurgitation. *Præcordial pain, palpitation and dyspnœa. Marked venous engorgement.* Cardiac asthma. Irregular and intermittent pulse.

Neck and Back.—Aching in nape of neck. Spine stiff and aching.

Sleep.—Restless, with horrible dreams.

Compare.—Digit., Cratæg., Conval.

THERAPEUTICS.

Adonis is of special value in valvular disease and cardiac dropsy when there is a lowered vitality with feeble heart action and a slow, weak pulse, and especially if the kidneys are

acting inefficiently. It is most useful when the compensation is failing, reminding us of Digitalis and often acting well when that drug fails or for any reason cannot be administered. Blackwood reports two cases in which Adonis assisted in establishing a compensatory hypertrophy, "one of aortic stenosis and the other of mitral regurgitation. The symptoms were œdema of the lower extremities, great dyspnœa, scanty urine and irregular pulse." He also recommends Adonis in "endocarditis when dilatation of the heart is taking place, as indicated by the diminished heart's action and the lowering of the blood pressure generally; as a result, the function of the kidney is lessened and marked dropsy appears." In cases of feeble, irregular heart action, with more or less dyspnœa, not dependent upon organic disease, Adonis acts beautifully. It improves the tone of the heart muscle, increases the power of the contractions and regulates the pulse. Has been recommended in the treatment of epilepsy.

ALNUS SERRULATA.

Synonym.—Alnus rubra. *Natural order.*—Betulaceæ. *Common names.*—Red Alder. Tag Alder. *Habitat.*—Grows in wet ground, marshes and along streams, chiefly east of the Mississippi river. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh bark.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts chiefly on the mucous membranes, skin and glands. It is used chiefly in atonic dyspepsia with deficient secretion of gastric juice. Also in ulcerations of the mouth and gastro-intestinal canal. It not only stimulates the flow of gastric juice, thus aiding digestion, but it also directly stimulates nutrition and thus acts curatively in strumous disorders, including enlarged glands, leucorrhœa and amenorrhœa. It has proved curative in pustular, herpetic and eczematous diseases of the skin.

ANTHRACINUM.

Anthrax poison.—A Nosode. *Preparation.*—Alcoholic extract prepared from the spleen of cattle suffering with Anthrax.

THERAPEUTICS.

For many years Anthracinum has proved a successful remedy in the treatment of inflammations, *carbuncles*, and *malignant ulcers*. Also in boils and in all inflammation of connective tissue in which a purulent focus is present.

Hæmorrhages, black, thick, tar-like, rapidly decomposing, from any orifice. Glands swollen, cellular tissues œdematous and indurated. Septicæmia. Ulceration, sloughing, and intolerable burning. Erysipelas. Black and blue blisters. Dissecting wounds. Insect stings. Bad effects from inhaling foul odors. Gangrenous Parotitis.

Compare.—*Ars.*, Pyrogen, Lach., Crotalus, and Echinacea.

AVENA SATIVA.

Natural order.—Gramineæ. *Common name.*—Oat. *Habitat.*—Cultivated in all temperate climates. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh seed.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts directly upon the brain and through it affects the functions of nutrition, primarily increasing nerve force and stimulating the nutrition of the whole system. Its action is prompt and usually more permanent than that of other active stimulants. It is ordinarily used in material doses (two to thirty drops of the tincture) for the purpose of obtaining its primary effects when the nerve forces are exhausted. Nervous exhaustion in brain workers (brain fag), or from worry and anxiety. In such cases and in sexual neurasthenia its effects are sometimes marvelous. The latter may be due to excessive sexual indulgence or to onanism. Impotence following long continued sexual excesses. It has proved of great value in alcoholics who are nervous and sleepless and seem to be on the verge of delirium tremens, and it is one of the most important of the various remedies used in the treatment of alcoholism. It is especially useful in the treatment of the morphine and opium habit, and to a less extent that of tobacco. It will often prove palliative in paralysis agitans and chorea, and in the wasting diseases of the aged.

Compare.—*Agnus c.*, Coni., *Phos.*, Nux vom., Phos. acid, Gels., Picric acid.

CALCAREA FLUORICA.

Synonyms.—Calcarea fluorid. Calcium fluorid. *Common names.*—Fluorid of lime. Fluor spar. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

A powerful tissue remedy found in bone and the enamel of teeth. It acts chiefly upon bones and glands, and has been used with great success, especially in the treatment of indurated glands of stony hardness. Varicose and enlarged veins. Chief remedy for vascular tumors with dilated blood vessels. Malnutrition of bones, especially of the teeth. Induration threatening suppuration. Many cases of cataract have been reported as cured or favorably influenced. Chronic synovitis of knee joint. Exostoses after injuries.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Great depression; groundless fears of financial ruin.

Head.—Creaking noise in head. Blood-tumors of new-born infants. Hard excrescences on the scalp. Ulcers on the scalp, with callous, hard edges.

Eyes.—Flickering and sparks before the eyes; spots on the cornea; conjunctivitis; cataract.

Ears.—Calcareous deposits on tympanum; sclerosis of the ossicles and thickening of petrous portion of temporal bone, with deafness, ringing and roaring.

Nose.—Cold in the head; stuffy cold; dry coryza; ozæna. Copious, offensive, thick greenish, lumpy, yellow discharge in nasal catarrh.

Face.—Hard swelling on the cheek, with pain or toothache; hard swelling on jawbone.

Mouth.—Gum-boil, with hard swelling on the jaw; stony hard swelling on the jaw-bone. Cracked appearance of the tongue, with or without pain. Induration of the tongue, hardening after inflammation. Unnatural looseness of the teeth, with or without pain; teeth become loose in their sockets. Toothache, with pain if any food touches the tooth.

Throat.—Burning in throat; better by warm drinks.

Stomach.—Vomiting of undigested food. Hiccough. *Flatulency.*

Stool and Anus.—Fissure of the anus, and intensely sore crack near the lower end of the bowel. Bleeding hæmorrhoids. Itching of anus as from pin-worms. Internal or blind piles frequently, with pain in back, generally far down on the sacrum, and constipation. Much wind in lower bowels.

Male Organs.—Hydrocele. Induration of the testicles.

Respiratory Organs.—Hoarseness. *Croup.* Cough, with expectoration of tiny lumps of yellow mucus, with tickling sensation and irritation on lying down. Hard knots in the female breast.

Neck and Back.—Chronic *lumbago;* aggravated on beginning to move, and ameliorated on continued motion. Osseous tumors. *Rachitic enlargement of femur in infants.* Pain in lower part of back, with burning.

Limbs.—Ganglia or encysted tumors at the back of the wrist. Gouty enlargement of the joints of the fingers. Exostoses on fingers. Chronic synovitis of knee-joint.

Sleep.—Vivid dreams, with sense of impending danger.

Skin.—Chaps and cracks. Fissures or cracks in the palms of the hands or hard skin. Fissure of the anus. Suppuration with callous hard edges. Whitlow. Indolent fistulous ulcers, secreting thick yellow pus. Knots, kernels, hardened glands in the female breast. *Swelling or indurated enlargements* having their seat in the fasciæ and capsular ligaments of joints, or in the tendons. *Indurated glands of stony hardness.*

Compare.—Calc. iod., Calc. phos., Coni., Baryta mur., Fluor. acid, Graph., Silicea, Rhus.

CALCAREA IODATA.

Synonyms.—Calcium iodid. Calcarea iodid. *Common name.*—Iodide of lime. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Combines the general action of the lime salts and that of iodine. It is particularly useful in scrofulous diseases, espe-

cially in enlarged glands, tonsils. Nasal catarrh. Chronic bronchitis, especially in scrofulous children. Chronic cough; hectic fever; green purulent expectoration. Tubercular meningitis. Adenoids. Polypi of nose and ear. Uterine fibroids. Highly recommended by A. G. Beebe for croup, and has been extensively used with apparent success.

Compare.—Calc. carb., Calc. phos., Calc. fluor., Iodine, Merc. iod., Silicea.

CALCAREA SULPHURICA.

Synonyms.—Calcium sulfate. Calcarea sulfate. *Common names.*—Sulphate of calcium. Sulphate of lime. Plaster of Paris. Gypsum. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Calcarea sulph. is present in the connective tissue, and, according to Schuessler, acts chiefly on this part, being thus valuable in suppurations. It is in the latter process that it is chiefly employed. It closely resembles Hepar sulph., but, according to Hering, "has a wider sphere and acts with more intensity." It is not so useful in promoting suppuration in the earlier stages, but it is better than Hepar in promoting and controlling the suppuration after the pus has found a vent and is discharging. It thus seems to occupy a sphere midway between Hepar and Silicea, though perhaps more closely resembling the former. According to biochemical data "it cures purulent discharges from the mucous membranes and purulent exudations in serous sacs, as well as tubercular ulcers or abscesses of the intestines and ulcers of the cornea, etc. The drug is certainly very useful in purulent catarrhs, an important characteristic being that *all mucous discharges are yellow, thick, and lumpy.* Is recommended for cystic and fibroid tumors, torpid glandular swellings and eczema. Other conditions in which it has proved curative are detailed under the symptoms as below given, most of which are purely clinical.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Scald-head of children, if there be purulent discharge, or yellow, purulent crusts.

Eyes.—*Inflammation of the eyes, with discharge of thick, yel-*

low matter. Sees only one-half an object. Cornea smoky. Ophthalmia neonatorum.

Ears.—Deafness, with discharge of matter from the middle ear, sometimes mixed with blood. Pimples around ear.

Nose.—Cold in the head, with thick, *yellowish, purulent secretions*, frequently tinged with blood. One-sided discharge from nose. *Yellowish discharge* from posterior nares. Edges of nostrils sore.

Face.—*Pimples and pustules on the face.* Herpes.

Mouth.—Inside of lips sore. Tongue flabby, resembling a layer of dried clay. Sour, soapy, acrid taste. Yellow coating at base.

Throat.—Last stage of ulcerated sore throat, with discharge of yellow matter. Suppurating stage of tonsillitis, when abscess is discharging.

Abdomen.—Pain in region of liver; in right side of pelvis, followed by weakness, nausea, and pain in stomach.

Stool.—Purulent diarrhœa mixed with blood. Diarrhœa after maple sugar and from change of weather. Pus-like, slimy discharge from the bowels. *Painful abscess about the anus in cases of fistula.*

Female Organs.—Menses late, long-lasting, with headache, twitching, great weakness.

Respiratory Organs.—Cough, with purulent and sanious sputa and hectic fever. Empyema, pus forming in the lungs or pleural cavities. Purulent, sanious expectoration. Catarrh with thick, lumpy, white-yellow or pus-like secretion.

Limbs.—*Burning-itching of soles of feet.*

Fever.—Hectic fever, caused by formation of pus. With cough and burning in soles.

Skin.—Cuts, wounds, bruises, etc., unhealthy, discharging pus; they do not heal rapidly (Hepar s.). Yellow, purulent crusts or discharge. Purulent exudations in or upon the skin. Skin affections with yellowish scabs. Many little matterless pimples under the hair, bleeding when scratched.

Compare.—*Calend., Hepar, Kali mur., Silicea.*

CHIONANTHUS VIRGINICA.

Natural order.—Oleaceæ. *Common names.*—Fringe tree. Old-man's beard. Poison ash. Snow drop tree. Snow flowers. *Habitat.*—Found on river banks and sandy plains in southern Pennsylvania and southward. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh bark.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Chionanthus acts specifically upon the liver, causing engorgement and congestion of that organ, with jaundice and constipation, in which condition is found its chief therapeutic use.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Aching in forehead, chiefly over the eyes. Bilious headaches, *sick headache periodical*, with coated tongue, nausea and complete anorexia. Nervous headache.

Eyes.—Eyeballs very painful, with pressure over root of nose. Yellow sclerotica. Conjunctiva yellow.

Mouth.—Tongue heavily coated. No appetite.

Abdomen and Stool.—Liver sore; *enlarged, with jaundice* and clay-colored stools. Bilious colic. Enlarged spleen.

Urinary Organs.—Urine very dark.

Skin.—*Jaundice;* yellow color of skin.

Compare.—Berberis, Cinchona, Calc. c., Chel., Merc., Podo.

THERAPEUTICS.

Chionanthus is a most valuable liver remedy. It is particularly useful in catarrhal jaundice, but is not indicated in other varieties. There is a no more effective remedy when it is well indicated. Especially useful in the jaundice of childhood and that of pregnant women. Jaundice with arrest of the menses. Especially valuable in engorgement and acute congestion of the liver, with jaundice, constipation, ash-colored stools. An excellent remedy for gall-stones. It is said to prevent their formation and promotes the discharge of those already formed. Biliousness. Bilious headache. Especially useful in periodical sick headaches with heavily coated tongue. Bilious symptoms, sore liver and headache at every menstrual period. Enlarged spleen.

CRATÆGUS OXYACANTHA.

Natural order.—Rosaceæ. *Common name.*—Hawthorn. *Habitat.*—Europe and North America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fruit.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Our knowledge of the action of Cratægus is chiefly from clinical sources. However, the few provings that have been made show conclusively that its action is directly upon the heart which, primarily, it excites moderately, but to such a degree that it becomes quite evident that the long-continued use of the drug would result in lowering the tone of the heart and enfeebling its action. It therefore resembles in its effects both Digitalis and Strophanthus, though its action is milder. It is used in all varieties of chronic heart disease when weakness of that organ is present, and while its tonic effects are not so prompt and energetic as are those of Digitalis and Strophanthus they appear to be more lasting. It is the verdict of those who have had the most experience in the use of Cratægus that in the same class of cases when the drugs above named, in physiological doses, prove promptly palliative and never curative this drug affords more tardy relief, but its action continues, without harmful result from long-continued use, and finally in many cases results in a permanent cure. This has been my own experience in a number of cases where palliation only was expected, but where a cure has apparently resulted. It may be indicated in valvular disease, with or without dilatation, and in all other forms of cardiac disease where there is a feeble and irregular heart action, irregular and intermittent pulse, dyspnœa, etc., with or without dropsy. Differing from Digitalis it may be beneficial before failing compensation, and in incipient cardiac disease after rheumatism. In moderate doses it seems to soothe the heart action in such cases and promotes a cure.

Cratægus is also a valuable remedy in functional disturbances of the heart, especially when they result from indigestion, and heart failure threatens. Palpitation. Tachycardia. Some observers speak highly of the value of Cratægus in Angina

Pectoris and in Arterio-sclerosis of the aged. The apparent value of the drug in cardiac dropsy has led to its successful use in dropsies not of cardiac origin and great results are claimed from its use in albuminuria, Bright's disease and diabetes. Anæmia of young girls with weak, irregular heart action. Collapse during typhoid fever.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Apprehensive, despondent. Very nervous and irritable, with pain in back of head and neck.

Respiratory Organs.—*Extreme dyspnœa on least exertion.* Dry cough. Respiration irregular.

Heart and Pulse.—Pain in region of heart, very feeble and irregular heart action. *Heart dilated; first sound weak.* Mitral regurgitant murmur. Pulse accelerated, *irregular* and *intermittent.*

Generalities.—General Anasarca. Cold extremities; pallor; irregular pulse and breathing. Indigestion and nervous prostration, with heart failure. Worse in warm room. Better from fresh air, quiet and rest.

Compare.—Conval., Digitalis, Strophanthus.

CUPRUM ARSENICOSUM.

Synonyms.—Hydric cupric Arsenite. Cuprum Arsenite.
Common names.—Arsenite of Copper. Sheele's green.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Cuprum arsenicosum differs from other salts of copper in that while in their action they all more or less resemble Arsenic, the Arsenite possesses more of the distinct features of that drug. It acts directly upon the gastro-intestinal tract, inducing inflammation, especially of the mucous lining of the intestinal tract, characterized by great pain, voluminous diarrhœic discharges, and often violent vomiting. It is used by all schools of practice in intestinal diseases, especially in diarrhœa, with the above characteristics, though only the homœopathist is capable of explaining its therapeutic action. The latter uses the drug with great success in all intestinal affections—catarrhal diarrhœa, dysentery, cholera morbus and cholera in-

fantum characterized by profuse discharges, violent cutting, colicky abdominal pains, with or without vomiting. The stools are usually watery and greenish in color and often during the pain there is a cold, clammy perspiration. The whole action closely resembles that of Verat. alb., though it suits a greater variety of cases. Also compare Arsenic and Camphor.

CYPRIPEDIUM.

Synonym.—Cypripedium pubescens. *Natural order.*—Orchidaceæ. *Common name.*—Yellow Lady's Slipper. *Habitat.*—An indigenous perennial plant, found in bogs and damp low woods along the Alleghanies. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts as a moderate stimulant to the nervous system, and also produces skin symptoms similar to those of *Rhus* for which it has been successfully used as an antidote. Has been found useful in cerebral hyperæmia and nervousness in children from teething and intestinal troubles. Also in nervous conditions in women suffering with genito-urinary disorders—*sleeplessness*, mental excitability (*Coffea*). Restlessness.

Compare.—Ambra, Coffea, Ignatia, Valerian, Rhus tox., Grindelia, Anacardium.

DAPHNE INDICA.

Natural order.—Thymelaceæ. *Common name.*—Spurge Laurel. *Habitat.*—An ornamental, evergreen shrub growing in the West Indies and China. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the bark of the branches.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Daphne acts upon the muscles, bones and skin and causes disturbed digestion. Used chiefly in rheumatism. Its most characteristic symptom is sudden lightning-like jerks in different parts of the body.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Feels as if skull would burst; as if head were separated from body. Heat in head, especially in vertex.

Mouth.—Tongue coated on one side only (Rhus); foul-smelling; ptyalism.

Urinary Organs.—Urine thick, turbid, yellowish, like rotten eggs.

Limbs.—Right toe swollen, painful. Pain shoots upward into abdomen and heart. Rheumatic pain in thighs and knees. Cold feeling on buttocks. Shooting pains, shift rapidly (Puls.); worse from cold air.

Generalities.—Sudden lightning-like jerks in different parts of the body. Craving for tobacco. Parts of the body feel separated (Bapt.). Fœtid breath, urine, sweat.

Sleep.—Entire inability to sleep, sometimes caused by aching in bones. Dreams, with nightmare.

Compare.—Bry., Puls., Rhus.

ECHINACEA ANGUSTIFOLIA.

Natural order.—Compositæ. *Common names.*—Purple corn flower. Black Sampson. *Habitat.*—Western United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the entire fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Through its action upon the cerebro-spinal system Echinacea stimulates to increased activity every organ and function of the entire system. Secretion, excretion, absorption, assimilation and general nutrition are all increased and the functional activities of the body are all improved and regulated. Through this action in cases of auto-infection farther infection is prevented and resulting disturbances of the system are corrected. Especially when retrograde metabolism, tissue waste, is occurring is its action most pronounced, stimulating tissues to normal conditions with surprising effectiveness. That this results from positive effects upon the lymphatic system and the blood is quite probable. The latter is rapidly strengthened and purified as is evident from the disappearance of anæmic symptoms and the restoration to a normal color of those who from any cause presented a sallow, pallid or dingy appearance

of the skin. Notwithstanding this important action of Echinacea, the drug is apparently non-toxic, and outside of its prompt functional effects, it has no influence over organs or tissues. Very few objective symptoms are obtained from large doses. Those given later on are almost exclusively of clinical origin. The foregoing description of the action of Echinacea so far as known removes to a great extent from the realms of empiricism the very common and successful use of the drug in the treatment of the symptoms of blood poisoning and septic conditions in general, not of traumatic origin. Typhoid fever; Diphtheria; Scarlet fever; *Erysipelas; Gangrene;* Puerperal sepsis; Appendicitis; Cerebro-spinal meningitis; Malignant diseases in general; snake bites; bites of poisonous animals and insects; Rhus poisoning, and other poisonous plants; ulcers; bed sores, carbuncles, etc., given internally and applied locally. Foul-smelling discharges from any source. Valuable as a local cleansing and antiseptic wash.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Headache, with a peculiar periodical flushing of the face, even to the neck; dizziness and profound prostration.

Nose.—Foul-smelling discharge; membranous formation protruding.

Mouth.—Canker, gums recede and bleed easily, corners of mouth and lips crack; tongue dry and swollen; sordes. Tongue, lips, and fauces tingle, with sense of fear about heart (Acon.). White coating of tongue, with red edges.

Stomach.—Sour belching and heartburn. Nausea; better lying down.

Throat.—Tonsils purple or black, gray exudation extending to posterior nares and air-passages.

Respiratory Organs.—Pain as of a lump in chest and under sternum. Pain in pectoral muscles.

Urinary Organs.—Albuminous, scanty, frequent and involuntary.

Female Organs.—*Puerperal septicæmia;* discharges suppressed; abdomen sensitive and tympanitic.

Skin.—Recurring boils. Carbuncle. Lymphatics enlarged.

Fever.—*Chilliness, with nausea.* Cold flashes all over back.

Compare.—Arsen., Baptisia, Lach., Rhus.

ELAPS CORALLINUS.

Natural order.—Ophidia. *Common name.*—Coral snake of Brazil. *Preparation.*—Trituration of the venom.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

General action and uses similar to that of other snake poisons. The chief symptoms indicating its uses are that all discharges are very black, and there is a characteristic cold feeling of various parts.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Depressed; imagines he hears some one talking; dreads to be left alone. Fear of rain.

Head.—Violent headache, extending from forehead to occiput. vertigo, with tendency to fall forward.

Ears.—Cerumen black and hard, with difficult hearing, or serous, greenish discharge, offensive; buzzing, and illusion of hearing. Sudden attack of nightly deafness, with roaring and crackling in ears. Chronic otorrhœa. Deafness, noises in ears, cracking in ears on swallowing.

Nose.—Chronic nasal catarrh, with fetid odor and greenish crusts. Ozæna; yellowish-green discharge; mucous membrane wrinkled; nostrils plugged up with dry mucus. Pains from nose to ears on swallowing. Nostrils stuffed up. Nasal bleeding. Pain at root of nose. Eruption about nose.

Respiratory Organs.—Coldness in chest after drinking. Hæmorrhage from the lungs, black as ink and watery; stitches in apex of right lung. Fainting caused by stooping. Cough, with terrible pain through lungs. Sensation of a sponge in œsophagus.

Stomach.—*Cold things disagree. Stomach feels cold.* Desire for buttermilk. Nausea and vomiting. Acidity of stomach, with faint feeling. Sudden pain in stomach. Fruits and ice water lie very cold. Spasm of œsophagus; pharynx constricted; foods and liquids suddenly arrested and then fall heavily into the stomach. Sensation as if food turned like a corkscrew on swallowing.

Female Organs.—Dysmenorrhœa, with black blood. Dis-

charge of black blood between menses. Itching of vulva and vagina.

Generalities.—Prostrating diarrhœa during pulmonary tuberculosis. Spasms of œsophagus; of pharynx. Spasms followed by paresis.

Sleep.—Dreams about dead persons.

Skin.—Glands and skin of axillæ affected. Itching with tetter. Tips of fingers peel off.

Limbs.—Icy-cold feet. Arms and hands swollen, bluish. Knee joints feel sprained. Pricking under the nails.

Fever.—Cold perspiration all over. Typhoid, when ulcers have eaten into tissues, and black blood is discharged.

Compare.—Ars., Crotal., Lach., Carbo veg., Mur. ac., Rhus tox.

Conditions.—Useful in rheumatic constitutions.

FERRUM PICRICUM.

Common name.—Picrate of Iron. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

This drug seems to combine the action of both Iron and Picric Acid. It is considered a valuable remedy to complete the action of other remedies, when they fail to entirely cure, especially in various functional weaknesses.

The symptom that especially calls for it is failure of the function of an organ under exertion; e. g., the voice fails after public speaking. Acts best in dark-haired patients; plethoric, with sensitive livers.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Ears.—Deafness before menses. Crackling in ears and low-pitched voice. Vascular deafness. Dental neuralgia, radiating towards ears and eyes. Humming in ears, as from telegraph wires. Chronic deafness and tinnitus due to gout. Meatus dry.

Nose.—*Epistaxis.*

Stomach.—Indigestion, furred tongue, headache after meals, especially in bilious, dark-haired persons.

Urinary Organs.—Pain along entire urethra. Frequent micturition at night, with full feeling and pressure in rectum. Smarting at neck of bladder and penis. Retention of urine. Senile hypertrophy of the prostate.

Limbs.—Pain in right side of neck and down right arm. Locomotor ataxia, ocular stage. Warty hands. Warts and epithelial growths. Corns with yellowish discolorations.

Compare.—Ferrum, Picric acid, Ant. crud., Sil., Sulph.

FRAXINUS.

Synonym.—Fraxinus Americanus. *Natural order.*—Oleaceæ. *Common name.*—White Ash. *Habitat.*—Eastern and Central North America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the inner root bark.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts upon the uterus, causing passive congestion and enlargement. Has been used for a similar condition, including subinvolution and prolapsus. Uterine tumors with bearing down pains, especially extending down the thigh. Hot flashes and cold creeping sensation. Cramps in the feet. Has been used empirically by the Old School as an antiperiodic and in dysmenorrhœa and metritis. Its pathogenesis seems to explain this action and removes it from the realms of empiricism.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Nervous restlessness and anxiety, mental. Great depression.

Mouth.—Fever sores on the lips.

Female Organs.—*Uterus enlarged* and patulous.

Lower Limbs.—Cramps in the feet.

Abdomen.—Tenderness in left inguinal region. Bearing-down pain in abdomen and back, extending down the thigh.

Compare.—Sepia, Lilium.

GERANIUM MACULATUM.

Natural order.—Geraniaceæ. *Common names.*—Wild Cranesbill. Crowfoot. Alum root. *Habitat.*—Found in open fields and woods throughout Canada and the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

According to Eclectic authorities "A tonic astringent, with alterative properties." The primary effects of Geranium are undoubtedly of a tonic character. Its long continued use, however, results in atonic conditions, especially of mucous membranes, upon which is its chief local action. It has been mostly used in profuse hæmorrhages from mucous surfaces, especially from the stomach, and in ulceration of the stomach. Both locally and internally it is a valuable remedy in atonic and foul ulcers wherever found. The eclectics use the drug in passive hæmorrhages from atony, and for all enfeebled conditions of mucous membranes without inflammation or after inflammation has subsided. It is an excellent remedy in habitual sick headache. Chronic diarrhœa with offensive mucous discharges. Menorrhagia. Post-partum hæmorrhages. Sore nipples (locally). Prized by eclectics in pulmonary tuberculosis. Night sweats.

Compare.—Hydras., Millef., Cinch., Sabina.

GOSSYPIUM.

Synonym.—Gossypium herbaceum. *Natural order.*—Malvaceæ. *Common name.*—Cotton. *Habitat.*—Asia, East Indies and the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from inner bark of the root and the seeds.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Gossypium is a powerful emmenagogue. It has a wide reputation as an abortifacient. It produces firm, regular and strong uterine contractions, resembling Cimicifuga in its action. Homœopathically it is indicated in many reflex conditions due to disturbances of uterine functions and pregnancy. Retained menstruation with sensation that the flow is about to start, yet it does not.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Pain in cervical region with tendency for head to draw backward, with nervousness.

Stomach.—Nausea, with inclination to vomit before breakfast.

Anorexia with uneasy feeling at scrobiculum at time of menses.

Female Organs.—Labia swollen and itching. Intermittent pain in ovaries. Retained placenta. Tumor of the breast, with swelling of axillary glands. Morning sickness, with sensitive uterine region. Suppressed menstruation. Sensation that flow is about to start, but does not. Menses too watery. Backache, and weight and dragging in pelvis.

Compare.—Lilium, Cimicif., Sabina.

GRINDELIA ROBUSTA.

Natural order.—Compositæ. *Common names.*—Gum plant. Rosinweed. Wild Sunflower. *Habitat.*—Pacific coast of North America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the leaves and unexpanded flower heads.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Through the pneumogastric nerve Grindelia paralyzes the muscles of respiration. It is used chiefly in asthma and chronic bronchitis. Cheyne Stokes respiration. Hay fever. The most effective remedy for Rhus poisoning, both locally and internally. Bites and stings of insects.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Feels full, as from quinine. *Pain in eyeballs*, running back to brain; worse, moving the eyes. Pupils dilated.

Respiratory Organs.—Asthma, with profuse tenacious expectoration, which relieves. *Stops breathing when falling asleep;* wakes *with a start*, and gasps for breath. Must sit up to breathe. Pertussis, with profuse mucous secretion (Coccus).

Spleen.—Cutting pain in region of spleen, extending to hips. Spleen enlarged.

Skin.—Epidermic rash, like roseola, with severe burning and itching. Vesicular and papular eruption. Ulcers, with swollen purplish skin.

Compare.—Lach., Sang.

HELODERMA HORRIDUS.

Synonym.—Heloderma suspectum. *Natural order.*—Helodermatidæ. *Common name.*—Gila monster. *Habitat.*—Chiefly Arizona, also in Texas and other southern states. *Preparation.*—The virus is obtained by irritating the animal and allowing it to bite the glass, from which triturations are made.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

The bite of a Gila Monster produces a benumbing paralysis, but there is an entire absence of tetanic conditions, thus directly differing in its effects from Strychnia or Hydroc. acid. It has been used in paralysis agitans, locomotor ataxia and many other nervous diseases characterized by *great coldness* —"arctic" coldness.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Great depression.

Head.—Sensation as if the head would fall to the right side. Sensation of a cold band around the head. Cold pressure within the skull.

Eyes.—Eyelids heavy.

Ears.—Pain beginning in the right ear and extending around the back of the head to the left ear.

Face.—Cold, crawling feeling in the face, as if the muscles were tight.

Mouth.—Tongue cold, tender and dry. Great thirst. Swallowing difficult. Breath cold.

Respiratory Organs.—Cold feeling in the chest, as if in the lungs and heart.

Heart.—Slow labored thumping of the heart.

Back.—Coldness across the scapulæ. Burning along the spine.

Lower Limbs.—Numbness and trembling, also coldness in all the limbs. Sensation as if walking on a sponge, and as if the feet were swollen. Staggering gait. "Cock's gait"—when walking lifts the feet higher than usual and puts the heel down hard. Feet cold as ice; or burn. Stretching relieves pains in the muscles and limbs.

Fever.—*Internal coldness* as if frozen. Cold rings around the body. Cold waves. Cold spots. *Arctic coldness.* Temperature sub-normal—96° (*Camph.*).

Compare.—Abies, Ars., Camph., Lach., Merc.

HYDROPHOBINUM.

Synonym.—Lyssin. A Nosode. The Saliva of a rabid dog.
Preparation.—Alcoholic tincture.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Hydrophobinum was introduced and proved by Hering in 1833, fifty years before Pasteur's experiments with the serum. It might not be amiss to remark here that Hering was the first to anticipate the probability of being able to prevent hydrophobia and variola by the use of their respective morbific poisons, and to treat the same after their development by the same poisons. He thus anticipated and laid the foundation for the popular vaccine therapy of the present day, which is universally recognized to be homœopathic in its principle if not in its administration. In Pasteur's method of administration of the saliva of a mad dog to prevent and cure hydrophobia, he is working along homœopathic lines in seeking to neutralize a virus in the system by the introduction of the same virus in a modified form. The same is true of all serum treatments which are essentially homœopathic in their nature.

The action of Hydrophobinum is principally upon the nervous system, producing phenomena similar to those produced by the direct introduction of the poison by the infected animal. The chief symptoms are convulsions, headaches, and other troubles brought on by dazzling light or the sight of running water.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Lyssophobia; fear of becoming mad. Emotion and bad news aggravate; also thinking of fluids. Hypersensitiveness of all senses.

Head.—Headache brought on or made worse by the *noise of running water* or *bright light.*

Mouth.—Constant spitting; saliva tough, viscid. Sore throat;

constant desire to swallow, which is difficult; gagging when swallowing water. Froths at mouth.

Male Organs.—Lascivious; priapism, with frequent emissions. No emission during coition. Atrophy of testicles. Complaints from abnormal sexual desire.

Female Organs.—Uterine sensitiveness; conscious of womb (Helon.). Feels as if womb were prolapsed. Vagina sensitive, rendering coition painful. (Berberis.)

Respiratory.—Voice altered in tone. Breathing held for a time. Spasmodic contraction of respiratory muscles.

Stool.—Desire for on hearing or seeing running water. Profuse, watery stools, with pain in bowels; worse, evening. Constant desire to urinate on seeing running water.

Aggravation.—From sight or sound of running water or pouring water, or even thinking of fluids; dazzling or reflected light; heat of sun; stooping.

Compare.—Canth., Bell., Stram., Hyos., Lach.

ICHTHYOLUM.

Common name.—Ichthyol. A fossil product obtained from a bituminous mineral found in Tyrol, supposed to be fish deposits. *Preparation.*—Alcoholic tincture.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

The chief action of Ichthyol is upon the skin, mucous membranes, muscular tissues and the kidneys. On the skin it produces pruritus, acne and urticaria; on the mucous membranes it causes irritation, inflammation and ulceration; on the muscular tissues, rheumatic symptoms. On the kidneys, due to the irritant action of the drug, we find increased urination, increased solids and uric acid deposits. Ichthyol seems to act as a uterine stimulant and will probably prove of value in menstrual disturbances. Dr. Dieffenbach reports several cases of dysmenorrhœa as having yielded to the drug. It has been found useful in the uric acid dyscrasia and chronic rheumatism and gout. It has also been used internally in skin diseases, especially chronic urticaria; in hæmorrhoids, hay fever, bronchitis, whooping cough, tonsillitis, and gonorrhœa.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Irritable and depressed.

Head.—Dull, aching; better from cold and from pressure.

Eyes.—Burn, red; worse from any change of temperature.

Nose.—Bland coryza (Euphr.); stuffed feeling (Nux v.); feels sore inside.

Stomach.—Disagreeable taste; burning sensation; very thirsty. Nausea. Increased appetite.

Abdomen.—Disposition to soft shapeless stools.

Urinary Organs.—Increased in quantity and frequency. Increase in solids. Uric acid (Radium).

Female Organs.—Fullness in lower abdomen. Nausea at time of menses.

Respiratory Organs.—Coryza; dry, teasing cough. Bronchiectasis and phthisis. Bronchitis, especially of the aged; winter coughs.

Skin.—Heat and irritation; itching. Scaly and itching eczema. Crops of boils. Pruritus of pregnancy. Urticaria.

Compare.—Hepar, Calc., Silica, Sulph., Ars., Petrol.

KALI MURIATICUM.

Synonyms.—Kali muriate. Potassium chlorid. *Common name.*—Chloride of Potassium. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Our knowledge of the action of this drug is exclusively from clinical sources, chiefly from Schuessler, who selected it as one of his twelve tissue remedies. He maintains that Kali mur. stands in a chemical relation to fibrin, and that its usefulness is in *fibrinous exudations in the interstitial connective tissues.* It is therefore accordingly employed in croup, croupous pneumonia, diphtheria (sole remedy in most cases), dysentery, lymphatic enlargements, second stage of inflammations, etc. Chief remedy in puerperal fevers. We have no provings of the drug, but may reasonably assume from its chemical constituents and from clinical reports that it is homœopathic to these conditions. Hering in Guiding Symptoms gives a long list of clinical symptoms. In accordance with the above we use the

drug very successfully in catarrhal diseases, sub-acute inflammations, fibrinous exudations and glandular swellings. The chief characteristics are a white or gray coating at the base of the tongue; white or gray exudations; discharges or expectoration of thick, white fibrinous phlegm from any mucous surface.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Dandruff. Crusta lactea.

Eyes.—Discharge of white mucus or yellow greenish matter (Puls.). Superficial ulcers on cornea. Trachoma.

Ears.—Chronic catarrh of middle ear. Cracking, snapping noise on blowing the nose or swallowing. Swelling of glands about the ear.

Nose.—Nasal catarrh; phlegm white and thick. Vault of pharynx covered with adherent crusts. Stuffy cold.

Face.—Cheek swollen and painful.

Mouth.—Aphthæ; thrush; white ulcers in mouth. Swollen glands about jaw and neck. Coating of tongue *grayish-white*, dryish, or slimy.

Throat.—Tonsils inflamed; enlarged so much can hardly breathe. Grayish patches or spots in the throat and tonsils. Adherent crusts in vault of pharynx.

Stomach.—*Fatty or rich food causes indigestion.* Vomiting of white, opaque mucus; water gathers in the mouth. Pain in the stomach, with constipation. Bulimia; hunger disappears by drinking water.

Abdomen.—Abdominal tenderness and swelling. Flatulence.

Stool.—Constipation; light-colored stools. Diarrhœa, after fatty foods; clay-colored, white or slimy stools. *Hæmorrhoids;* bleeding; blood dark and thick; fibrinous, clotted.

Female Organs. — Menstruation too late or suppressed, checked or too early; excessive discharges; *dark-clotted* or tough black blood, like tar. Leucorrhœa; discharge of milky-white mucus, thick, non-irritating, bland. Morning sickness with vomiting of white phlegm. Mastitis.

Respiratory Organs.—Loss of voice; hoarseness. Asthma, with gastric derangements; mucus white and hard to cough up. Loud, noisy stomach cough; cough short, acute and spasmodic, like whooping cough; expectoration thick

and white. Rattling sound of air passing through thick, tenacious mucus in the bronchi; difficult to cough up.

Back and Limbs.—Rheumatic fever; exudation and *swelling around the joints.* Rheumatic pains felt only during motion or increased by it (Bry.). Nightly rheumatic pains; worse from warmth of bed (Merc.); lightning-like from small of back to feet; must get out of bed and sit up. Hands get stiff while writing.

Skin.—Acne, erythema, and eczema; *with vesicles* containing thick white contents. Dry, flour-like scales on the skin (Ars.).

Aggravation.—From rich foods or fats. From motion.

Compare.—Bry., Merc., Puls., Sulph.

KALI PHOSPHORICUM.

Synonyms.—Kali phosphate. Potassium phosphate. *Common name.*—Phosphate of Potassium. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Kali phos. is one of the twelve tissue remedies of Schuessler. From the suggestions of Schuessler and from clinical experiences we obtain what knowledge we have of its action, which seems to be chiefly upon the nervous system. It has proved to be a remedy of great value in nervous diseases, especially such as result from a lack of nerve force—neurasthenia, mental and physical debility, etc., due to impaired nerve energy. It is especially useful in young people and in the aged. Brain fag. Wasting muscular diseases. Atrophic diseases in old people. It is also useful in conditions due to low blood states, such as gangrene, phagedenic states, adynamic or typhoid conditions. Septic hæmorrhages. Foul discharges, especially in diarrhea and dysentery. Cholera. It has been found useful in asthma. Paralysis. Enuresis.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Anxiety, *nervous dread,* lethargy. Indisposition to meet people. Extreme lassitude and depression. Very nervous; starts easily. *Irritable.* Brain fag; hysteria;

night terrors. Somnambulance. Loss of memory. *Slightest labor seems a heavy task.* Great despondency about business. Shyness, disinclined to converse.

Head.—Occipital headache; better, after rising. Vertigo, from lying, on standing up, from sitting, and when looking upward. *Cerebral anæmia.* Headache of students and those worn out by fatigue. Headaches are relieved by gentle motion. Headache, with weary, empty, gone feeling at stomach. (Ign., Sep.).

Eyes.—Weakness of sight; loss of perceptive power; after diphtheria, from exhaustion. Drooping of eyelids (Caust., Gels.).

Ears.—*Humming and buzzing in the ears.*

Nose.—Nasal discharge, with offensive odor.

Face.—Livid and sunken, with hollow eyes. Right-sided neuralgia, relieved by cold applications.

Mouth.—*Breath offensive, fœtid.* Tongue coated brownish, like mustard. *Excessively dry* in the morning. Toothache, with easily bleeding gums; they have a bright-red seam on them. Gums spongy and receding (Merc.).

Throat.—Gangrenous sore throat. Paralysis of the vocal chords.

Stomach. (Ign., Sep., Sulph.)

Abdomen.—Diarrhœa; foul, *putrid odor,* occasioned by fright, with depression and exhaustion. Diarrhœa while eating. Dysentery; stools consist of pure blood; patient becomes delirious; abdomen swells. Cholera; stools have the appearance of rice water. (Verat., Ars.) Prolapsus recti. (Ign., Pod.)

Female Organs.—Menstruation *too late or too scanty* in pale, irritable, sensitive, lachrymose females (Puls.). Too profuse discharge, deep-red or blackish-red, thin and not coagulating; sometimes with offensive odor.

Male Organs.—Nocturnal emissions; sexual power diminished; utter prostration after coitus (Kali carb.).

Urinary Organs.—Enuresis. Incontinence of urine. Bleeding from the urethra. *Very yellow* urine.

Respiratory Organs.—Asthma; least food aggravates. Short breath on going up stairs. Cough; *yellow* expectoration.

Limbs.—Paralytic lameness in back and extremities. Exertion

aggravates. Pains with depression and subsequent exhaustion.

Aggravation.—From eating; from cold; in early morning.

Amelioration.—From warmth.

Compare.—Ars., Caust., Lach., Gels., Mur. ac.

KALI SULPHURICUM.

Synonyms. — Kali sulfate. Potassium sulfate. *Common names.*—Sulphate of potassium. Vitriolated tartar. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Our knowledge of the action of Kali sulph., like several other of the tissue salts, is obtained from Schuessler's observations and from clinical sources. It seems especially applicable to the later stages of inflammation, and to ailments accompanied by profuse desquamation of the epidermis. Yellow mucous discharges are characteristic (Puls.). So also are the evening aggravation and amelioration in the cool open air (Puls.). Diseases caused by a retrocession of eruptions. Oxaluria.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Rheumatic headache, beginning in evening and in a heated room. Bald spots. Dandruff and scaldhead.

Ears.— Eustachian deafness. Discharge of *yellow* matter (Hydr.).

Nose.—Colds, *with yellow*, slimy expectoration. Nose obstructed. Smell lost (Nat. mur.).

Face.—Aches in heated room, better in cool open air. Epithelioma.

Stomach.—Tongue coated yellow and slimy. Insipid, pappy taste. Gums painful. Burning thirst, nausea, and vomiting. Feeling of a load in stomach. Dread of hot drinks.

Abdomen.—Yellow, slimy diarrhœa. Constipation, with hæmorrhoids (Sulph.).

Male Organs.—Gonorrhœa; discharge slimy, yellowish-green. Orchitis. Gleet.

Female Organs.—Menses too late, scanty, with feeling of weight in abdomen (Puls.).

Respiratory Organs.—Coarse rales. *Rattling of mucus* in chest, with croup (Tart. em.). Bronchial asthma, with yellow expectoration. Cough; worse in evening and in hot atmosphere. Croupy hoarseness (Hep., Spong.).

Limbs.—Pain in nape, back and limbs; worse in warm room. Shifting, wandering pains (Puls.).

Fever.—Rise of temperature at night. Intermittent fever, with yellow, slimy tongue.

Skin.—Psoriasis (Ars.). Eczema; burning, itching, papular eruption. Nettle rash. Polypi. Epithelioma.

Aggravation.—In the evening. In a heated room.

Amelioration.—In the cool, open air.

Compare.—*Pulsat.*, Hydras., Kali b., Natr. m.

MAGNESIA PHOSPHORICA.

Synonym.—Magnesia phosphate. *Common name.*—Phosphate of Magnesium. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

This is one of the most important of the tissue remedies of Schuessler. From his chemical data he assumed it to be the remedy for cramps, convulsions and other nervous phenomena, especially neuralgic pains. Clinical experience, in the absence of provings, has proved the assumptions of Schuessler to have been well founded, and the drug is now highly prized as an antispasmodic and for the relief of neuralgic pains. The latter are darting, lightning-like in character and are relieved by warmth and pressure (Coloc.). Said to be especially suited to tired, languid, worn-out subjects.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Neuralgic and rheumatic headaches, better from warm applications.

Eyes.—Supra-orbital pains; worse, right side; relieved by warmth applied externally. Increased lachrymation. Twitching of lids. Nystagmus, strabismus, ptosis (Gels.).

Ears.—*Severe neuralgic pains;* worse behind right ear; worse by going into cold air and *washing face and neck with cold water.*

Mouth.—*Toothache; better by heat and hot liquids.* Ulceration of teeth, with swelling of glands of face, throat, neck, and *swelling* of tongue. *Complaints of teething children. Spasms* without febrile symptoms.

Throat.—Soreness and stiffness, especially right side; parts seem puffy, *with chilliness* and aching all over.

Stomach.—Hiccough, with retching day and night.

Abdomen.—*Enteralgia. Flatulent colic, forcing patient to bend double* (Coloc.); *relieved by rubbing, warmth, pressure; accompanied with belching of gas; which gives no relief. Bloated, full sensation in abdomen; must loosen clothing, walk about and constantly pass flatus.*

Female Organs.—*Menstrual colic. Membranous dysmenorrhœa.* Menses too early, dark, stringy. Swelling of external parts. Ovarian neuralgia. Vaginismus.

Respiratory Organs.—Asthmatic oppression of chest. Dry, tickling cough. *Spasmodic cough*, with difficulty in lying down. *Whooping-cough* (Coral.).

Heart.—Angina pectoris. Nervous spasmodic palpitation.

Fever.—*Chilliness* after dinner, in evening. *Chills run up and down the back, with shivering*, followed by a suffocating sensation.

Limbs.—Involuntary shaking of hands. Paralysis agitans. Cramps in calves. Sciatica; feet very tender. Darting pains. Twitching. *Chorea.* Writers' and players' cramp. Tetanic spasm.

Aggravation.—On the right side. From cold touch.

Amelioration.—From warmth; bending double; pressure; friction.

Compare.—Bell., Gels., Kali phos., Puls., Silic., Zinc.

MAGNESIA SULPHURICA.

Common name.—Sulphate of Magnesia. Epsom Salts.
Preparation.—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

The chief action is upon the skin, the digestive system, the urinary organs, and the female organs. It has been in disturbances of these functions that it has been used. It is said to be

especially useful in diabetes, and is often indicated in rheumatism.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Stomach.—Frequent eructations, tasting like bad eggs (Arn.). Rising of water in the mouth.

Abdomen.—Distension and fullness after a moderate meal. Rumbling with emission of flatus; followed by diarrhœa.

Urinary Organs.—Stitches and burning in the orifice of the urethra after urinating. Stream intermits and dribbles. The urine passed in the morning copious, bright yellow, soon becomes turbid, and deposits a copious red sediment. The urine is greenish as passed; is of a clear color, and in a large quantity. Diabetes.

Female Organs.—Thick leucorrhœa, as profuse as the menses, with weary pain in the small of the back and thighs, on moving about. Some blood from the vagina between the menses. Menstruation returned after fourteen days; the discharge thick, black and profuse. Menses too early, intermit.

Neck and Back.—Bruised and ulcerative pain between the shoulders, with a feeling as of a lump as large as a fist, on which account she could not lie upon her back or side; relieved by rubbing. Violent pain in the small of the back, as if bruised and as before menstruation.

Limbs.—The left arm and foot fall asleep in bed in the morning after waking. Rheumatic pains, worse at night.

Skin.—Small pimples over the whole body, itch violently. Suppressed itch (Sulph.). Crawling in the tips of the fingers of the left hand; better on rubbing. Warts.

Fever.—Chill from 9 to 10 A. M. Shuddering in back; heat in one part and chill in another.

Compare.—Aloe, Phos. ac., Hepar, Sulph.

MEDORRHINUM.

The Gonorrhœal Virus. A Nosode. *Preparation.*—Alcoholic dilutions.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Medorrhinum corresponds to the Gonococcus serum of present day popularity. All provings and cures were made with high

potencies. Its chief use has been in the treatment of chronic ailments due to suppressed gonorrhœa; or where there is a sycotic history. It will often restore a gonorrhœal discharge. Chronic pelvic disorders in women. Chronic gonorrheal rheumatism. Dwarfed and stunted children of gonorrhœal parents. Glandular enlargements. State of collapse and subjective trembling are said to be very characteristic.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Weak memory. Loses the thread of conversation. Cannot speak without weeping. Time passes too slowly (Cannab. ind., Arg. n.). Is in a great hurry (Lil.). Hopeless of recovery. Fears going insane. Sensibility exalted.

Head.—Burning pain in the brain; worse in occiput. Head heavy and drawn backward. Headache from jarring of cars, or exhaustion, or hard work. Weight and pressure in vertex. Hair dry, crispy. Itching of scalp; dandruff.

Eyes.—Feels as if she stared at everything. Eyeballs ache. Feels as if sticks in the eyes. Lids irritated.

Ears.—Partial deafness; pulsation in ears. Quick darting pains in right ear.

Nose.—Intense itching. Coldness of tip. Posterior nares obstructed. Epistaxis.

Mouth.—Tongue coated brown and thick, blistered; canker sores. Blisters on inner surface of lips and cheeks.

Face.—Pallor, acne, blotches of reddish color. Small boils break out during menses.

Stomach.—Coppery taste and eructations of sulphuretted hydrogen. Ravenous hunger soon after eating. Very thirsty. Cravings for liquor, salt, sweets, etc., warm drinks.

Abdomen.—Violent pain in liver and spleen.

Stool.—Can pass stool only by leaning very far back. Painful lump sensation on posterior surface of sphincter. Oozing of fœtid moisture. Intense itching of anus.

Urinary Organs.—Painful tenesmus when urinating. Nocturnal enuresis. Renal colic (Berb., Pareir.). Urine flows very slowly. Urine high colored; smells strong.

Male Organs.—Nocturnal emissions, followed by great weakness. Impotence. Gleet; whole urethra feels sore. Urethritis.

Female Organs.—Intense pruritus. Menses offensive; profuse, dark, clotted; stains difficult to wash out, urinates frequently at that time. Sensitive spot near os uteri. Leucorrhœa thin, acrid, excoriating, fishy odor. Sycotic warts on genitals (Nitr. ac., Staph., Thuja). Ovarian pain worse left side or from ovary to ovary. Sterility. Metrorrhagia. Intense menstrual colic. Breasts cold, sore, and sensitive.

Respiratory Organs.—Much oppression of breathing. Hoarse while reading. Pain and soreness through chest and mammæ. Incessant dry night cough. Asthma. Incipient tuberculosis. Larynx feels sore. Dyspnœa; cannot exhale (Samb.). Cough; better lying on stomach.

Limbs.—Pain in back, with burning heat. Legs heavy; ache all night; cannot keep them still (Zinc.). Ankles easily turned when walking. Burning of hands and feet. Finger-joints enlarged, puffy. Gouty concretions. Heels and balls of feet tender. Soreness of soles. Restless; better, clutching hands.

Skin.—Yellow. Intense and incessant itching; worse night and when thinking of it. Fiery red rash about anus in babies. Copper colored spots. Favus. Tumors and abnormal growths.

Sleep.—Dreams she is drinking (Ars., Phos.). Wakeful towards morning.

Fever.—Wants to be fanned all the time. Chills up and down back; coldness of legs, hands and forearms. Flashes of heat in face and neck. Night-sweats and hectic.

Aggravations.—When thinking of ailment; from daylight to sunset; heat.

Ameliorations.—At the seashore; lying on stomach; damp weather.

Compare.—Sulph., Verat., Zinc.

MERCURIUS DULCIS.

Synonym. — Mercurius chlorid. *Common names.* — Subchloride of Mercury. Calomel. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS.

Acts powerfully upon the liver and upon mucous membranes,

especially upon the mucous lining of the intestinal tract. In the liver it causes, primarily, an irritation resulting in an excessive secretion of bile, and, later, if the drug be long continued, in congestion and enlargement of that organ. On the mucous membranes it causes a catarrhal inflammation. Its most important symptom is excoriating, grass-green stools, without tenesmus.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Languor. Prostration. Apprehension.

Head.—Headache; in morning. Pain or heaviness across forehead.

Eyes.—Conjunctiva red. Scrofulous ophthalmia; ulceration of the cornea; chronic blepharitis.

Ears.—Catarrhal inflammation of the Eustachian tube and middle ear.

Face.—Pallid as a corpse. Swelling. Inflammation of the lips.

Mouth.—Inflammation of the tongue. Tongue black. Constant flow of dark putrid saliva; intolerable odor. Offensive breath; salivation; sore gums; mouth filled with ulcers.

Throat.—Ulceration. Swallowing difficult. Granular pharyngitis.

Stomach.—Loss of appetite in the morning. Profuse vomiting.

Stool and Anus.—Scanty, bloody, mucous, with bile and *constant desire*, without tenesmus. Dark-green watery, with griping (Mag. c.). Anus sore and burning. Dysentery; small stools of *mucus and blood, covered with bile.*

Skin.—*Flabby and ill-nourished.* Swollen glands. Phagedenic ulcers. Copper-colored eruptions.

Compare.—Merc. sol., Kali mur.

THERAPEUTICS.

The clinical range of Merc. dulc., from a homœopathic standpoint, is limited, but it is a remedy of great value when well indicated. The conditions calling for its use have already been detailed. Its most important use is in the treatment of infantile diarrhœa, with grass-green excoriating stools and very little tenesmus. It is all the better indicated in both children

and adults where the liver is enlarged and where there is ulceration of the buccal mucous membrane, very offensive breath, swollen glands, ptyalism, etc. The common use of Calomel in physiological doses for a torpid liver with white stools is not homœopathic. This action is mechanical and may be justifiable in some instances, as any other mechanical measure may be, but its constant abuse in all classes of cases, as is so often witnessed, cannot be justified.

MYGALE.

Synonym.—Mygale lasiodora. *Common name.*—Black Cuban spider. *Preparation.*—Tincture by putting live insect into alcohol.

THERAPEUTICS.

Chief use in the treatment of chorea; sexual symptoms usually predominating.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Delirious, restless, sad; fears death; despondent.

Face.—Twitching of facial muscles. Mouth and eyes open in rapid succession. Hot and flushed. Tongue dry and parched; put out with difficulty. Head jerked to one side. Grating of teeth at night.

Stomach.—Nausea, with dim sight. Aversion to food. Excessive thirst.

Male Organs.—Violent erections. Chordee (Kali brom., Camph.).

Limbs.—Unsteady gait. Constant motion of whole body. Tremulous. Intense redness in streaks, following course of lymphatics. Twitching of limbs. Restless hands. Convulsive, uncontrollable movements of arms and legs. Limbs drag while walking.

Aggravation.—In morning.

Amelioration.—During sleep.

Compare.—Agar., Tarant., Cupr.

NATRUM PHOSPHORICUM.

Synonyms.—Natrum phosphate. Sodium phosphate. *Common name.*—Phosphate of sodium. *Preparation.*—Triturations.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts especially upon digestive tract, and has been used chiefly at Schuessler's suggestion, which clinical experience has verified, for ailments resulting from excessive acidity. Conditions due to an excess of lactic acid resulting from too much sugar in the diet. It is therefore often indicated in infants and children who are over-fed with milk and sugar. Acid dyspepsia. Diarrhœa from acidity. Worms. Ophthalmia, with yellow, creamy discharge. Naso-pharyngeal catarrh, with thick, yellow mucus. Diabetes.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Anxious and apprehensive.

Eyes.—Discharge of *golden-yellow, creamy matter* from the eyes. Dilation of one pupil.

Ears.—One ear red, hot, frequently itchy, accompanied by gastric derangements and acidity.

Nose.—Offensive odor. Itching of nose.

Face.—Paleness, or bluish, florid appearance of face.

Mouth.—*Thin, moist coating on the tongue. Yellow, creamy coating at the back part of the roof of the mouth. Dysphagia.* Thick, creamy membrane over tonsils and soft palate.

Stomach.—*Sour eructations, sour vomiting.* Spits mouthfuls of food.

Stool.—Greenish diarrhœa; acrid; sour; worms; itching at the anus.

Male Organs.—Emissions without dreams, with *weakness in back and trembling in limbs.* Desire without erection. Gonorrhœa.

Female Organs.—Menses too early; pale, thin, watery. Sterility, with acid secretions from the vagina. Leucorrhœa; discharge creamy or honey-colored, or acid and watery. Sour-smelling discharges from uterus. Morning sickness, with sour vomiting.

Back.—Weariness; aching in wrists and finger joints. Hamstrings sore. Synovial crepitation. Rheumatic arthritis.
Skin.—Itching in various parts, *especially of ankles. Hives.* Smooth, red, shining.
Compare.—Benz. ac., Calcar. c., Lyc., Nux v., Rheum, Sulph.

OXYTROPIS.

Synonym.—Oxytropis Lamberti. *Natural order.*—Leguminosæ. *Common names.*—Loco-weed. Rattle weed. Astragalus. *Habitat.* — Rocky Mountain region. *Preparation.* — Tincture from whole plant without the root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts directly upon the nervous system, producing many symptoms of functional disturbance for which it has been found useful. Its chief characteristic is a trembling and sensation of emptiness.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Desires to be alone (Hyos., Ign.). Disinclination to work or talk. *Great mental depression.* Symptoms worse when thinking of them (Bar. c., Oxal. ac.).
Head.—Vertigo. Full warm feeling about the head. Feeling of intoxication, with loss of vision.
Eyes.—Sight obscured; pupils contracted; do not respond to light. Paralysis of the nerves and muscles of the eyes.
Face.—Pains in maxillary bones and masseter muscles.
Stool and Anus.—Sphincter seems relaxed. Stools slip from anus like lumps of jelly.
Urinary Organs.—Urging to urinate when thinking of it. Urine profuse. Pain in region of the kidneys.
Male Organs.—No sexual desire or ability (Agnus, Coni.). Pain in testicles and along spermatic and down the thighs (*Clem., Spong.*).
Limbs.—Numb feeling about the spine. *Staggering gait* (Helod.). Loss of coördination. Patellar tendon reflex lost. Pains come and go quickly, but muscles remain sore and stiff.
Sleep.—Restless. Dreams of quarreling.

Aggravation.—When thinking of symptoms (especially monomaniac tendency).
Amelioration.—After sleep.
Compare.—Oxal. ac.

PASSIFLORA INCARNATA.

Natural order.—Passifloraceæ. *Common name.*—Passion flower. *Habitat.*—Chiefly Virginia and southern Kentucky, in dry soil. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the leaves of plant growing on uplands.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Allopathic and Eclectic authorities inform us that Passiflora given in large doses causes spasms and paralysis, and without any attempt to explain the *modus operandi* of its therapeutic action add that "it acts as a narcotic and anti-spasmodic in moderate doses." Probably, in the absence of provings, no farther argument is required to prove the homœopathicity of the drug to those conditions in which it has mostly been employed and where it has proved of inestimable value.

Probably, from a general standpoint, it is our most efficient remedy for insomnia when resulting from nervousness, mental worry or excitement or from exhaustion. Also in infants and the aged. It is of little value in sleeplessness from pain. It induces a perfectly natural sleep, from which the patient awakens rested and refreshed. Convulsions and other neuroses of childhood; worm fever; teething, etc. Hysteria. *Tetanus.* Puerperal Convulsions. Asthma. It does not usually act well in the full-blooded or plethoric, but rather in those who are weak and enfeebled—a general atonic condition prevailing. Usually a dose of from fifteen to thirty drops is required, repeated frequently until results are obtained.

Compare.—Coffea. Hyos.

PSORINUM.

The Itch vesicle. A nosode. *Preparation.*—Triturations and dilutions.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Psorinum corresponds to the various staphylococcus and

streptococcus vaccines. It is especially indicated in individuals presenting the psoric diathesis as designated by Hahnemann, and is closely allied to *Sulphur*. The patient presents a dirty appearance, even though he has been thoroughly washed. The body gives off an extremely offensive, carrion-like odor as do also all the secretions, and excretions. Useful in chronic diseases when well selected remedies fail to relieve or permanently improve (in acute diseases, Sulph.). Great debility remaining after acute diseases or loss of animal fluids (in non-psoric cases, Cinchona). Skin symptoms prominent. Ailments from suppressed itch or other skin diseases (Sulph.). All functions slow in action—paretic weakness. Useful in all chronic diseases occurring in psoric patients.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Hopeless; despairs of recovery. Melancholy, deep and persistent; religious. Suicidal tendency. (Aurum).

Head.—Chronic headaches; *always hungry during attacks; must get up at night to eat;* better while eating. Hammering pain; brain feels too large; worse, change of weather. Dull pressive pain in occiput. Humid eruption on scalp; hair matted. Hair dry.

Eyes.—Agglutinated. Blepharitis. Chronic ophthalmia, that constantly recurs. Edges of lids red. Secretion acrid, offensive.

Ears.—Humid scurfs and soreness on and behind ears; oozing an offensive, viscid fluid (Graph.). Otorrhœa; thin ichorous, horribly fœtid discharges. Intolerable itching.

Nose.—Dry coryza, with stoppage of nose. Discharge, yellow-greenish; horribly offensive; viscid, chronic catarrh; takes cold easily; dropping from posterior nares.

Face.—Swelling of upper lip. Looks pale, delicate and sickly. Humid eruptions on face.

Throat.—Tonsils greatly swollen; painful swallowing, with pain in ears. (Hepar.) Profuse offensive saliva; tough mucus in throat. Recurring quinsy. Eradicates tendency to quinsy. Hawking up cheesy, pea-like balls of disgusting smell and taste.

Stomach.—Eructations like bad eggs. *Very hungry always;*

must have something to eat in the middle of the night. Nausea; vomiting of pregnancy.

Stool.—Diarrhœa; stools watery; dark brown; mucous, bloody; smell like carrion; worse from 1 to 4 A. M. Constipation; obstinate with backache; from inactivity of the rectum. (Alum.)

Male Organs.—Sexual weakness—aversion to coitus. No emission during coitus. Chronic gonorrhœa, genitals cold and relaxed.

Female Organs.—Leucorrhœa fœtid, lumpy, with much backache and debility. Mammæ swollen and painful. Pimples oozing an acrid fluid that burns and excoriates the glands. Subinvolution; inertia; tendency to bleed.

Respiratory Organs.—Asthma, with dyspnœa; worse, sitting up; better *lying down* and *keeping arms spread wide apart.* Dry, hard cough, with great weakness in chest. Feeling of ulceration under sternum. Pains in chest; better lying down. Cough returns every winter, from suppressed eruption. Hay-fever, returning regularly every year.

Limbs.—Weakness of joints, as if they would not hold together. Eruption around finger-nails.

Fever.—Profuse, hot perspiration. Night sweats. Cold, clammy sweat from least exertion. Sleepless from intolerable itching. Easily startled. Frightful dreams.

Skin.—Dirty, dingy look. Dry, lusterless, rough hair. Intolerable itching. Herpetic eruptions, especially on scalp and bends of joints, with itching; worse from warmth of bed. Enlarged glands. Sebaceous glands secrete excessively; oily skin. Indolent ulcers, slow to heal. Eczema behind ears. Crusty eruptions all over. Urticaria after every exertion. Pustules near finger-nails.

Condition.—Psoric diathesis.

Aggravations.—In open air; when sitting up; changes of weather; from drinking of coffee.

Ameliorations.—In warm room; when lying down; stretching arms out from body.

Compare.—*Sulph.*, Tuberc., Natr. m., Hepar, Silicea, Graph., Iod.

PYROGENIUM.

Synonym.—Pyrogen. A Nosode. Pus from septic abscess.
Preparation.—Alcoholic dilution.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Pyrogen corresponds to the streptococcus and other antifebrile vaccines. It is efficacious for sapræmia or septicæmia; puerperal or surgical; ptomaine or sewer gas poisoning; blood poisoning, from all causes; dissecting wounds and pricks or scratches by infected sharp instruments. Typhoid conditions. Septic fevers. Diphtheria.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Loquacious (Lach.). Thinks he is very wealthy. Restless (Ars.). Feels as if crowded with arms and legs. Full of anxiety and insane notions.

Head.—Painless throbbing. Fan-like motion of alæ nasi (Lyc.). Bursting headache with restlessness.

Mouth.—Tongue red and dry. Nausea and vomiting. Taste sweetish, terribly fœtid. Breath horrible.

Heart.—Tired feeling about heart. Palpitation. Sensation as if heart were too full. Always can hear her heart beat. Pulse abnormally rapid. Pain in region of left nipple. Distinctly conscious of a heart.

Stomach.—Coffee-grounds vomiting (Conium). Vomits water, when it becomes warm in stomach (Phos.).

Abdomen.—Intolerable tenesmus of both bladder and rectum. Bloated; sore; cutting pain.

Stool.—Diarrhœa; horribly offensive (Psor.), brown-black, painless, involuntary. Constipation with complete inertia (Opium); obstinate from impaction. Stools large, black, carrion-like, or small black balls.

Female Organs.—Puerperal peritonitis, with extreme fœtor. Septicæmia following abortion. Menses horribly offensive. Uterine hæmorrhages. Fever at each menstrual period, consequent upon latent pelvic inflammation.

Fever.—Coldness and chilliness. Septic fevers. Latent pyogenic conditions.

Limbs.—Throbbing in vessels of neck. Numbness of hands, arms, feet. Aching in all limbs and bones. Bed feels too

hard (Arn.). Parts lain on feel sore and bruised (Bapt.). Great debility in the morning. Soreness; better from motion (Rhus).

Sleep.—Seems to be in a semi-sleep. Dreams all night.

Amelioration.—From motion, or changing of position. From heat.

Compare.—Echinac., Carbo veg., Ars., Lach., Rhus, Bapt.

RADIUM.

Radium Bromide. *Preparation.*—Trituration of Radium bromide of high purity.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

The general picture given in the provings is of disturbed metabolism and foreshadows the probability that radium would likely be often indicated in the various functional disorders resulting therefrom. This has been verified over and over again in the administration of radium in drinking water, by emanations and injections, and in no small degree also by the administration of the potentized drug. It is probable that through this disturbance of metabolic processes there are developed in the provings symptoms in the muscles and joints simulating rheumatism (arthritis), these in many respects resembling those of Rhus. It is a well known fact that it is especially in rheumatism and gout that radium in its various forms of internal administration has proved a most useful curative agent, and also in neuralgia and neuritis.

The skin symptoms developed in the provings have led to the successful use of Radium bromide internally in eczema, psoriasis, pruritus, acne and seborrhœa. Useful in the treatment of cancers to arouse the reaction of the system.

It is well known that massive doses of radium produce atheroma, and also that very beneficial results have been obtained in arterio-sclerosis from the use of emanations and from radium drinking water and radium injections. Many symptoms elicited in the provings would lead one to think of arterio-sclerosis. All provers showed lowered blood pressure while taking the drug and for some time after; notwithstanding this fact, radium in the form of drinking water has proved of wonderful

value in the treatment of high blood pressure whether of functional origin or due to organic disease. Probably homœopathic dilutions would answer the same purpose.

Upon the urinary tract increased elimination of solids, particularly of chloride, is noted. Provers developed albuminuria, and one had granular and hyaline casts, indicating marked renal irritation. So far as known, there are no clinical verifications of the potencies in nephritis, but there are plenty such after the use of emanations and drinking water. Dr. Dieffenbach says, "catarrhal or intestinal nephritis, with rheumatic symptoms corresponding to the provings, has apparently been beneficial." Enuresis has been cured and many cases of diabetes are reported as cured.

The symptoms of the male sexual organs plainly indicate sexual weakness. The virtues of radium drinking water and of the emanations in sexual impotence and sexual neurasthenia have been generally recognized. The female sexual organs showed delayed and irregular menstruation, and well defined backache.

The general lassitude and tired feeling and the mental depression exhibited by provers confirms the homœopathicity of Radium bromide to general nervous debility, where the emanations and drinking water have already proved of curative value; especially in the approach of senile debility. Dr. Dieffenbach calls attention to symptoms of the respiratory tract, especially the persistent cough, occurring late in the provings, and suggests the use of Radium bromide in tuberculosis, whooping-cough, bronchitis and pneumonia. It is generally understood that radium in its ordinary methods of administration is of little value in respiratory diseases, unless we except asthma, which we know to be a neurosis, and with which class we might also associate whooping-cough, and expect some good results.

The provings showed marked changes in the blood as one would naturally anticipate after witnessing the marvelous results obtained in the treatment of anæmia by the emanations. Hæmoglobin showed an increase in three cases. Four provers showed an increase in erythrocytes, while two provers showed a loss. Two provers developed a distinct leucocytosis, and one had leucopenia. All provers, without exception, showed a

marked increase of the polymorphonuclear neutrophiles. On the latter fact Dr. Dieffenbach comments as follows: "The absolute scientific fact which stands out clearly in the provings, and which can unquestionably be attributed to the drug, is the marked increase of the polymorphonuclear neutrophiles. These so-called policeman of the blood corpuscles are the ones which attack the invading bacteria and destroy them and the administration of Radium bromide appears to have distinctly stimulated the organism in the elaboration and increase of these protecting organisms."

Radium does not interfere with the action of other indicated remedies, but on the contrary seems to increase their activity and will no doubt prove of great value as an inter-current remedy.

The above general analysis of the action of Radium and the following symptoms are largely based upon the systematic provings conducted by Dr. Dieffenbach, and most of which have been repeatedly verified by the author and many others.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Apprehensive, depressed; fear of being alone in the dark, great desire to be with people. Tired and irritable.

Head.—Vertigo; with pain in back of head. Dizzy with great weakness. Occipital and vertex pain accompanying severe lumbar aching. Severe pain over right eye, spreading back to occiput and to vertex, better in open air. Head feels heavy. Dull headache. Headaches better in open air, from cold, from pressure; worse from lying down. Frontal headache. Hair becomes gray.

Eyes.—Aching in the eyes; shooting pains. Stocky feeling in the eyes. Paretic weakness of the muscles, ptosis. Conjunctivitis with feeling of dryness; yellow discharge.

Ears.—Tickling in the ears, worse at night.

Nose.—Itching and dryness of nasal cavities; better in the open air. Formation of hard crusts or mucous particles.

Face.—Aching pain at angle of right lower jaw. Violent trifacial neuralgia.

Mouth.—Metallic taste. Mouth and throat parched and dry, temporarily relieved by sipping cold water; difficult speech. Prickling sensation on end of tongue. Tongue bluish white, thick, feels swollen.

Teeth.—Teeth painful; feel too long.

Throat.—Rawness and dryness of throat, with hawking of small amount of white stringy mucus, relieved by a drink of cold water and swallowing.

Stomach.—Empty feeling in stomach. Warm sensation in stomach. Aversion to sweets, ice-cream. Nausea and sinking sensation, belching of gas. Relieved by eating, but a small amount of food satisfies.

Abdomen.—Pain, violent cramps, rumbling, full of gas; pain over McBurney's point, and at location of sigmoid flexure. Much flatulence.

Rectum and Stools.—Constipation; alternating constipation and diarrhœa. Stools come with a gush (Aloe), with much flatulence. Passage of stool relieves abdominal and rectal pains.

Urinary Organs.—Increased elimination of solids, particularly of chlorides. Renal irritation; albuminuria; granular and hyaline casts. Difficulty in starting urine. Enuresis.

Male Organs.—Sexual desire lessened. Seminal emissions; with dreams.

Female Organs.—Delayed and irregular menstruation and backache. Aching pains in abdomen over pubes when flow comes on. Right breast sore, relieved by hard rubbing. White, cheesy leucorrhœa.

Heart and Blood.—Tight, constricted sensation. Sharp pains in the region of heart. Lowered blood pressure. Increased hæmoglobin. Increased erythrocytes. Leucocytosis. Leucopenia. Increase of polymorphonuclear neutrophiles.

Respiratory Organs.—Persistent cough with tickling in suprasternal fossa, as from dust. Dry, spasmodic cough, worse at night, and when lying down; better in open air. Throat dry, sore; chest constricted.

Neck and Back.—Aching in back of neck. Pain and lameness in cervical vertebræ, worse drooping head forward, better standing or sitting erect. *Lumbar* and *sacral backache*, pain appears to be in *bone;* continued motion relieves. Backache between shoulders and lumbar-sacral region, better after walking. Lameness in lumbar region; desire to stretch muscles, which gives relief. Paretic weakness from the lumbar region down. Lumbago.

Limbs.—Severe pain in all the limbs and joints, especially in the knees and ankles. Sharp pains in shoulders, arms, hands and fingers. Lameness in shoulder and joints. Arms feel heavy. Cracking in shoulder. Legs, arms and neck feel brittle as if they would break. Pain in toes, calves, hip-joint, popliteal spaces. Muscles of legs and hips sore. Great toe joints especially painful. Bunions and corns inflamed and tender.

Generalities.—Severe aching pain all over the body; comes on gradually and wears away slowly. Sharp pains come and go suddenly. General lassitude and tired feeling; wants to lie down and rest. Great prostration. Itching all over the body. Dryness of all mucous membranes. Feeling as if muscles would break if they were moved. Intolerance of summer heat. Craving for, and relief in, open air.

Skin.—Small pimples. Eczematous eruptions. Erythema and dermatitis with itching, burning, swelling and redness. Necrosis and ulceration. Itching all over body, burning of skin, as if on fire. Dry, bran-like, scaly eruption (Ars.), without sensation. Sebaceous cysts. Brown spots.

Sleep.—Restless. Sleepiness with lethargy. Dreams vivid; of fire; busy.

Fever.—Cold sensation internally, with chattering of teeth until noon. Internal chilliness followed by heat of the skin, associated with bowel movements and flatulence. Body feels on fire, with sharp needle pricks.

Aggravations.—On rising after lying down; after eating; late afternoons; from motion; (better from continued motion, Rhus.) Heat disagreeable.

Amelioration.—*Open air;* continued motion; hot bath; on lying down; from pressure; some symptoms better after eating.

Compare.—*Rhus tox.*, Rhus ven., Puls., Sepia, Uranium.

Antidotes.—Rhus tox., Rhus ven., Tellur.

SABAL SERRULATA.

Natural order.—Palmaceæ. *Common name.*—Saw palmetto.
Habitat.—On barren ground from South Carolina to Florida.
Preparation.—Tincture from the fresh ripe fruit.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts directly upon the nerve centers, stimulating their nutrition, and through them affecting in a similar manner the digestive functions, and the mucous lining of the nose, throat and bronchi. Its most notable action, however, is upon the reproductive system, especially upon the prostate gland and the membrano-prostatic portion of the urethra in the male, and upon the ovaries in the female. It unquestionably is our most efficient remedy in prostatic enlargement and in epididymitis, orchitis and other genito-urinary affections associated with prostatic troubles. Iritis with prostatic trouble. Weakened sexual activity. Undeveloped mammary glands. Ovaritis, ovarian enlargement, irritation, etc. Nasal catarrh. Bronchitis. Laryngitis. Aphonia.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Confused, full; dislikes sympathy. Vertigo, with headache. Neuralgia in feeble patients. Pain runs up from nose and centers in forehead.

Stomach.—Belching and acidity. Desire for milk.

Urinary Organs.—Constant desire to pass water at night. *Enuresis;* paresis of sphincter vesicæ. Difficult urination.

Male Organs.—*Prostatic* enlargement; discharge of prostatic fluid. Wasting of testes and *loss of sexual power.* Coitus painful at the time of emission.

Female Organs.—Ovaries tender and enlarged; *breasts shrivel.* (Iod., Kali iod.)

Respiratory Organs.—Copious expectoration, with catarrh of nose. Chronic bronchitis.

Compare.—Stigmata maydis, Fer. pic., Picric acid, Thuja.

SOLIDAGO.

Synonym.—Solidago virga-aurea. *Natural order.*—Compositæ. *Common name.*—Golden rod. *Habitat.*—Europe, Asia and the United States. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh blossoms.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts directly upon the kidneys causing congestion and inflammation; useful in dysuria and nephritic colic. Has proved

palliative in several cases of Bright's disease. Has been used locally and internally for exanthema, especially itch.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Respiratory Organs.—Asthma with nightly dysuria.

Urinary Organs.—*Kidneys sensitive to pressure.* Pain in region of kidneys with dysuria. Pain in region of kidneys extending forward to abdomen and bladder. (Berb.) Urine scanty and passed with difficulty. Urine clear and offensive. (Benz. ac., Nit. ac.) Thick, dark sediment in urine. Albumen, blood and slime in urine.

Skin.—Exanthema of lower limbs with urinary symptoms. Blotches, especially in lower extremities.

STELLARIA MEDIA.

Natural Order—Caryophyllaceæ. *Common names.*—Chickweed. Stichwort. *Habitat.*—Most parts of Europe, Asia and America. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the fresh plant.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Recent provings conducted by the University of Michigan Society of Drug Provers seem to corroborate the little that was already known as to the action of this drug, and somewhat enlarges its sphere, which at best is limited though well defined. Dr. Ibershoff in his report says: "It conduces a condition of stasis and congestion and the accompanying sluggishness of all functions characteristic of the constipation diathesis, coupled with shifting, intermittent, rheumatoid pains. Its head, stomach, liver and bowel symptoms all point to congestion, the morning aggravation and conditions of amelioration and increase being almost identical with those of Nux vomica, while the rheumatoid manifestations, their relief from motion and aggravation from warmth, resemble most closely those of Pulsatilla.

"The results of its experimental employment in cases of rheumatism and gout both internally and as a local application to the affected parts leaves no room for doubt as to its efficacy in these obstinate conditions. The indications for its usage

are so sharply defined that empiricism finds no justification in the prescribing of the drug."

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—*Dull frontal headache, worse on left side, in the morning, by motion, by warmth, passing off toward evening.* Violent headache all over cranium. Dull pulling pain as if caused by a tight rubber cap. Dull headache as if extending upward from the eyes to the temples and to the back of the head. Cutting pains from temples through the frontal eminences. Throbbing pain in temples and in back of head, with nausea. *Vertigo.* Dull supraorbital headache, worse over right eye, with faintness.

Eyes.—Pain in the eyes, with nausea. Smarting and burning in the eyes.

Stomach.—*Nausea* almost constant, worse in the morning, with drowsiness and general lassitude. *Loss of appetite,* the smell of food nauseates. Flatulence and belching of gas.

Back.—*Sharp pains in small of back* over kidneys, coming on suddenly, reach maximum slowly and stop suddenly.

Abdomen.—Flatulent distention with griping pains in transverse colon. *Liver engorged, swollen, with stitching pains, soreness and sensitiveness to pressure.* Griping pains in small intestines.

Generalities.—*Lassitude,* indisposition to work. *Constant sleepiness,* awakes feeling tired and dizzy. Chilliness. General feeling of malaise. Tired, sore, strained feeling as from over-exertion. *General irritability.*

Stool.—*Constipation* or alternating constipation and diarrhœa. Violent pains in rectum following stool. Clay-colored stool.

Limbs.—*Rheumatoid pains* in different parts of the body. Darting pains in almost every part; stiffness of joints; parts sore to touch; worse on motion; *sharp, shifting, rheumatic pains.* (Puls.)

Aggravation.—Mornings; from warmth; tobacco; at rest.

Amelioration.—Evenings; from fresh, cold air.

Compare.—Nux vom., Puls.

STIGMATA MAYDIS.

Natural order.—Gramineæ. *Common name.*—Corn silk. *Habitat.*—Temperate zones. *Preparation.*—Tincture from the silk terminals of common field corn.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

Acts directly upon the urinary tract, producing irritation and catarrhal inflammation. Probably owing to the presence of maizenic acid the drug has the power of neutralizing excessive alkalinity of the urine. It also increases the flow of urine. It may thus act physiologically in lithæmia, phosphatic gravel, cystitis, etc., by diluting and neutralizing irritating agents in the urinary tract. Has been used successfully in catarrhal cystitis; suppression and retention of urine; dysuria; renal lithiasis; nephritic colic; gravel; gonorrhœa; enlarged prostate (Sabal ser.) with retention of urine, also in organic heart disease, with much œdema of the lower extremities and scanty urination.

Compare.—Sabal ser., with which it is often used in combination by Eclectics.

SYPHILINUM.

A Nosode.—The Syphilitic virus. *Preparation.*—Alcoholic dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

Syphilitic affections. Throat, skin and other troubles due to bad treatment of syphilis years before. Syphilitic dyscrasia, either hereditary or acquired. Chronic eruptions and rheumatism. Ichthyosis. Hereditary tendency to alcoholism.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Loss of memory; remembers everything previous to his illness. Apathetic; *feels as if going insane or being paralyzed. Fears the night* and the suffering from exhaustion on awakening. Hopeless; *despairs of recovery.*

Head.—Linear pains from temple across, or from eyes backward; cause sleeplessness and delirium at night. Falling

of the hair. Pain in bones of the head. Top of head feels as if coming off.

Eyes.—Chronic recurrent phlyctenular inflammation of the cornea; successive crops of phlyctenules and abrasions of epithelial layer of cornea; photophobia intense, lachrymation profuse. Lids swollen; pain intense at night; ptosis. Diplopia; one image seen below the other. Feeling of cold air blowing on the eye (Fluor. ac.).

Ears.—Caries of ossicles in ear of syphilitic origin.

Nose.—Caries of nasal bones, hard palate and septum, with perforation. Ozæna.

Mouth.—Teeth decayed at gum; edges serrated, dwarfed. Tongue coated, teeth-indented; deep longitudinal cracks. Ulcers smart and burn. Excessive flow of saliva; it runs out of mouth when sleeping.

Stomach.—Craves alcohol.

Rectum.—Feels tied up with strictures. Enemas very painful. Fissures; prolapsus.

Female Organs.—Ulcers on labia. Leucorrhœa profuse, thin, watery, acrid, with sharp knife-like pain in ovaries.

Respiratory Organs.—Aphonia; chronic asthma in summer, wheezing and rattling. (Tart. e.) Cough dry, hard; worse at night; windpipe sensitive to touch (Lach.). Lancinating pains from base of heart to apex at night.

Limbs.—Sciatica; worse at night; better about daybreak. Rheumatism of shoulder-joint; at insertion of deltoid. Run-around. Severe pain in long bones. Redness and rawness between toes (Sil.). Indolent ulcers. Muscles contracted in hard knots.

Skin.—Reddish-brown eruption, with a disagreeable odor. Extreme emaciation. *Sensation of abscesses.*

Aggravations.—At night. Amelioration during day, moving about slowly.

Compare.—Merc., Kal. hyd., Nit. ac., Aur., Alum.

TRITICUM.

Synonym.—Triticum repens. *Natural order.*—Gramineæ. *Common name.*—Couch-grass. *Habitat.*—Europe. *Preparation.*—Tincture from fresh root.

GENERAL ANALYSIS AND THERAPEUTICS.

The action of Triticum seems to be solely upon the urinary organs. It exercises a soothing diuretic influence, increasing the flow of the watery portion of the urine without to the same extent influencing the actual renal secretion. It is an excellent remedy in excessive irritability of the bladder, dysuria, cystitis, gonorrhœa.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Nose.—Always blowing the nose.

Urinary Organs.—Frequent, difficult and painful urination. Gravelly deposits. Catarrhal and purulent discharges (Pareira). Strangury; pyelitis; enlarged prostate. Chronic cystic irritability. Incontinence; constant desire.

TUBERCULINUM.

A Nosode from tubercular abscess. *Preparation.*—Alcoholic dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

Tuberculinum corresponds to the Tuberculin serum of present day popularity. We only have a few unsatisfactory, fragmentary provings made with extremely high potencies, and are obliged to depend entirely upon clinical indications in the use of the remedy. It is therefore quite impossible to individualize each case as is desirable in homœopathic prescribing. We can only prescribe Tuberculinum when the patient presents a picture of tuberculosis or of the tubercular constitution. It is recommended in inherited tuberculosis, but we are told by modern scientific investigators that this disease is not inherited. Probably the germs of tuberculosis are not inherited, but what amounts to the same thing is that the predisposing constitution may be and very often is inherited. Such patients, of tubercular parents, very often have a feeble vitality and are less able to resist the encroachment of any disease germs, especially those of tuberculosis, than are those born of healthy parents. They take on sicknesses easily and have low recuperative power. Are susceptible to changes in weather and take cold easily. They are usually light complected, narrow chested,

emaciated, anæmic, weak and tire easily. Motion causes fatigue and they are averse to work. They want a constant change, to travel, go somewhere or do something different. The above presents a picture of an incipient *tuberculosis*, and it is in such cases that Tuberculinum is of greatest value.

Patients who present a tubercular picture and who at the same time suffer with epilepsy, neurasthenia or great nervousness. Nervous children. Skin affections. Rheumatism, especially articular. An important characteristic is that symptoms are constantly changing and well selected remedies fail to improve.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Mind.—Irritable, especially when awaking. Depressed, melancholy. Fear of dogs.

Head.—Everything seems strange. Intense pain, as of an iron band around the head. Meningitis. Nocturnal hallucinations; awakes frightened. Plica polonica. Crops of small boils, intensely painful, successively appear in nose; green, fœtid pus.

Ears.—Persistent offensive otorrhœa. Perforations in membrana tympani, with ragged edges.

Stomach.—Averse to meat. All-gone, hungry sensation (Sulph.). Desire for cold milk.

Abdomen.—Early morning, sudden diarrhœa (Sulph.). Stools dark brown, offensive, discharged with much force. Tabes mesenterica.

Female Organs.—Menses too early, too profuse, long-lasting. Dysmenorrhœa.

Respiratory Organs.—Hard, dry cough during sleep. Expectoration thick, easy. Shortness of breath. Longs for cold air.

Skin.—Eczema; itching intense; worse at night. Ringworm (Tellur.). Acne in tuberculous children.

Aggravations.—Motion; music; before a storm; cold, or cold, damp weather; standing.

Compare.—Psorinum, Calcarea.

VARIOLINUM.

A Nosode.—Lymph from the Smallpox Pustule. *Preparation.*—Alcoholic dilutions.

THERAPEUTICS.

The chief use of Variolinum is to protect against, modify and cure smallpox, It has also been used successfully in the treatment of herpes zoster and the subsequent neuralgia. It has been successfully proved that the oral administration of Variolinum is just as efficient a protection against smallpox as the old time scarification method, and many homœopaths now employ this method exclusively. The State of Iowa has legalized "internal vaccination." It is certainly a safer plan, as it avoids the possibility of infecting the system with live disease germs and producing in the innocent victims lockjaw, paralysis and other serious conditions, such as sometimes follow the use of impure virus.

CHARACTERISTIC SYMPTOMS.

Head.—Morbid fear of smallpox. Pain in occiput. Inflamed eyelids. Deafness. Chronic catarrh.

Respiratory Organs.—Breathing oppressed. Cough with thick, viscid, bloody mucus. Sensation as if throat were closed. As of a lump in the right side of throat.

Limbs.—Excruciating backache, with great restlessness. Pains shift from back to abdomen. Rheumatic pains in wrists. Aching in legs. Tired all over.

Fever.—Hot fever with intense radiating heat. Profuse bad-smelling sweat.

Skin.—Hot, dry. Eruption of pustules. Shingles.

CLINICAL INDEX.

Abortion.—Aletris, Bell., *Caul.*, Caust., *Cim.*, Erig., Gels., Helon., Kali c., Op., Plumb., Rhus tox., *Sab.*, *Secale*, *Sepia*, Ustil., Vib. op.

Abscess (*Acute*).—Acon., *Apis*, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, Bry., Calc. c., Calc. s., Colch., Crotal., Eucal., Hep. s., Iod., Kali brom., Lach., Lyc., *Merc.*, Phos., Sil., Stram., Sulph. (*Chronic*).—Ars., *Calc.*, Cinch., *Hep. s.*, *Iod.*, Lach., *Merc.*, Phos., Rhus tox., *Sil.*, *Sulph.*

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Albuminuria.—(See Bright's Disease.)

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Amenorrhœa.—(See Menstruation, Suppressed.)

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ac., Nux m., *Phos.*, Plumb., Puls., Secale cor., Sep., Spong., Stan., Sulph., Verat. alb., *Zinc.*

Anæsthesia.—Acon., Can. Ind., *Kali brom.*

Anæsthetic Vapors, *Bad effects of.*—Acet. ac.

Angina Pectoris.—*Acon.*, Am. c., *Amyl. nit.*, Arg. nit., Arn., *Ars.*, Aur., Cact., Cim., Cratæ., Glon., Hep. s., Kalmia, Lach., Lact. v., Lob., Lyc., Naja, Nux v., Ox. ac., Spig., Spong., Tab.

Anthrax.—Apis, *Ars.*, Bell., Canth., Crotal., *Kreos.*, *Lach.*, Lyc., Merc., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Phytol., Rhus tox., Secale cor., Sil., Sulph.

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Anus, *Itching of.*—*Ars.*, Carb. ac., Ign., Nitr. ac., Mur. ac., Petrol., *Sulph.*

Anus, *Prolapsus of.*—Aloes, Æscul., Ign., Merc., Nux v., *Podo.*, Sulph.

Aphonia.—Acon., Am. c., *Carb. v.*, *Caust.*, *Hep. s.*, Gels., Kali bi., Nux m., Op., *Phos.*, Spongia.

Aphthæ.—Arg., Arg. nit., Bapt., *Borax*, Canth., Carb. ac., Hep. s., Hydras., Eup. perf., Kali bi., *Kali chlo.*, Mag. c., *Merc.*, Merc. cor., Mur. ac., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phytol., Staph., Sulph. ac., Thuja.

Apoplexia.—*Acon.*, Agar., Arn., Baryta c., *Bell.*, Chin. sulph., Glon., Hyos., Lach., Lauro., *Nux v.*, *Op.*, Phos., Plumb., Stram., *Ver. vir.*

Arsenic, *Vapors of, Ailments from.*—Kali bi.

Arthralgia.—(See Gout.)

Arthritis.—(See Gout.)

Ascarides.—(See Worms.)

Ascites.—Acet. ac., Acon., *Apis*, *Apoc. c.*, *Ars.*, Dig., Ferr., Fluor. ac., Jabor., Phos., Sen. (See also Dropsy.)

Asphyxia, neonatorum.—*Ant. tart.*, Tab.

Asthenopia.—Agar., Alum., Am. c., Apis, Calc. c., Cina, Croc. Gels., Jab., Kali carb., Kalmia, Led., Lil. tig., Lith., Lyc., Natr. mur., Phos., Rhod., Ruta, Senega, Sep., Spig., Sulph.

Astigmatism.—Physos.

Asthma.—Ailanth., Ambra, Am. c., Amyl. nit., *Ant. tart.*, *Aral.*, Arg. nit., *Ars.*, Aurum, Ars. iod., Asaf., Bad., Baryt. c., Benz. ac., Bell., Cact., Calad., Camph., Can. sat., Carb. v., Card. m., Cinch., Cistus, Colch., Con., Cor. rub., Cupr.,

Dulc., Eucalyp., Ferr., *Ipec.*, Hepar, Kali bi., Kali c., Kali iod., *Kali nit.*, Lach., Lil., *Lob.*, Merc., Mosch., Naja, Natr. mur., Natr. sulph., Nux v., Passif., Phos., Puls., Ranunc., Sabad., Samb., Sang., Solid., Sticta, Stram., Sulph., *Tab.*, Thuja, Verb., Zinc.

Ataxia, *Progressive locomotor.—Alum., Arg. nit.*, Calc. c., Cim., Gels., Helod., Kali brom., Lach., Nux v., *Phos.*, Physos., *Plumb.*, Rhus tox., Stram., *Zinc.*

Atrophy.—Ars., Baryt. c., Calc. c., Cinch., *Iod.*, Phos., Physos., Plumb., Sulph.

Balanitis.—Can. sat., Canth., Cor. rub., *Merc.*, *Puls.*, Sulph., Thuja.

Belladonna, *Abuse of.*—Hyos., Op.

Bed-sores.—Arn., Carb. ac., Fluor. ac., Hydras., Merc., Sil., Sulph. ac., Tereb.

Bilious Disorders.—Æsc. hip., Æthusa, Aloes, Asar., Berb., Bry., Caul., *Chel.*, Chionan., *Cinch.*, Cocc., Dig., Dios., Eup. perf., Gels., *Iris*, *Lept.*, *Merc.*, Merc. dulc., Myrica, *Nux v.*, *Podo.*, Ptelea, Puls., Sep., Stella, Sulph., Tarax.

Bladder, *Catarrh or inflammation of.*—(See Cystitis.)

Bladder, *Paralysis of.*—Bell., Canth., *Caust.*, *Con. mac.*, *Gels.*, *Hyos.*, Nux v., Secale, Uran. nit., Zinc.

Bladder, *Spasms of.—Bell.*, Canth., Con. mac., Gels., *Hyos.*, Nux v., Sulph.

Blepharitis.—Alum., Ant. c., *Arg. nit.*, Clem., *Graph.*, *Hep. s.*, Kreos., Magn. c., *Merc.*, *Merc. cor.*, Merc. iod., Natr. mur., Petrol., Phytol., *Puls.*, Sang., Sep., Sil., Staph., *Sulph.*

Blepharoplegia.—(See Ptosis.)

Blepharospasmus.—Agar., *Bell.*, Gels., *Hyos.*, *Nux v.*, Ign., Physos., Puls.

Blood, *Complaints from loss of.*—Chin. sulph., *Cinch.*

Boils.—Arn., Ars., *Bell.*, Crotal., *Hep. s.*, Kali iod., Led., Lyc., *Merc.*, Mur. ac., Phos. ac., Phytol., Pic. ac., Rhus tox., *Sil.*, *Sulph.*

Bones, *Affections of.—Asaf., Aur., Calc. c.*, Calc. fl., *Calc. phos.*, *Fluor. ac.*, Hep. s., *Kali iod.*, *Merc.*, Mez., *Nitr. ac.*, Phos. ac., *Phos.*, Phytol., Ruta, Sil., Staph., Stillin., Sulph., Thuja.

Brain, *Anæmia of.*—Zinc.

Brain, *Atrophy of.*—Plumb., *Zinc.*

Brain, *Concussion and compression of.*—Acon., *Arn.*, Bell., Bry., Cic., Ham., Hell., *Hyper.*, *Op.*

Brain, *Congestion of.*—Absinth., *Acon.*, Ascl. cor., Aster., *Bell.*, Bry., *Chin. sulph.*, Cupr., Ferr., Gels., Glon., Hyos., Nux v., *Op.*, Rhus tox., Sulph., *Ver. vir.*

Brain, *Paralysis of.*—*Zinc.*

Brain, *Softening of.*—Am. c., Ars., Cinch., Ferr., Kali brom., Nux v., *Phos.*, Plumb., *Zinc.*

Brain, *Sclerosis of.*—*Plumb.*, *Zinc.*

Brain Fag.—(See Neurasthenia.)

Bright's Disease.—Acon., Amyl. nit., *Apis*, Apoc., Arg. nit., *Ars.*, Aspar., Berb., Can. Ind., Can. sat., *Canth.*, Carb. ac., Digit., Dulc., Eup. perf., Ferr., *Hell.*, Helon., Jab., Kali iod., Kali nit., Kalmia, Lith., *Lyc.*, Merc., *Merc. cor.*, Nux v., Osm., Petrol., Phos., Phytol., Plumb., *Tereb.*, Solid., Sulph., Uran., Zinc.

Bronchitis (*Acute*).—*Acon.*, Alum., Am. c., *Ant. tart.* (*capillary*), Ascl. cor., Bell., *Bry.*, Cact., Canth., Chel., Cina (*capillary*), Cinch., Con., Dros., Eucalyp., Ferr. phos., *Hep. s.*, Ipec., *Kali bi.*, Kali c., Lact. v., Led., Lob., Lyc., Merc., *Merc. cor.*, Nat. sulph., Nux v., Osm., Phos. ac., *Phos.*, Puls., Rhus tox., *Rumex*, *Sang.*, Senega, Sep., Squilla, Spong., Stan., Sticta, Tereb., Ver. alb., Ver. vir., Zinc.

Bronchocele.—(See Goitre.)

Bubo.—(See Syphilis.)

Bunion.—Agar., Am., Benz. ac., Carb. ac., Iod., Sil.

Burns and Scalds.—Acet. ac., Acon., *Canth.*, Euphorb., Stram., Urtica.

Cæcum, *Inflammation of*—(See Typhlitis.)

Calculi, *Biliary.*—(See Gall-stones.)

Calculi, *Renal.*—Bell., *Berb.*, Benz. ac., Canth., Calc. c., Cocc. cac., Coloc., Con., Dios., Eup. perf., Hydras., Lyc., Nux v., Pareira, Sars., Sep., Solid., Stigm., Tab., Uran. nit.

Cancer.—*Ars.*, *Carb. an.*, *Con.*, Eucalypt., Euphorb., *Hydras.*, *Iod.*, *Kreos.*, Lach., Lyc., Mag. m., Merc., Nitr. ac., Phos., Plat., Phyt., Sil.

Cancrum Oris.—*Ars.*, *Bapt.*, Bell., *Kali chlo.*, Merc.

Cankers of the Mouth.—(See Aphthæ.)

Carbuncle.—(See Anthrax.)

Carcinoma.—(See Cancer.)
Cardialgia.—(See Gastralgia.)
Cardiac Diseases.—(See Heart.)
Caries.—Arg. nit., *Asaf.*, Am., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Caps., Fluor. ac., Hep. s., Kali iod., Lyc., *Merc.*, Mez., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., Phos., Sep., Sil., Ther.
Catalepsy.—*Can. Ind.*, Gels., Ign., *Nux m.*, Stram.
Cataract.—Baryt. c., *Calc. c.*, Calc. fl., Caust., *Con.*, Lyc., Magn. c., *Phos.*, Physos., Sep., *Sil.*, Sulph.
Catarrh of Upper Air Passages.—Absinth., *Acon.*, Æsc., Allium cepa, Alum., Am. c., Am. m., Ant. c., Ant. tart., Aral., Arg. nit., Ars., Ars. iod., Ascl. cor., Ascl. t., Aur., Baryt. c., *Bell.*, Brom., Calad., Calc. s., Colc., Camph. (*incipient*), Caps., Carb. ac., Carb. v., Caust., Cham., Chel., Chin. ars., Cinch., Cocc. c., Cor. rub., Dios., *Dulc.*, Eryng., Eucalyp., Euphorb., Eup. perf., Euphras., Ferr. phos., Fluor. ac., Gels., Graph., Hep. s., *Hydras.*, Iod., Ipec., *Kali bi.*, Kali carb., Kali iod., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Mag. m., Mang., Meny., *Merc.*, *Merc. cor.*, Merc. iod. fla., Merc. iod. rub., Mez., Millef., Myrica, Natr. ars., Natr. carb., Natr. mur., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., *Nux v.*, Op., Paris, Petrol., Phos., Phytol., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Rumex, Sab., Samb., *Sang.*, Seneg., Sep., Sil., Spig., Spong., Squilla, Sticta, Sulph., Ther., Thuja, Verb., Zinc.
Chancre (*Chancroid*).—Ars., Carb. ac., Caust., Cor. rub., Iod., *Merc.*, Merc. cor., Merc. iod. fla., Mur. ac., *Nitr. ac.*, Phos. ac., Phytol., Thuja.
Change of Life.—(See Menstruation.)
Chapped Hands and Lips.—Ars., Calc. c., Caust., Graph., Hep. s., Merc., Natr. carb., Rhus tox., Sil., Sulph.
Charcoal Vapors, *Effects of.*—Bor., Op.
Chilblains.—Acon., *Agar.*, Arn., Ars., Bad., Canth., Carb. ac., Crotal., *Merc.*, *Petrol.*, Zinc.
Chicken-pox.—(See Varicella.)
Chlorosis.—Abrot., Absinth., *Aletris*, Alum., Arg. nit., Ars., *Calc. c.*, Calc. phos., Carb. v., *Chin. sulph.*, *Cinch.*, Cupr., *Ferr.*, *Ferr. iod.*, Graph., *Helon.*, Lob., Lyc., Iod., Natr. mur., Phos., Plumb., *Puls.*, Sep., Sil., Sulph., *Zinc.*
Cholera (*Asiatica*).—Acon., *Ars.*, *Camph.*, *Cupr.*, Euphor.

cor., Euphorb., Ipec., Lauro., Phos., *Secale*, Tabac., *Ver. alb.*

Cholera Infantum.—Acon., *Ars.*, Ars. iod., Æth., Bell., Bis., Bry., Calc. c., *Camph.*, *Cham.*, Cinch., Coloc., Crot. tig., Cupr., Elat., Euphor. cor., Ferr. phos., Hell., Ipec., Kali brom., Kreos., Lauro., Œnoth., Plumb., *Podo.*, Op., Robin., Secale, Stram., Tab., *Ver. alb.*, Zinc.

Cholera Morbus.—*Ars.*, *Camph.*, Elat., Euphor. cor., Ipec., Phos., *Ver. alb.*

Chorea.—*Agar.*, *Ars.*, Arg. nit., Asaf., Aster., Bell., Calc. c., Caul., Caust., Cedron, Cic., *Cim.*, Cina, Coccul., Cupr., Croc., *Gels.*, Hyos., *Ign.*, Kali nit., Lach., Lauro., Merc., *Mygale*, Puls., Sil., Sulph., *Tarent.*, Ver. alb., Ver. vir., *Zinc.*

Choroiditis.—Agar., Croc., Gels., Kali iod., Merc., Merc. cor., Phytol., Sil.

Climacteric.—(See Menstruation.)

Coffee, *Ill effects of.*—*Bell.*, Cham., *Ign.*, *Nux v.*

Colic.—Acon., Absinth., Ars., *Bell.*, Calc. c., Calc. phos., *Cham.*, Cinch., Coccul., *Coloc.*, Cupr., *Dios.*, Dulc., Iris, Lyc., Magn. c., Merc., Nux v., Op., Plat., Plumb., Podo., Puls., Spig., Sulph., *Ver. alb.*, Zinc.

Colic, *From lead.*—*Alum.*, Natr. sulph., Nux v., *Op.*, *Plat.*, Sulph., Ver. alb., Zinc.

Concussion.—(See Brain.)

Condylomata.—Ant. c., Kali iod., Merc. iod., *Nitr. ac.*, Phos. ac., Phyt., Sulph., *Thuja.*

Conjunctivitis.—(See Ophthalmia.)

Constipation.—*Æscul.*, *Alum.*, Aloes, Ambr., Am. m., Ant. c., Ars., *Bry.*, Calc. c., Carb. v., Carls., Caust., Chionan., Collin., Dolich., Graph., Hydras., Ign., Iod., Iris, Kali carb., Lept., Lyc., Mag. c., Mez., Nat. c., *Nat. mur.*, Nat. sulph., Nitr. ac., *Nux v.*, *Op.*, *Phos.*, Phytol., *Plat.*, Plumb., Podo., Ptelea, Puls., Selen., Sep., Sil., *Sulph.*, *Ver. alb.*, Zinc.

Consumption.—(See Phthisis.)

Contusions.—Acon., *Arn.*, Calend., *Con.*, Ham., *Hyper.*, Ruta.

Convulsions (*Infantile*).—Absinth., Æthusa, Ant. tart., *Bell.*, Calc. c., Camph., *Cham.*, Cina, *Cupr.*, *Gels.*, Glon., Hell., *Hyos.*, *Ign.*, Kali brom., Merc., Millef., Nux m., Œnan., Op., Passif., *Plumb.*, *Stram.*, Ver. alb., Ver. vir.

Convulsions (*Puerperal*).—Acon., Amyl. nit., August. v., *Bell.*, Benz. ac., Camph., Canth., *Cham.*, *Cic.*, Cim., Coccul., *Cupr.*, Gels., Glon., *Hyos.*, Hyper., Ign., Kali brom., Lach., Laur., Mag. m., Mellilo., Merc., Merc. cor., Nux m., Nux v., Op., Phos., Plat., Plumb., Puls., Secale, Stram., Sulph., Ver. alb., Ver. vir., Zinc.

Corneal Ulcers.—Ars., Aur., *Calc. c.*, Colch., Euphras., Graph., Hep. s., Kali bi., Lach., *Merc.*, *Merc. cor.*, Merc. iod. fla., Merc. iod. rub., Natr. carb., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Physos., Phytol., Puls., *Sil.*, Sulph.

Corns.—*Acet. ac.*, Acon., Ant. c., Arn., Ham., Iod., Ruta, Petrol., Thuja.

Corpulence (See Obesity.)

Coryza (See Catarrh.)

Cough (*Dry*).—*Acon.*, Alum., Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., *Bell.*, Bry., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Cim., Cina, *Con.*, Dros., *Gels.*, *Hyos.*, Iod., Kali brom., Kali c., Lauro., Lach., Lachnan., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Mez., Naja, Natr. ars., Natr. carb., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., *Nux v.*, Œnanth., Op., *Phos.*, Puls., Rhus tox., Rumex, Sabad., Samb., Sang., Senega, Spong., Spig., Sticta, Stilling., Sulph., Verb., Zinc., Zing.

Cough (*Moist or loose*).—*Ant. tart.*, Ars., Calc. c., Cinch., Dulc., Dig., Hep. s., Ipec., Kali bi., Kali c., Kreos., Lyc., Puls., Samb., Sang., Sil., Stan., Sulph.

Cough (*Nervous, Spasmodic or Sympathetic*).—Agn., *Ambr.*, Aurum, Asaf., Caust., Cham., Cina, Coff., Con., Cupr., Gels., *Hyos.*, *Ign.*, *Kali brom.*, Kreos., Lauro., Led., Nux v., Phos., Stram., Ver. alb., Zinc.

Cramps.—(See Convulsions.)

Croup, *Catarrhal.*—*Acon.*, Ant. tart., Bell., Bry., *Hep. s.*, Iod., *Ipec.*, Kali m., Lach., Lob., Merc., Naja, Phos., Samb., Sang., Senega, *Spong.*, Sulph.

Croup, *Membranous.*—*Acet. ac.*, Acon., *Brom.*, *Iod.*, *Kali bi.*, Kali m.

Crusta Lactea.—Ars., Baryt. c., Calc. c., Clem., Crot. tig., Dulc., Graph., *Hep. s.*, *Iris*, *Lyc.*, *Merc.*, *Mez.*, *Nitr. ac.*, Oleander, Petrol., Phytol., Rhus tox., Sil., Staph., *Sulph.*, *Viola*.

Cyanosis.—Acon., Am. c., Ars., *Ant. tart.*, Camph., Crot., Cupr., Dig., *Lach.*, Lauro., Op., Ver. alb.

Cystitis.—*Acon.*, Apis, Aspar., Bell., Benz. ac., *Can. sat.*, Camph., *Canth.*, *Chim.*, Coc. cact., Caps., Clem., Digit., Dulc., Equiset., Eryng., Eucal., Eup. perf., Ferr., Ferr. phos., Kali iod., Lach., Lyc., Merc., *Merc. cor.*, Nitr. ac., Nux v., Pareira, Petrol., Phos., Puls., Rhod., Rhus tox., Sars., Senec., Senega, Sep., Squilla, Stigm., Sulph., Tereb.

Dandruff.—Ars., Badiaga, Calc. c., *Canth.*, Fluor. ac., Graph., Hep. s., Kali m., Kali s., Lyc., Merc., Natr. m., Sil., *Sulph.*

Deafness, *Acute.*—Acon., Bell., *Canth.*, Gels., Iod., *Merc.*, *Phos.*, *Puls.*

Deafness, *Chronic.*—Ars., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Graph., Iod., Merc., Pic. ac., Puls., Sil., Sulph., Tellur., Verb.

Debility.—Anac., *Ars.*, Calc. phos., Carb. v., *Chin. sulph.*, *Cinch.*, Colch., Coccul., *Ferr.*, Helon., *Iod.*, *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*, Selen., *Sulph.*, Sulph. ac., Uran.

Delirium Tremens.—Absinth., Agar., Ant. tart., Arn., *Bell.*, Calc. c., Can. Ind., Cim., Crotal., *Hyos.*, *Kali brom.*, Lach., Nux v., *Op.*, Ranunc., *Stram.*, Zinc., Zing.

Dentition, *Disorders of.*—*Acon.*, Æthus., Apis, Ars., *Bell.*, Borax, Bry., *Calc. c.*, *Calc. phos.*, *Cham.*, Cina, Cupr., Dolich., Gels., Graph., Hell., Ipec., Kreos., Magn. c., Magn. m., *Merc.*, Phos., Phytol., *Podo.*, Rheum, Sil., Sulph.

Diabetes.—Arg. met., *Arg. nit.*, *Apis*, Ars., Carb. ac., Con., Eup. purp., Fluor. ac., Helon., Iod., Jab., *Kali brom.*, Kali nit., Kreos., Lac. ac., Lycopus, Lyc., Merc., Natr. mur., Natr. phos., Nat. sulph., Nitr. ac., Nux v., *Phos. ac.*, Plumb., Sil., Squilla, *Uran. nit.*

Diaphragmitis.—Acon., Bry., Cact., Colch., Hep. s., Stram., Sulph., Uran.

Diarrhœa.—Acet. ac., Acon., Æthus., Agar., *Aloe*, Am. m., Ant. c., Apis, Apoc., Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., Asaf., Ascl. cor., Ascl. tub., *Bapt.*, Bell., Benz. ac., Berb., Bism., Borax, Bry., *Calc. c.*, *Camph.*, Canth., Caps., Carb. ac., Carb. v., *Cham.*, Chel., Cina, *Cinch.*, Cistus, Colch., Collin., *Coloc.*, *Crotal.*, Crot. tig., Cupr., Cupr. ars., Dios., Dulc., Elat., Eucal., Euphorb., Ferr., Ferr. phos., Gamb., Gels., Graph., Grat., Hell., Hep. s., Hydras., Hyos., Ign., Iod., *Ipec.*, Iris, Kali c., Kali nit., Kali ph., Kreos., Lach., Lauro., *Lept.*, Lyc., Lycop. V., Magn. c., *Merc.*, Merc. dulc., Mez., Mur. ac.,

Natr. ars., Natr. carb., Natr. mur., Natr. ph., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Nuph., Nux m., *Nux v.*, Œnoth., Oleander, Op., Ox. ac., Petrol., Phos., Phos. ac., Phytol., Plumb., *Podo.*, Ptelea, Puls., *Rheum*, Rhod., Rhus tox., Rumex, Sab., Sang., Secale, Sep., Sil., Staph., *Sulph.*, Sulph. ac., Tabac., Tereb., Thuja, *Ver. alb.*, Zinc.

Diphtheria.—*Ailanth.*, Ant. c., *Apis*, *Ars.*, Ars. iod., Arum, *Bapt.*, Bell., Brom., Canth., Caps., Carb. ac., *Chin. ars.*, Crotal., Hydras., Hepar s., Ign., *Kali bi.*, *Kali chlor.*, Kali iod., Kali m., *Lach.*, Lachnan., Lac. ac., Lyc., Merc., Merc. cor., Merc. iod. fla., *Merc. iod. rub.*, Mur. ac., Naja, Natr. ars., Nitr. ac., Op., Phytol., Rhus tox., Sang., Sep., Sulph., Sulph. ac.

Dropsy.—*Acet. ac.*, Acon., Adonis, *Apis*, *Apoc.*, *Ars.*, Ascl. cor., Aspar., Bry., Cact., Calad., Cedron, *Cinch.*, *Colch.*, Collin., *Dig.*, Dulc., Elat., Ferr., *Hell.*, Helon., Jabor., Kali c., Kali nit., Lach., Led., Lept., Lyc., Mag. m., Merc., *Merc. cor.*, Natr. ars., Natr. mur., Phos., Rhus tox., Samb., Sil., Squilla, Stram., Sulph., Tereb., Uran., Zinc.

Dysentery.—*Acon.*, Agar., *Aloes*, Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., *Bell.*, *Bapt.*, Bry., Canth., Caps., Carb. ac., Colch., *Coloc.*, Crotal., Eucalyp., Ferr. phos., Gambo., Hep. s., Ipec., Kali bi., Kali chlor., Kali m., Kali ph., Lept., Lycop. V., *Merc.*, *Merc. cor.*, Merc. dulc., Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Ox. ac., Podo., Puls., Rhus tox., Sang., Secale, Sulph., Tereb., Zinc.

Dysmenorrhœa.—(See Menstruation, Painful.)

Dyspepsia.—Abies C., Abies n., Absinth., Acet. ac., Æsc., Æthusa, Agar., Alet., Alnus, Alum., Ant. c., Arg. nit., Arn., Ars., Asar., Asaf., Ascl. tub., Bapt., *Bism.*, Bry., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Carb. ac., Caps., Carb. an., *Carb. v.*, Carls., Caust., Cham., *Chel.*, Chin. sulph., *Cinch.*, Coccul., Colch., Collin., Con., Crotal., Cycl., Dios., *Ferr.*, Ferr. phos., Fluor. ac., Gamb., Graph., Hep. s., Hydras., *Ign.*, Iod., Ipec., Kali bi., Kali brom., Kali carb., Kali nit., Kreos., Lach., Lac. ac., Lith., Lob., Lyc., Magn. c., Merc., Natr. ars., Natr. carb., Natr. ph., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Nux m., *Nux v.*, Petrol., Phos., Phos. ac., Podo., Ptelea, *Puls.*, *Robin.*, Rumex, Ruta, Sang., Sep., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Ver. alb., Zinc.

Dysuria.—*Acon.*, *Apis*, Arg. nit., Benz. ac., *Can. sat.*, Camph.,

Canth., *Chim.*, Equiset., Erig., Eup. purp., Gels., Kali nit., Lith., Mez., Puls., Sars., Senega, Solid., Tereb., Vib. op.

Earache.—*Acon.*, Ars. iod., Baryt. c., *Bell.*, *Cham.*, Dulc., Led., Mang., *Merc.*, Nat. sulph., Nux v., Plat., *Puls.*, Rhod., Rhus tox., Ver. vir., Zinc.

Eczema.—Anac., Ant. c., Bov., Calc. c., Canth., Carb. ac., Carb. v., Cistus, *Clem.*, *Crot. tig.*, Dulc., Eucal., Euphorb., *Graph.*, *Hep. s.*, Hydras., Hydrocot., Iris, Kali chlor., Led., Lyc., *Merc.*, Mez., Natr. mur., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Olean., *Petrol.*, Phytol., Phos., *Rhus tox.*, Sep., Sil., Staph., *Sulph.*, Tellur., Thuja, *Viola*, Zinc.

Elephantiasis.—*Ars.*, Ant. c., *Hydrocot.*, Lyc., Merc., Nit. ac., Sil.

Emissions, *Seminal.* (See Spermatorrhœa.)

Emotions, *Bad effects of.*—Acon., Cham., Croc., Hyos., *Ign.*, *Gels.*, Nux v., Op., Plat.

Emphysema.—Am. c., *Ars.*, Bell., Brom., Camph., Chin. ars., Carb. v., Dig., Lach., Lob., Natr. mur., Nit. ac., Sulph.

Encephalitis.—(See Meningitis.)

Endocarditis.—(See Heart.)

Enteralgia.—(See Colic.)

Enteritis.—*Acon.*, Aloes, *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Canth.*, Coloc., Cupr., Euphorb., Ipec., Lyc., *Merc.*, Merc. cor., Nitr. ac., Nuph., Nux v., Ox. ac., Phos., Podo., Rhus tox., Sulph., Ver. vir.

Enuresis.—Angust. v., Bell., Benz. ac., Calc. c., Canth., *Caust.*, *Cina*, Cupr., Dig., Equiset., Elat., Eup. perf., Ferr., Gels., Graph., Hep. s., Kali nit., Kreos., Merc., Nux v., Podo., *Puls.*, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Verb., Viola.

Epididymitis.—Clem., Merc., Puls., Rhod., Spong.

Epilepsy.—Absinth., *Agar.*, Amyl. nit., Arg. nit., Asaf., Artem., Aster., *Bell.*, Bufo, Calc. c., Camph., Caul., Caust., Chin. ars., Cic., Cim., Cina, Coccul., Crotal., *Cupr.*, Gels., Glon., Hell., Hyos., *Ign.*, *Kali brom.*, Lach., Lauro., Magn. c., Nux m., *Nux v.*, Op., Œnanth., Plat., Plumb., Secale, Sil., Stan., Stram., Sulph., Taran., Ver. vir., Zinc.

Epithelioma.—*Ars.*, Carb. ac., Con., Kreos., Merc. ac., Phos., Sil., Thuja.

Epistaxis.—Acet. ac., Acon., Art., *Bell.*, Bor., Calc. c., Carb. v., Cinch., Cinam., *Croc.*, Crotal., Erig., Ferr., Ferr. phos.,

Ham., Hydras., Ipec., Kali chlor., Kali iod., Lach., Lac. ac., Millef., Nux v., Phos., Rhus tox., Sulph., Zinc.

Erysipelas.—Am., Am. c., *Apis*, *Ars.*, Arn., *Bell.*, Borax, Bry., *Canth.*, Carb. an., Echina., Euphorb., Graph., Hep. s., Kali c., Lach., Merc., Mez., *Rhus tox.*, Sil., Stram., Sulph., Zinc.

Erythema.—*Acon.*, Apis, Arn., Ars., Bell., Bry., Crot. tig., Gnap., Graph., Hydras., Merc., *Rhus tox.*, Sulph.

Excoriations.—Graph., Hep. s., *Hydras.*, *Lyc.*, Merc., Rhus tox., Sulph.

Exophthalmus.—(See Goitre.)

Exhaustion.—(See Neurasthenia.)

Exostosis.—Ars., Calc. fl., *Dulc.*, Hep. s., Iod., *Kali iod.*, *Merc.*, Merc. iod., Mez., *Phos.*, Sil., Zinc.

Fatty Degeneration.—Aur., *Phos.*

Fever, *Bilious.*—Aloe, Bry., Cham., Chel., *Cinch.*, Crotal., Eup. perf., *Gels.*, Hydras., Ign., Ipec., Iris, Lach., Lept., *Merc.*, *Nux v.*, Phos., *Podo.*, Rhus tox., Sang., Sulph., Ver. vir.

Fever, *Catarrhal.*—*Acon.*, *Ars.*, Ascl. tub., Bell., Bry., Eucal., Eup. perf., *Gels.*, Hep. s., *Merc.*, *Puls.*, Rhus tox., *Sang.*

Fever, *Gastric.*—Acon., *Ars.*, Bell., Bry., Caps., *Cinch.*, Gels., Hydras., Ign., *Ipec.*, Lach., Merc., Nux v., *Puls.*, Sang., Sulph., Ver. vir.

Fever, *Hectic.*—Acet. ac., *Acon.*, Arg. nit., *Ars.*, Ars. iod., Calc. c., Carb., Cham., *Cinch.*, Gels., Hep. s., Iod., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Mur. ac., Natr. ars., Nit. ac., Phos., Rhus tox., Sang., Sil., Stan., Stram., Sulph. ac., Ver. vir.

Fever, *Inflammatory or sthenic.*—*Acon.*, *Bell.*, Bry., Mur. ac., *Ver. vir.*

Fever, *Asthenic.*—(See Typhoid.)

Fever, *Intermittent.*—Am. m., Angust. v., Apis, Aran., *Ars.*, Bry., Cact., Caps., Carb. an., Carb. v., *Cedron*, *Chin. ars.*, *Chin. sulph.*, Cina, *Cinch.*, Coccul., Crotal., Cupr., Elat., Eucal., Eup. perf., *Ferr.*, *Gels.*, Hell., Hydras., Ign., *Ipec.*, Kreos., Lach., Lob., Lyc., Meny., Merc., Mur. ac., Natr. ars., *Natr. mur.*, Nitr. ac., Nux v., Op., Petrol., Phos. ac., Podo., Puls., Rhus tox., Sab., Sang., Sep., Stram., Sulph., Taran., Ver. vir.

Fever, *Miliary.*—*Acon.*, *Puls.*, Sulph.

Fever, *Puerperal.*—*Acon.*, Ars., Bapt., *Bell.*, Cim., Cinch.,

Crotal., *Gels.*, Hyos., Kali m., Lach., Merc., Mur. ac., Op., Phos., Rhus tox., Secale, Sil., Sulph., *Ver. vir.*

Fever, *Typhoid.*—Acet. ac., *Æthu.*, Agar., Ailanth., Apis, Arn., *Ars.*, Arum, *Bapt.*, *Bell.* (*cerebral*), Bry., Canth., Caps., Carb. v., Carb. ac , *Cinch.*, Colch., Crotal., Echina., Eucal., *Gels.*, Ham., Hydras., *Hyos.* (*nervous*), Ign., Kali ph., Kreos., Lach., Lept., Myr. c., Merc., *Mur. ac.*, Natr. mur., Nux v., *Op.*, Petrol., *Phos.*, Phos. ac., *Rhus tox.*, Sang., Stram., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Tereb., Ver. vir.

Fever, *Yellow.*—Acon., *Ars.*, Camph., Carb. v., Cinch., Chin. sulph., *Crotal.*, *Lach.*, Merc., Phos., Ver. alb.

Fever, *From local irritation* (*not hectic*).—*Cham.*, *Cina*, Gels., Ign., Ipec., Merc., Nux v., Sang., Sulph., Ver. vir.

Fibroma.—Ars., Calc. c., *Con.*, Hydras., *Iod.*, *Kali brom.*, Kali iod., Magn. m., Plat., Rhus tox., *Secale*, Thuja, Ustil.

Fistula, *In anus.*—Calc. c., Calc. phos., Caust., *Fluor. ac.*, Graph., Hep. s., Lach., Lyc., Merc. iod., *Nitr. ac.*, Petrol., Phytol., *Sil.*, Sulph.

Fissures, *In anus.*—(See Anus.)

Fissures, *In skin.*—Ant. c., Calc. c., *Graph.*, Hep. s., Lyc., *Merc.*, Petrol., *Sil.*, Sulph.

Flatulence.—Arg. nit., Carb. ac., *Carb. v.*, *Cinch.*, Cocc., Ign., *Lyc.*, Nux m., *Nux v.*, Phos.

Flushings.—(See Menstruation.)

Fractures, *Ununited.*—*Calc. phos.*, Ruta, Sil.

Fright, *Bad effects of.*—*Acon.*, Bell., *Coff.*, Cupr., *Gels.*, Hyos., Hyper., *Ign.*, Op., Sil., Stram., Ver. alb., Zinc.

Fungus Hæmatodes.—Calc. c., Lach., Lyc., *Phos.*

Furuncle.—(See Boils.)

Gall-stones.—Ars., Berb., *Chel.*, Chionan., *Cinch.*, Lach., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Phos., *Podo.*

Gangrene.—Am. c., *Ars.*, *Canth.*, Carb. ac., Carb. v., Chin. sulph., Cinch., Crotal., Eucal. (*lungs*), Euphorb., Kali chlor., Kreos., *Lach.*, Merc., Phos., *Secale.*

Gastralgia.—Abrot., *Æscul.*, Anac., Arg. nit., *Ars.*, Asaf., *Bell.*, *Bis.*, Bry., Calc., *Carb. v.*, Caust., Cham., Chel., Cina, Coccul., Colch., Con., Crotal., Cupr., Dios., Graph., Ign., Kali carb., Kali nit., Kalmia, Lach., Lob., Lyc., Magn. m., Merc., *Nux v.*, Ox. ac., Paris, Petrol., *Phos.*, Plat., Plumb.,

Ptelea, Puls., Robin., Rumex, Sab., Stan., Sulph., Tabac., Val., Ver. alb., Ver. vir.

Gastric Catarrh.—*Ant. c.*, Ant. t., Arg. nit., *Bis.*, Bry., Calc. c., Carls., Chel., Cinch., Coccul., Digit., Eup. perf., Euphorb., Hep. s., *Ipec.*, Iris, Kali bi., Kali carb., Lyc., Magn. m., *Merc.*, Mez., Natr. ars., *Nux v.*, Petrol., Phos., Ptelea, *Puls.*, Robin., Rumex, Sep., Sulph., Tarax.

Gastritis.—*Acon.*, Ant. c., Ant. t., *Ars.*, *Bell.*, *Bis.*, *Bry.*, Canth., Cham., Cinch., Cupr., Euphorb., Graph., Ipec., Iris, Kali chlor., Lyc., Merc., Natr. mur., *Nux v.*, Ox. ac., Phos., Podo., Puls., Sab., Sang., Sulph., Ver. alb., Ver. vir., Zinc., Zing.

Glands, *Inflammation, swelling and induration of.*—Ars. iod., Baryt. c., Bell., Brom., Bufo, *Calc. c.*, Calc. fl., Calc. iod., Calc. phos., *Carb. an.*, *Carb. v.*, Cistus, Cham., *Con.*, Graph., Hep. s., *Iod.*, *Kali iod.*, Lyc., *Merc.*, Merc. cor., *Merc. iod. rub.*, Natr. carb., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Phytol., Rhus tox., Secale, Sil., Staph., *Sulph.*

Glaucoma.—Acon., *Ars.*, Aur., *Bell.*, Bry., Cedron, Colch., Coloc., Kali iod., Merc., Osmium, *Phos.*, Physos., Rhod., Spig., Sulph.

Gleet.—Agnus, Arg. nit., Ascl. cor., Benz. ac., Canth., Chin., Elat., Equiset., Hydras., Kali iod., *Merc.*, Mez., Natr. mur., Pareira, Petrose., Stil., *Sulph.*, Thuja.

Glossitis.—Acon., Apis, Ars., *Bell.*, Canth., Kali chlor., Kali iod., Lach., *Merc.*, Merc. cor., Nitr. ac., Sulph.

Goitre.—Badiaga, Brom., Calc. c., Calc. iod., Ferr., Fluor. ac., *Iod.*, Kali iod., Lyc., *Merc.*, *Merc. iod.*, *Spong.*, Sulph.

Gonorrhœa.—Acon., Agnus, Alum., Arg. met., Arg. nit., Ascl. cor., Benz. ac., Camph., Can. Ind., *Can. sat.*, *Canth.*, Caps., Clem., Crotal., Digit., Elat., Equiset., Ferr., Gels., Graph., *Hydras.*, Kali bi., *Merc.*, *Merc. cor.*, Merc. iod. rub., Mez., Natr. mur., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Pareira, Petros., Phytol., *Puls.*, Sep., Spong., Stilling., *Sulph.*, Tereb., Thuja.

Gout.—Abrot., Ant. c., Arg. met., Arn., Ars., Benz. ac., Berb., Bry., Calc. c., Caust., Cinch., Coccul., Colch., Coloc., Gnaph., Guai., Kali iod., Led., Lith., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Nux v., Ox. ac., Phytol., Plumb., Puls., Ranunc., Rhod., Rhus tox., Sab., Sars., Staph., Sep., Sulph.

Gravel.—(See Calculi, Renal.)
Grippe.—(See Influenza.)

Hæmatemesis.—Acet. ac., Acon., Arn., Ars., Cinch., Crotal., Erig., Ferr., Geran., *Ham.*, *Ipec.*, Kreos., Lach., *Millef.*, Nux v., *Phos.*, Sulph. ac., Tereb., Trill.
Hæmatocele, *Pelvic.*—Arn., Croc., Ferr., Ipec., Sab., Sec., Thlaspi.
Hæmoptysis.—*Acalypha Ind.*, Acet. ac., *Acon.*, Arn., Ars., Ars. iod., Bell., Cact., Carb. v., *Cinch.*, Crotal., Dig., *Erig.*, *Ferr.*, *Ham.*, *Ipec.*, Lach., Led., Lycop. v., *Millef.*, Nitr. ac., Op., *Phos.*, Plumb., Puls., Sang., Stan., Sulph., Sulph. ac., Tereb., Trill.
Hæmaturia.—Bell., Cact., *Canth.*, Cocc. c., Elat., Equiset., Erig., Ferr., Ham., Ipec., Lyc., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Petrol., Phos., Plumb., Sulph., *Tereb.*
Hæmorrhage, *From the intestines.*—Acet. ac., Arn., Cact., Bell., Cinch., *Erig.*, Ferr., Geran., *Ham.*, Ipec., Millef., Sulph. ac., *Tereb.*
Hæmorrhage, *From the uterus.*—*Bell.*, *Caul.*, Cinch., Cin., *Erig.*, Ferr., Geran., *Ipec.*, Puls., *Sab.*, *Sec.*, *Trill.*, *Ustil.*
Hæmorrhoids.—*Æscul.*, *Aloes*, Apoc., Bad., Brom., Caps., Carb. v., Caust., *Collin.*, Dios., Erig., Ferr., Ferr. phos., *Ham.*, Hydras., Ign., Kali c., Lach., Magn. m., Merc., Millef., Mur. ac., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., *Nux v.*, Petrol., Phos., Phytol., Podo., Puls., Rhus tox., Sil., *Sulph.*, Thuja.
Hair, *Falling off.*—Ars., Calc. c., Ferr., Fluor. ac., Graph., Hep. s., Kali c., Kali iod., Merc., Natr. mur., Natr. sulph., Phos., Sep., Sil., Sulph. (See Alopecia.)
Hay-fever.—(See Asthma.)
Headache, *Neuralgic.*—Amyl. nit., Ars., Bis., Cact., Epiph., *Gels.*, Iris, Lach., Melilo., Meny., Natr. mur., Paris, Ver. alb., Zinc.
Headache, *Rheumatic.*—Acon., *Bry.*, Cic., Colch., *Gels.*, Kali iod., Merc., Puls., *Rhus tox.*, *Spig.*, Staph., Sulph., Ver. vir.
Headache, *Menstrual.*—Bell., *Cim.*, Coccul., Ferr., *Gels.*, Ign., Natr. mur., Nux m., *Puls.*, Sep., Ustil.
Headache, *Catarrhal.*—Acon., Ars., *Bell.*, Bry., Camph., Dulc., Eup. perf., *Gels.*, Hep. s., Kali bi., Merc., Natr. mur., Nux v.
Headache, *Gastric or bilious.*—Ars., Bell., *Bry.*, Carb. ac.,

Chel., Chionan., Cinch., Cupr., Eup. perf., *Gels.*, Ipec., *Iris*, Lept., Melilo., Merc., Natr. mur., Nux m., *Nux v.*, Podo., *Puls.*, Robin., *Sang.*, Sep., Tarax., Ther., Ver. vir.

Headache, *Nervous.*—Ars., Asclep., Bell., Bry., Can. Ind., Cim., Cinch., Coca, Coccul., *Coff.*, Cupr., Epiph., *Gels.*, Glon., *Ign.*, Iris, *Kali brom.*, *Melilo.*, Merc., Natr. carb., Natr. mur., Nux m., Nux v., Pic. ac., Puls., Robin., Sang., Selen., Sep., Sil., Stan., Sulph., Therid., Val., Ver. vir., Zinc.

Heart, *Inflammation of.*—*Acon.*, Apis, Ars., Ascl. t., Bell., Bry., *Cact.*, Can. sat., Collin., Colch., *Digit.*, *Gels.*, Kali c., Kali nit., Kalmia, Lith., Lyc., Lycop. v., Naja, *Spig.*, *Spong.*, *Ver. vir.*

Heart, *Debility of.*—Adonis, Amyl. nit., Angust. v., Arg. met., Ars., Collin., Cratæ., *Dig.*, Kali nit., *Kalmia*, Lach., Lil. tig., *Lycop. v.*, Phos. ac., Tabac., Verat. alb., Ver. vir.

Heart, *Hypertrophy of.*—Acon., Amyl. nit., Angust. v., Arn., Ars., Aur., Brom., Cact., Collin., Dig., Ferr., Kalmia, Lach., Lycop. v., Naja, Natr. mur., Phos., Rhus tox., Spig., Spong., Ver. vir.

Heart, *Valvular disease of.*—Adonis., *Cact.*, Collin., Corral., Caps., Cratæ., Dig., Iod., *Kalmia*, Lach., Lycop. v., Naja, Natr. mur., Rhus tox., *Spig.*, Spong., Ver. vir.

Heartburn.—(See Dyspepsia.)

Helminthia.—(See Worms.)

Hemicrania.—(See Headache, Nervous.)

Hemiopia.—Aur. (*horizontal*), Lith., Lyc. (*lateral*).

Hemiplegia.—(See Paralysis.)

Hepatitis.—Acon., Æsc., Ars., *Bell.*, Bry., Cact., Chel., Cinch., Hep. s., Kali carb., Lach., Lyc., Merc. cor., Natr. sulph., Nux v., *Phos.*, Plumb., Podo., Ptelea, Puls., Sulph.

Hernia.—Bell., Coccul., Dig. (*incarcerated*). Lob., Lyc., Mur. ac., *Nux v.*, *Op.*, Plumb., Sulph. ac., *Tabac.*, Ver. vir.

Herpes.—Ars., Bad., Bor., Calc. c., Canth., Cistus, Clem., Dolich., Dulc., Graph., Hep. s., Iris, Kalmia, Led., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Natr. carb., Nat. mur., Nitr. ac., Olean., Petrol., Phos. ac., Phytol., Ranunc., Rhus tox., Sars., Sep., Sil., Staph., Tellur., Thuja.

Hiccough.—Agar., Am. c., Amyl. n., Cistus, Cocc., *Cupr.*, Gels., *Hyos.*, Ign., *Kali brom.*, Lauro., *Mosch.*, *Nux v.*, Stram., Sulph. ac., Ver. vir.

Hip Joint Disease.—Ars., *Coloc.*, Calc. c., *Calc. phos.*, Hep. s., Kali c., Kali iod., Lyc., Merc., Natr. sulph., Phos. ac., Sil., Stram., Sulph.
Hoarseness.—(See Aphonia.)
Hordeolum.—(See Stye.)
House Maid's Knee.—(See Synovitis.)
Hour Glass Contractions.—*Bell.*, Secale.
Hydrocele.—Abrot. (*of children*), *Aur.*, *Apis*, Calc. c., Dig., Graph., *Iod.*, Kali iod., Merc. iod. rub., Natr. mur., Puls., Rhod., Sil., Sulph.
Hydrophobia.—*Bell.*, *Hyos.*, Lach., Naja, Nux v., Stram.
Hydrocephalus.—Acon., *Apis*, *Apoc.*, Ant. tart., Ars., *Bell.*, Calc. c., Calc. phos., *Glon.*, *Hell.*, *Hyos.*, Hep. s., Lyc., Sil., Stram., Sulph., Zinc.
Hydrocephaloid.—*Cinch.*, Hell., *Podo.*, Zinc. (Also see Hydrocephalus.)
Hydrothorax.—Am. c., *Apis*, Apoc., *Ars.*, *Colch.*, Coral. rub., *Dig.*, Dulc., Fluor. ac., Ham., Hell., Jab., Kali c., Kali iod., Lach., Lact. v., Lyc., Ranunc., Sang., Senega, Stan., Sulph.
Hypochondriasis.—Anac., Arg. nit., Asaf., *Aur.*, Arg. nit., Ars., Calc. c., Cic., Cim., Coccul., Con., Hell., Helon., Hyos., *Ign.*, Kali brom., Lach., Lil. tig., Lyc., Melilo., Natr. carb., Natr. mur., *Nux v.*, Oxytrop., *Plat.*, Phos. ac., Puls., Sab., Selen., Sep., Staph., Sulph., Taran., Ver. alb., Zinc.
Hysteria.—*Ambra*, Am. c., *Asaf.*, Aur., Baryt. c., Caul., Cedron, Cham., Cic., *Cim.*, *Coccul.*, Coff., Con., Cor. rub., Croc., Cypr., Gels., Hyos., *Ign.*, Lach., Lil. tig., Lob., Magn. m., Natr. carb., Nux m., Passif., Phos. ac., Pic. ac., Plat., Plumb., Puls., Sat., Selen., Sep., Stan., Staph., Sticta, Stram., Sulph., Taran., Ther., Val., Ver. vir., Vib. op., Xanth.

Icterus.—(See Jaundice.)
Ileus.—Acon., *Bell.*, *Nux v.*, Opi., Plumb., Thuja, Ver. vir.
Impetigo.—Ant. tart., Ars., Calc. c., Clem., Dulc., Graph., *Hep. s.*, Iris, Kali bi., Lyc., Merc., Mez., Rhus tox., Sulph., Viola.
Impotence.—Arg. nit., Aur., Avena, Baryt. c., Bufo, Calad., Con., Calc. c., Cinch., Eup. perf., Eryng., Graph., Kali brom., Kali iod., Lyc., Merc., Natr. carb., Natr. mur., Nuph., Nux v., *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*, Sulph., Selen., Sep., Zinc.

Incontinence of Urine.—(See Enuresis.)
Indigestion.—(See Dyspepsia.)
Influenza (Grippe).—Acon., Ant. tart., Ascl. cor., *Ars.*, *Camph.*, *Cepa*, Dulc., Eup. perf., Euphor., Gels., Ipec., Iris, Kali bi., Merc., Merc. cor., Merc. iod., Nux v., Sang., Squilla, Sulph., Stict.
Infra Mammary Pain.—(See Pleurodynia.)
Intermittent Fever.—(See Fever, Intermittent.)
Intertrigo.—Caul., *Hydras.*, *Lyc.*, Petrol., Sulph.
Insomnia.—Ambra, Bell., Calc. c., Cim., Coca, Coccul., *Coff.*, Gels., Hyos., Iod., *Kali brom.*, Passif., Sen.
Injuries, *Bad Effects from.—Bruises and Contusions: Arn.*, Bad., Hyper., Ruta. *Spinal:* Hyper. *Sprains: Rhus tox. Lacerated wounds:* Hyper., *Calend. Punctured wounds:* Hyper., Led. *Incised wounds:* Staph. *Chafing*, etc.: Hyper., *Lyc.*, Merc., Natr. mur., Ruta, Sulph. ac.
Insanity.—(See Mania.)
Iritis.—Asaf., Aur., *Bell.*, Clem., Colch., Gels., Hep. s., Iod., Kali bi., Kali chlor., Merc., Merc. cor., Merc. iod. fla., Natr. mur., Nit. ac., Physos., Puls., Terebin., Thuja.
Iron, *Bad Effects of.*—Bell., Cinch., Hep. s., Ipec., Merc., Puls.
Itch.—Apis, Ars., Hep. s., Led., Lyc., Merc., Natr. mur., Rhus tox., Rumex, Senega, Sep., Sil., Spig., Staph., *Sulph.*

Jaundice.—Aloes, Am., Berb., Bry., Card. m., *Chel.*, *Chin. sulph.*, Chionan., Cinch., *Crotal.*, *Dig.*, Dolich., Elat., Gels., Hydras., Iod., Lach., Lept., Lyc., Magn. m., *Merc.*, Myrica, Naja, Natr. sulph., Nit. ac., Nux v., Phos., Plumb., Podo., Sang., Sep., Sulph., Tarax.

Keratitis.—Acon., Arg. nit., Apis, Ars., Bell., Calc. c., *Chin. ars.*, Euphras., Hep. s., Kreos., Lach., Merc., Merc. cor., Natr. mur., Nux v., Physos., Rhus tox., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuja.

Labor, *Abnormal.*—Bell., *Caul.*, Cim., Gels., Ign., Nux v., Puls., *Secale*, Ustil., Ver. vir.
Laryngismus Stridulus.—*Acon.*, Bell., Brom., Cor. rub., Chlorine, Cupr., Lach., Op., Samb., Spong.
Laryngitis.—*Acon.*, Ant. tart., Apis, Arg. met., Arg. nit., Arum, Bell., Brom., Bry., Carb. v., Carb. ac., *Caust.*, Cocc.

c., Dios., Eup. perf., Ferr. phos., Hep. s., Ipec., Kali bi., Kali c., Lact., Lact. v., Mang., Merc. iod. rub., Paris, Phos. ac., *Phos.*, Puls., Rhus tox., Rumex, Samb., Sang., Selen., *Spong.*, Stan., Stillin., Sulph.

Lead, *Ailments from.*—*Alum.*, *Op.*, Petrol.

Leprosy.—(See Elephantiasis.)

Leucocythemia.—(See Anæmia.)

Leucorrhœa.—Æscul., Agn., Alet., Aloe, Alum., Am. c., Am. m., Ant. c., Aral., Arg. nit., Ars., Ars. iod., *Borax*, Bov., *Calc. c.*, Calc. p., Carb. an., Carb. v., Carb. ac., Cham., Cim., Cinch., Clem., Coccul., Con., Eucal., Ferr., Ferr. iod., Graph., Helon., *Hydras.*, Ign., Kali bi., Kreos., Lil. tig., Lyc., Mag. m., Merc., Merc. iod. fla., Merc. iod. rub., Mez., Natr. carb., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Orig., Pareira, Phos., Phos. ac., Pic. ac., Podo., *Puls.*, Sab., Sang., Senecio, *Sep.*, Sil., Stan., Stillin., Sulph., Thuja, Trill., Ustil., Vib. op., Zinc.

Lithiasis.—*Con.*, Elat., Eup. perf., *Lyc.*, Natr. sulph., *Sars.*, Sep., Uva ursi.

Liver, *Congestion of.*—Am. m., Agar., Aloes, Ars., Bell., Berb., Bry., Card. m., Chel., Chionan., Cinch., Gels., Hep. s., Iod., Iris, Lact. v., Lauro., Lept., Lyc., Magn. m., Merc., Nux v., Phos., Podo., Sen., Sil., Sulph., Ther., Zinc.

Liver, *Enlarged.*—Absinth., Æsc., Ars., Calc. c., Cedron, Chin. sulph., Cinch., Digit., Fluor. ac., Iod., Lauro., Lyc., Kali brom., Kali c., Kali iod., Magn. m., *Merc.*, Merc. iod., Natr. mur., Nux m., *Nux v.*, Phos., *Podo.*, Selen., *Sulph.*, Tarax.

Liver, *Acute yellow Atrophy of.*—Merc., Podo., Phos.

Lochia, *Suppression of.*—*Acon.*, Aral., *Bell.*, Bry., Caul., Cham., Cim., Dulc., Gels., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Secale, Trill.

Locomotor Ataxia.—(See Ataxia.)

Lumbago.—*Acon.*, Æscul., Ant. tart., Ascl. tub., Bell., Bry., Cim., Ferr., Kali c., Kali iod., Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., *Rhus tox.*

Lupus.—*Ars.*, Hydras., Hydrocot., Iod., Kali bi., Kali iod., Kreos., Lyc., Merc., Phytol., Phos., *Thuja*, Sulph., Uran.

Mania.—*Anac.*, Am., Aur., *Bell.*, Canth., Camph., Can. Ind., Cic., Cim., Euphorb., Gels., Glon., *Hyos.*, Kali brom., Lach., Lil. tig., Plat., *Stram.*, *Ver. alb.*, Ver. vir., Zinc.

Marasmus.—Abrot., Ars., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Hep. s., *Iod.*, Mur. ac., Natr. mur., Nux m., Phos., Sars., Sil., *Sulph.*

Mastitis.—Arn., Ars. iod., *Bell.*, *Bry.*, Cham., Graph., Hep. s., Lach., Merc., Phos., Phytol., Puls., Sil., Sulph.

Mastodynia.—Acon., Bell., Calad., Cim., Con., Crot. tig., Gels., Phytol., Ver. vir.

Measles.—*Acon.*, *Allium cepa*, Anac., Ant. tart., Apis, Ars., Bell., *Bry.*, Crotal. (*hæmorrhagic*), Dios., Euphras., Ferr. phos., *Gels.*, Ham., Hep. s., Kali bi., Merc., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Sab., Squilla, Sticta, Stram., Ver. vir.

Melancholia.—(See Hypochondriasis.)

Meningitis.—*Acon.*, Ailanth., Am. c., *Apis*, *Bell.*, Bapt., Bry., Carb. ac., Cic., *Cim.*, Cinch., Crotal., Cupr., Dig., *Gels.*, Glon., Hyos., Hep. s., Kali brom., Lact., Lachnan., Plumb., Stram., Sulph., *Ver. vir.*, Zinc.

Menopause.—(See Menstruation, Cessation of.)

Menorrhagia.—(See Menstruation, Profuse.)

Menstruation, *Painful.*—Acon., Æscul., Agar., Alet., Am. c., Am. m., Aral., *Bell.*, Berb., Borax (*membranous*), Brom. (*membranous*), Cact., Calc. phos., Caul., Cham., *Cim.*, Coccul., Collin., Coloc., Crotal., Cyc., Dios., Ferr. phos., Gels., Gnap., Graph., Guai., Ham., Ign., Kali carb., Kreos., Lach., Lauro., Magn. c., Merc., Natr. mur., Nux v., Phos. ac., Plat., Plumb., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Sab., Senecio, Sep., Sil., Sulph., Ustil., Ver. alb., *Vib. op.*, Xanth., Zinc.

Menstruation, *Delayed, Irregular, Scanty, or Suppressed.*—*Acon.*, Agnus, Ant. c., Bell., Bry., Cact., Calc. c., Caul., *Cim.*, Coccul., Coloc., Cyc., Digit., Ferr., Ferr. iod., Gnap., Guai., *Graph.*, Helon., Ign., Kali c., Lach., Mag. c., Natr. mur., Nux m., Op., Ox. ac., Phos., *Puls.*, Secale, *Senecio*, *Sep.*, Sil., Staph., Sulph., Ustil., Ver. alb., Vib. op., Xanth., Zinc.

Menstruation, *Profuse.*—Acet. ac., Agnus, Alet., Aloe, Am. c., Amyl. nit., Apoc., *Bell.*, Borax, Bovis., Bry., Cact., *Calc. c.*, Calc. phos., Carb. an., Carb. v., Caul., Cham., *Cinch.*, *Cinam.*, Coccul., Croc., Erig., Ferr., Ham., *Helon.*, Hyos., Ign., *Ipec.*, Kali c., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Magn. m., Mang., Merc., Millef., Nitr. ac., Nux m., Nux v., Phos. ac., Phos., Phytol., Plat., Sab., Sang., Secale, Sen., Sep., Sil., Sulph., *Tril.*, Ustil., Xanth., Zinc.

Menstruation, *Cessation of.*—Cinch., Coccul., Cyc., Gels., *Graph.*, Lach., *Lyc.*, Puls., Sab., Sang., Ustil., Zinc.

Menstruation, *Vicarious.*—*Bry.*, Calc. c., Ferr., *Ham.*, *Puls.*, *Phos.*, Sen., Sep., Sulph., Tril., Zinc.

Mercurial Affections.—*Asaf.*, Aur., Carb. v., Clem., Dulc., Fluor. ac., Guai., *Hep. s.*, *Iod.*, Kali bi., Kali chlor., *Kali iod.*, Lach., Lyc., Merc. iod. rub., Mez., *Nitr. ac.*, Podo., Sars., Staph., Stil., Stram., Sulph.

Metritis.—*Acon.*, *Bell.*, Bry., Caul., Cinch., Gels., Ham., Kali carb., Lach., Lil. tig., Lyc., Merc., Merc. iod. rub., Nux v., Puls., Phos. ac., Rhus tox., Sab., Sep., Secale, Tereb., Ver. alb., Zinc.

Metrorrhagia.—(See Menstruation, Profuse.)

Migraine.—(See Headache, Nervous.)

Milk Crust.—(See Crusta Lactea.)

Morning Sickness.—(See Pregnancy, Vomiting of.)

Mortification.—(See Gangrene.)

Mouth, *Inflammation of.*—(See Stomatitis.)

Mumps.—(See Parotitis.)

Myalgia.—Acon., *Arn.*, Bry., *Cim.*, Gels., Rhus tox., *Ruta*, Ver. vir.

Myelitis.—Acon., Arn., Ars., *Bell.*, Con., Dulc., Gels., Hyper., Lach., Nux v., Ox. ac., Phos., Physos., Rhub., Rhus tox., Ruta, Secale, Sulph., Taran., Ver. vir.

Myopia.—Agar., Calc. c., Jab., Phos., Physos.

Muscæ Volitante.—*Agar.*, Arn., Bell., Calc. c., Ferr., Hyos., Kali iod., *Merc.*, *Phos.*, Sulph., Sil.

Nævus.—Acet. ac., Fluor. ac., Lyc., Thuja.

Nasal Catarrh.—(See Catarrh of Upper Air Passages.)

Nephritis.—*Acon.*, Apis, Apoc., Ars., Bell., Benz. ac., *Berb.*, *Can. sat*, *Canth.*, Chim., *Cocc. c.*, Colch., Dig., Dios., Dulc., Ferr., Hell., Helon., Iod., Kali bi., Kali carb., Kali iod., Kali nit., Lact., Lith., Lyc., Merc., Merc. cor., Nux v., Phytol., Pic. ac., Plumb., Samb., Sen., Squilla, Sulph. Tereb., Uran.

Nettle Rash.—(See Urticaria.)

Neuralgia.—Acon., Agar., Allium cepa, Amyl. nit., Ars., Aster., *Bell.*, Can. Ind., Caust., Cedron, Cham., Chel., *Chin. sulph.*, *Chin. ars.*, Cic., Cim., *Cinch.*, *Coff.*, *Coloc.*, Croc. (*ciliary*),

Crot. tig., Cupr., Dulc., Dolich., Eucal., Ferr., *Gels.*, Glon., Gnaph., Graph., Guai., Ham., Hell., Hyper., Ign., Ipec., Iris, Kali bi., Kali brom., Kalmia, Lach., Lil. tig., Lycop. v., Magn. m., Magn. ph., *Merc.*, Merc. cor., Mez., Naja, Natr. ars., Natr. mur., Natr. sulph., Nux m., Nux v., Osmium, Ox. ac., Paris, *Phos.*, Phytol., Plat., Plumb., Puls., Ranunc., Rhod., Spig., Stan., Staph., Sulph., Tarax., Ther., Thuja, Ver. alb., Vib. op., Xanth., Zinc.

Neurasthenia.—Anac., Arg. nit., Calc. c., *Cinch.*, Coca, Coccul., *Gels.*, Hyper., *Kali brom.*, Phos. ac., *Phos.*, *Pic. ac.*, Sil., Stan., Sulph., *Zinc.*

Nodes.—Gnaph., *Fluor. ac.*, *Iod.*, *Kali iod.*, *Merc.*, *Merc. iod.*, Mez., Nit. ac., Sil., Stillin.

Nymphomania.—Ambr., *Canth.*, Cinch., *Hyos.*, Kali brom., Orig., Phos., *Plat.*, Sab., Stan., Taran., *Ver. alb.*, Zinc.

Obesity.—Agar., Amm., Ant. c., Ars., Baryt. c., *Calc. c.*, Graph., Lyc., Merc., Sulph.

Odontalgia.—(See Toothache.)

Œsophagismus.—Asaf., Bell., Cupr., Lact., Merc. cor., Naja.

Œsophagitis.—Acon., *Bell.*, *Merc.*, Phos., Sab., Ver. vir.

Onanism, *Bad effects of.*—Agnus, Arg. met., *Cinch.*, Coca, Con., Eryng., *Phos.*, *Phos. ac.*, Selen., *Staph.*, Sulph., Zinc.

Onychia.—Arn., Calc. c., *Fluor. ac.*, Graph., Hep. s., Kali iod., Merc. iod., Natr. sulph., Phos.

Ophthalmia.—Absinth., *Acon.*, Alum., Ant. c., Apis, *Arg. nit.*, Ars., Ars. iod., Aur., Bad., *Bell.*, Calc. c., Chin. ars., Cistus, Clem., Coloc., Con., Euph., Gnaph., Graph., *Hep. s.*, *Hydras.*, Ipec., Kali bi., Kali chlor., Led., Lith., Lyc., *Merc.*, *Merc. cor.*, Merc. iod. fla., Merc. iod. rub., Natr. ars., Natr. carb., Natr. m., Natr. ph., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Phos., Phytol., Pic. ac., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Sang., Senega, Sep., Sil., Spig., Staph., Sticta, *Sulph.*, Sulph. ac., Thuja, Viola, Zinc., Zing.

Opacity of Cornea.—Calc. c., Colch., Euphras., Phos., Physos., *Sil.*, Sulph., Thuja, Zinc.

Orchitis.—Acon., Arg. met., Aur., *Bell.*, Cham., *Clem.*, Con., Gels., *Ham.*, Kali iod., Merc., *Puls.*, *Rhod.*, Sabal., Spong., Staph., Sulph., Zinc.

Otalgia.—(See Earache.)

Otorrhœa.—*Aur.*, *Calc. c.*, Caust., Crotal., Fluor. ac., *Hep. s.*, Hydras., Iod., Kali bi., Kali carb., Lyc., *Merc.*, Mez., Natr. carb., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Petrol., *Puls.*, Sil., Sulph., Tellur., Thuja.

Ovaries, *Dropsy of.*—*Apis*, Ars., Jab., Iod., Kali brom., Sulph.

Ovaritis.—Ambra, *Apis*, *Bell.*, Brom., Bry., Canth., *Cim.*, Cinch., Coloc., Ferr. phos., Gels., Guai., Ham., Lach., tig., Lyc., Merc., Phos. ac., *Plat.*, Podo., Puls., Sab., Sabal, Sep., Sulph., Thuja, Ustil., Zinc.

Ovaralgia.—*Bell.*, Chin. sulph., *Cim.*, *Coloc.*, Ferr. phos., Gels., Ign., Kali brom., Lach., Lil. tig., Magn. ph., Merc., Puls., Sep., Ustil., Ver. vir., Xanth., Zinc.

Ozæna.—Arg. nit., *Aur.*, Calc. c., Crotalus, Eucal., Fluor. ac., *Hep. s.*, *Hydras.*, Iod., *Kali iod.*, Kreos., Mag. m., Merc., Merc. iod., Mez., Natr. carb., *Nitr. ac.*, Petrol., Phos., Puls., Sang., Sep., Sil., Sulph., Thuja, Zinc.

Panaritium.—(See Whitlow.)

Pancreas, *Diseases of.*—Ars., *Iod.*, *Iris*, Merc., Phos.

Paralysis.—Acon., *Arg. nit.*, Arn., Ars., Baryt. c., *Bell.*, *Caust.*, Coccul., Colch., *Con.*, Crotal., *Cupr.*, Dulc., Ferr., *Gels.*, Hyos., Ign., Kali brom., Kali carb., Kali nit., Lach., Laur., *Merc.*, Natr. mur., Nux m., *Nux v.*, Oleander, Op., Ox. ac., *Phos.*, Physos., Plat., *Plumb.*, Rhus tox., Secale, Stan., Sep., Sil., Staph., Stram., Sulph., Tarent., Ver. alb., Ver. vir., Xanth., Zinc.

Paralysis, *Agitans.* — Gels., Helod., Hyos., Merc., Phos., Physos., Plumb., Tarent., Zinc.

Parotitis.—*Acon.*, Am. c., *Bell.*, Hep. s., Jab., *Merc.*, Merc. cor., *Puls.*, Rhus tox.

Pemphigus.—Apis, Ars., Canth., Dulc., Kali iod., Lach., Merc., Ranunc., Rhus tox., Sulph., Thuja.

Pericarditis.—*Acon.*, Am. c., Ars., Ascl. tub., Bell., Bry., *Cact.*, Canth., *Colch.*, Dig., Iod., *Kalmia*, Lach., Naja, Spig., Spong., Ver. vir.

Periostitis.—Aran., Asaf., Aur., Bell., Calc., *Kali bi.*, *Kali iod.*, Mang., *Merc.*, Merc. cor., Mez., *Nit. ac.*, Phos. ac., Phytol., Ruta, Sil., Staph., Still.

Peritonitis.—*Acon.*, Apis, Arn., Ars., *Bell.*, Bry., Canth., Coloc., Hyos., Kali nit., Lath., Mang., Merc., *Merc. cor.*, Ranunc., Rhus tox., Sulph., Tereb., Ver. alb., *Ver. vir.*

Pertussis.—Ambra, Ant. c., *Ant. t.*, Arn., Asaf., Bad., *Bell.*, Carb. ac., Chel., Cina, Cocc., Con., *Cor. rub.*, Crotal., Cupr., *Dros.*, Dulc., Eucal., Iod., *Ipec.*, Kali brom., Kali c., Kreos., Lach., Lact. v., Lauro., Led., Lob., Naph., Merc., *Mosch.*, Nux v., Osm., Phos., Puls., Samb., Sang., Senega, Sep., Spong., Squilla, Sticta, Stram., Sulph., Ver. alb.

Pharyngitis.—Æscul., Alum., Arg. met., Arg. nit., Bell., Canth., Caps., Cocc. c., Ferr. phos., Iod., Hep. s., Kali bi., Kali carb., Kali chlor., Merc., *Merc. iod.*, Merc. cor., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Petrol., *Phytol.*, Sang., Senega, Stan., Sulph.

Phlebitis.—Acon., Apis, Arn., Bapt., Bell., Ham., *Lach.*, Merc., *Puls.*

Phlegmasia.—(See Phlebitis.)

Photophobia.—*Acon.*, Ars., Aur., *Bell.*, Clem., Con., Euph., Graph., Gels., Hyos., *Merc.*, Natr. carb., Natr. mur., Natr. sulph., Nux v., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., *Sulph.*

Phthisis, *Pulmonalis.*—Acon., Am. c., Am. mur., Ars. iod., Bapt., Bell., Bry., *Calc. c.*, Calc. phos., Carb. v., Carb. ac., Caust., Chin. ars., Cinch., Dios., *Ferr.*, *Ferr. iod.*, Guai., Hep. s., Hydras., Iod., *Ipec.*, Jab., Kali c., Kali iod., Kali nit., Kreos., Lauro., Lob., Lyc., Lycop. v., Mang., Merc., Merc. iod. rub., Millef., Natr. ars., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Phos. ac., *Phos.*, Plumb., Puls., Rumex, *Sang.*, Selen., Sep., Sil., Spong., *Stan.*, Sticta, Sulph., Sulph. ac., Ther.

Pityriasis.—Ars., Fluor. ac., Kali iod., Merc., Merc. iod., Nitr. ac., Sil., Sulph.

Placenta, *Retained.*—Ars., Bapt., Caul., Cinch., Cim., Kreos., Lach., Merc., *Sab.*, *Secale*, Ustil.

Pleurisy.—*Acon.*, Ant. t., Arn., Ascl. t., Bad., Bell., Borax, *Bry.*, Cact., Canth., Colch., Dig., Ferr. phos., Ham., Hep. s., Kali c., Natr. mur., Phos., *Ranunc.*, Squilla, Stan., Sulph., Ver. vir.

Pleurodynia.—Acon., Arn., Ascl. t., Borax, Bry., *Cim.*, Lycop. v., Nux v., Puls., *Ranunc.*, Ruta, Rhod.

Plica Polonica.—Arg. m., Borax, Graph., Lyc., Natr. mur., Sulph., Viola.

Pneumonia.—*Acon.*, Am. c., *Ant. tart.*, Arn., Ars. iod., Ascl. t., Bell., Brom., Bry., Cact., Can. sat., Carb. an., Carb. v., *Chel.*, *Cinch.*, Dig., Ferr. phos., Hep. s., Iod., *Ipec.*, Kali

c., Kali iod., Kali m., Kali nit., Kreos., Lach., Lachnan., Led., Lyc., Melilo., Merc., Natr. mur., Osm., Phos., Rhus tox., Sang., Senega, Sil., Spong., *Squilla*, Stan., *Sulph.*, Ver. vir.

Polypi.—*Calc. c.*, Calc. iod., Con., *Iod.* (*uterine*), Kali nit., Lyc., *Mar. v.*, Merc., Merc. iod. rub., *Nitr. ac.*, *Phos.*, Sang., Sep., Sil., Staph., Sulph., *Thuja*.

Pregnancy, *Vomiting of.*—Aletris, Anac., Ant. c., Apomorph., Asar., Carb. ac., Cim., Coccul., Dig., Ferr. phos., Graph., Ign., Ipec., Iris, Kreos., Lact. ac., Lob., Magn. c., Merc., Nux m., Nux v., Petrol., Phos., Puls., Sang., Sep., Sulph. ac., Tab.

Proctitis.—Acon., Aloes, *Bell.*, Colch., Collin., Merc., *Merc. cor.*, Nux v., Phos., Podo., Sulph., Tereb.

Prolapsus Ani.—(See Anus.)

Prosopalgia.—Acon., Amyl. nit., Angust. v., Arg. nit., *Ars.*, *Bell.*, Chin. ars., *Chin. s.*, *Cinch.*, *Coloc.*, Ign., Ipec., Iris, Kalmia, Lach., Magn. c., Meph., *Merc.*, Merc. cor., Mez., Nux v., Phos., Plat., Rhod., Rhus tox., Sab., Sang., Sep., *Spig.*, Stan., Stram., Sulph., Thuja, Ver. alb., Verat. vir., Xanth.

Prostatitis.—Acon., Æsc. hip., Dig., Hep. s., Iod., Kali iod., Lith., Lyc., Merc., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Puls., Sabal, Sil., Stigm., Sulph., Thuja, Uva ursi.

Prurigo.—Ars., Carb. ac., Sab., Kali bi., Kali brom., Kreos., Lil. tig., Merc., Mez., Natr. mur., Rhus tox., Rumex, *Sulph.*

Pruritus Ani.—(See Anus, Itching of.)

Pruritus Vulvæ.—Ambr., *Calad.*, Calc. c., Collins., Helon., Hydras., Merc., *Plat.*, Sulph.

Psoriasis.—*Ars.*, Ars. iod., Bor., Carb. ac., Graph., Hep. s., Hydroc., Kali iod., Lyc., Mang., Merc., Mez., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Petrol., Phos., Sep., *Sulph.*

Pterygium.—Arg. nit., Ars., Calc. c., Sulph., Zinc.

Ptyalism.—Cinch., Dulc., Hep. s., Iod., Iris, Jab., Kali iod., *Merc.*, *Merc. cor.*, *Nitr. ac.*, Podo., Sulph.

Puerperal Convulsions.—(See Convulsions, Puerperal.)

Puerperal Fever.—(See Fever, Puerperal.)

Puerperal Mania.—(See Mania.)

Ptosis.—Caust., Con., *Gels.*, Natr. ars., Nat. carb., Naja, Nux m., Rhus tox., Sep., Spig., Zinc.

Purpura.—Ars., Carb. veg., *Crotal.*, *H m.*, Kali iod., *Lach.*, *Naja*, Natr. ars., *Phos.*, Rhus tox., Secale, Sulph. ac., Tereb.
Pyæmia.—Arn., *Ars.*, Bapt., Carb. ac., Carb. v., Chin. sulph., Crotal., Echina., Eucal., Hep. s., *Lach.*, Merc., Mur. ac., Phos.
Pyrosis.—Bis., Calc. c., Caps., Cinch., Hep. s., Iris, Lyc., Merc., Nux v., Puls., Rob., Sulph.

Quinine Cachexia.—Eucal., *Ferr.*, Natr. m., Ver. alb.
Quinsy.—(See Tonsilitis.)

Rachitis.—Asaf., *Calc. c.*, *Calc. phos.*, Fluor. ac., Hep. s., Iod., Kali iod., Lyc., Merc., Phos., *Sil.*, Sulph., Therid.
Ranula.—*Ambra*, Calc. c., Fluor. ac., Merc., *Nitr. ac.*, *Thuja*.
Remittent Fever.—(See Fever, Intermittent.)
Red Gum.—*Acon.*, Bry., Calc., Cham., Merc., Rhus tox.
Retinitis.—*Bell.*, Crotal., Dig., Gels., Glon., *Lach.*, Lyc., Merc., Merc. cor., Nux v., Phos., Physos., Puls., Sulph.
Rhagades.—Calc. c., Fluor. ac., *Graph.*, Hep. s., Merc., Nitr. ac., Petrol., Sars., Sil., Sulph.
Rheumatism.—Abrot., *Acon.*, Agar., Arg. nit., Ars., Ascl. cor., Ascl. t., Aspar., Bell., Benz. ac., Berb., *Bry.*, Cact., Calad., Calc. c., Calc. phos., Carls., Caul., Caust., Cham., Chin. sulph., Chel., Cinch., *Cim.*, *Colch.*, Coloc., Crotal., Dulc., Elat., Eucal., Eup. perf., Ferr., Ferr. phos., Gels., Gnaph., Hyper., Iod., Kali bi., Kali c., Kali iod., Kali nit., *Kalmia*, *Lact. ac.*, *Led.*, *Lith.*, Lyc., Lycop. v., Mang., Mar. v., Merc., Mez., Natr. ars., Natr. mur., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Ox. ac., Petrol., Phos., *Phytol.*, *Puls.*, *Ranunc.*, *Rhod.*, *Rhus tox.*, *Ruta*, Sang., Sars., Sil., Spig., Spong., Sil., Sulph., Tarax., Thuja, Ver. alb., Ver. vir., Zinc.
Rheumatism of Small Joints.—*Actæ sp.*, *Gaul.*, *Colch.*, Kali bi., Lact. ac., Led., Lith., Rhod., Sticta.
Ringworms.—(See Herpes.)
Rupia.—Ars., Clem., Nitr. ac., Kali iod., Phytol., Sulph., Thuja.

Salivation.—(See Ptyalism.)
Scabies.—(See Itch.)
Scald Head.—(See Crusta Lactea.)

Scarlet Fever.—Acon., Ailanth., *Am. c.*, *Apis*, Arg. nit., Ars., Arum, Bapt., *Bell.*, Bry., Caps., Carb. ac., Chin. ars., Crotal., Gels., Hell., Hyos., Lach., Lachnan., Merc., Merc. iod. rub., Mur. ac., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Paris, Phytol., *Rhus tox.*, Stram., Sulph., Tereb., Ver. vir., Zinc.

Sciatica.—Absinth., Acon., Am. m., Ant. t., Ars., *Bell.*, *Bry.*, *Cim.*, *Coloc.*, Dios., Elat., Eup. perf., Gels., Gnaph., Ign., Iris, Kali bi., Kali c., Kali iod., Lach., Led., Mang., Merc., Natr. ars., Nux v., Phos., Phytol., *Plumb.*, Rhus tox., Stil., Sulph., Tellur., Thuja, Val., *Xanth.*, Zinc.

Scirrhus.—(See Cancer.)

Sclerosis.—(See Myelitis.)

Scorbutis.—Am. c., Ars., Ber., Carb. v., Ferr., Kreos., *Merc.*, *Mur. ac.*, *Natr. mur.*, Phos., Staph., Sulph.

Scrofula.—Asaf., Aur., *Bad.*, Baryt. c., Bor., *Calc. c.*, Calc. iod., *Calc. phos.*, Camph., Chin. ars., *Cistus*, *Clem.*, Con., Dulc., Ferr., Graph., Hep. s., Iod., Kali bi., Kali iod., Kreos., Lyc., Merc., Merc. cor., Merc. iod. rub., Mez., Nux v., Phos., Sep., *Sil.*, Staph., *Sulph.*, Stilling., Tellur., Ther., Viola.

Scurvy.—(See Scorbutis.)

Sea Sickness.—Apomorph., *Coccul.*, Glon., Kali brom., Kreos., *Nux m.*, *Nux v.*, *Petrol.*, *Tab.*, Ther.

Seminal Emissions.—Agnus, Arg. nit., Aurum, *Cinch.*, Con., Dig., Eryn., Gels., Phos., *Phos. ac.*, Sulph., Staph.

Septicæmia.—(See Pyæmia.)

Shingles.—(See Zona.)

Sick Headache.—(See Headache, Nervous.)

Singultus.—(See Hiccough.)

Small-pox.—Acon., Am. c., Am. m., *Ant. t.*, Apis, Bapt., Bell., Carb. ac., Crotal., Ham., Hep. s., Hydras., Lach., *Merc.*, Mur. ac., Phos., Rhus tox., Sulph., Thuja, Ver. vir.

Somnambulism.—Cis., Kali brom., Nux v., Puls., Sulph., Zinc.

Spasms.—(See Convulsions.)

Spermatorrhœa.—Acet. ac., Agnus, Ars., Canth., Cinch., Eryng., *Kali brom.*, Meph., Merc., Natr. mur., Nuph., Nux v., *Phos. ac.*, Phos., Staph., Sulph., Zinc.

Spina Bifida.—Calc. phos., Iod.

Spinal Irritation.—Acon., *Agar.*, Arg. nit., Arn., Caul., Chin. sulph., Can., Coccul., Cupr., Gels., *Hyper.*, Ign., Kali c., Natr. mur., Naja, Nux v., Ox. ac., Phos., Physos , Puls., Secale, Sil., Sulph., Taran., Tellur., Ther., Zinc.

Spine, *Concussion of.*—Acon., *Arn.*, Con., *Hyper.*, Nux v., Physos., Ver. vir.
Spine, *Curvature of.*—Calc. c., *Calc. phos.*, Phos., *Sil.*, Sulph.
Spine, *Congestion of.*—Absinth., Acon., *Agar.*, Arn., *Gels.*, *Hyper.*, Nux v., Phos., Sil., Sulph.
Spine, *Sclerosis of.*—Alum., Arg. nit., Coccul., Nux v., Plumb.
Spine, *Softening of.*—*Agar.*, Coccul., Crotal., *Ox. ac.*, *Phos.*
Spleen, *Enlargement of.*—Absinth., Agar., Aral., *Ars.*, Ars., iod., Calc. c., Cedron, Chin. ars., *Chin. sulph.*, *Cinch.*, Ferr., Iod., Kali iod., *Merc.*, Natr. mur., Natr. sulph., Phos., Sulph. ac., Sulph., Zinc.
Spleen, *Inflammation of.*—Acon., *Ars.*, *Cinch.*, *Chin. ars.*, *Chin. sulph.*, Iod., Kali iod., Merc., Natr. mur., Nat. sulph., Nux v., Sulph.
Sprains.—Acon., Am. c., Am. mur., Arn., *Led.*, Phytol., *Ruta*, *Rhus tox.*
Staphyloma.—Apis, Physos.
Stammering.—Bell., Hyos., *Stram.*
Sterility.—Agnus, Aletris, Aur., Borax, Canth., Con., Iod., Kreos., Natr. mur., Nux m., Phos., Plat.
Stings and Bites of Insects.—Acet. ac., Am. c., Ant. c., Apis, Carb. ac., Camph., Crotal., Lach., Led.
Stomatitis.—*Ars.*, Arg. nit., *Bapt.*, Bell., Benz. ac., Borax, Caps., Hyd., *Kali chlor.*, *Merc.*, *Merc. cor.*, Mur. ac., Nitr. ac., Nux v., *Sulph.*
Strabismus.—*Bell.*, Cic., Cina, *Cyc.*, Hyos., Jab., Lach., Merc., *Stram.*
Strain.—(See Sprain.)
Strangury.—*Acon.*, *Apis*, Bell., Camph., *Can. sat.*, *Canth.*, Caps., Chin., Dig., Gels., Nux v.
Styes.—*Apis*, Bell., Graph., Ham., Hep. s., Merc., Natr. mur., *Puls.*, Staph., Sulph., Thuja.
Sun Stroke.—Acon., *Amyl. nit.*, *Bell.*, Gels., *Glon.*, Tab., Ther., Ver. vir., Zinc.
Suppuration.—(See Abscess.)
Syncope.—Amyl. nit., Dig.
Sycosis.—Ars., Merc., *Natr. sulph.*, *Nitr. ac.*, Phos. ac., Plat., *Staph.*, *Thuja.*
Synovitis.—Acon., Apis, Bry., Calc. c., Calc. fl., Cinch., Fluor.

ac., Hep. s., Iod., Kali iod., Led., Merc., Puls., Rhus tox., Ruta, Sulph.

Syphilis.—Arg. nit., Asaf., Aur., Bad., Benz. ac., Carb. ac., Cor. rub., Crotal., Fluor. ac., Guai., Hep. s., Iod., Kali bi., *Kali iod.*, Lach., Merc., *Merc. cor.*, *Merc. iod. fla.*, *Merc. iod. rub.*, Mez., *Nitr. ac.*, Petrol., Phytol., Plat., Sars., Staph., Stil., Sulph., Thuja.

Tabes Dorsalis.—(See Ataxia.)

Tabes Mesenterica.—Arg. nit., Ars. iod., Baryt. c., *Calc. c.*, *Calc. phos.*, Cinch., Iod., *Hep. s.*, Kreos., *Merc.*, Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Phos., Sil., Sulph., Zinc.

Testicles, *Hypertrophy of.*—Agnus, Aur., Clem., *Con.*, *Iod.*, Lach., *Merc.*, *Merc. iod.*, Puls., Sulph.

Tetanus.—Amyl. nit., Angust. v., Ars., Bell., Crotal., Gels., Hydroc. ac., *Hyos.*, Hyper., *Kali brom.*, Lach., Lauro., Nux v., Op., Passif., Physos., Plumb., Stram., Val., Ver. alb.

Tic Douloureux.—(See Prosopalgia.)

Tinea Capitis.—(See Crusta Lactea.)

Tinnitis Aurium.—Acon., *Bell.*, Calc., Calc. phos., *Chin. sulph.*, Cinch., Graph., Kali iod., Merc., Puls., Sil.

Tonsilitis.—Baryt. c., *Bell.*, Benz. ac., Berb., Canth., Caps., Cistus, Ferr. phos., Guai., Hep. s., Hydras., Ign., Kali bi., *Lach.*, Lyc., *Merc.*, Merc. iod. rub., Merc. iod. fla., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Phytol., Rhus tox., Sab., Sil., Sulph., Sulph. ac.

Tonsils, *Enlarged.*—Baryta c., Calc. c., *Colch.*, Iod., Merc. iod., Sil., Sulph.

Toothache, *From cold.*—Acon., *Bell.*, Cham., Coff., Kali carb., Merc., Nux m., Puls., Rhod. *From Indigestion.*—Ant. c., Bry., Euphorb., Kreos., Merc., Nux m., Puls. *Nervous.*—Ars., Bell., Cham., Cinch., Coff., Guai., Hyos., Ign., Merc. c., Nux v., Plat., Spig., Verat. alb., Zinc. *In pregnancy.*—Magn. c., Nux m., Puls., Sep., Staph. *From Decay.*—Carb. ac., Hep. s., *Kreos.*, *Merc.*, Mez., Sil., Staph., Thuja.

Tympanitis.—Ars., Asaf., Carb. v., Cinch., Coccul., Colch., Coloc., Ferr., Lyc., Nux v., Phos., Phos. ac., Plumb., Secale, Taran., Tereb., Val.

Typhoid Conditions.—(See Fever, Typhoid.)

Typhlitis.—*Acon.*, Ars., *Bell.*, *Bry.*, Colch., *Hep. s.*, Kali iod., Lyc., *Merc.*, Merc. cor., *Natr. sulph.*, Op., Rhus tox., Sulph.

Ulcers.—Ars., Asaf., Aster., Bufo (*malignant*), Canth., Carb. v., Carb. ac., Cistus, Clem., Eucal., Fluor. ac., Graph., Hep. s., Hydras., Iod., Kali bi., Kali brom., Kali iod., Kreos., Lach., Lyc., Merc., Merc. cor., Merc. iod. rub., Mez., Mur. ac., Naja, Natr. c., Natr. mur., Natr. sulph., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phos. ac., Phytol., Ranunc., Sang., Sars., Sec., Sep., Sil., Staph., Stil., Sulph., Thuja.

Uræmia.—Am. c., Apis, Apoc., Ars., Ascl. c., Benz. ac., Can. Ind., Cupr., Kali iod., Kali nit., Lith., Op., Phos., Phytol., Plumb., Stram., Uran., Ver. alb.

Urethritis.—(See Gonorrhœa.)

Urinary, *Calculi.*—(See Calculi, Renal.)

Urticaria.—*Apis*, Ars., Bor., Carls., Dulc., Graph., Hep. s., Kreos., Led., Lyc., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Nux v., Puls., Ranunc., Rhus tox., Sulph., Tereb., *Urtic. ur.*

Uterus, *Atony of.*—Aletris, Aloes, Alum., Bell., *Caul.*, Ferr. iod., *Helon.*, Lil. tig., Millef., Puls., Sec., Sep., Tril., Ustil.

Uterus, *Displacements of.*—Absinth., Aletris, Alum., Am. m., Apomorph., Arg. met., Aur., Bell., Calc. phos., Cim., Collin., Ferr., Frax., Graph., Helon., Iod., Lach., *Lil. tig.*, Natr. mur., Nux m., Nux v., Plat., Podo., Puls., Rhus tox., *Sep.*, Stan., Staph., Sulph., Thuja, Tril.

Uterus, *Ulceration, etc., of.*—Arg. nit., Ars., Bapt., Carb. ac., Hep. s., *Hydras.*, *Kreos.*, Merc. iod. rub., Mez., Mur. ac., Natr. carb., Nitr. ac., Phos., Phytol., Sang., *Sep.*, Sulph., Thuja, Zinc.

Uterus, *Subinvolution of.*—Calc. c., Calc. phos., Ferr. iod., Frax., Hydras., Iod., Kali brom., Kali iod., Kreos., *Lil. tig.*, Merc. iod., Natr. mur., Phos., Plat., Podo., Sab., *Sep.*, Sec., Ustil., Vib. op.

Vaccination, *Bad Effects of.*—Apis, Ars., Crotal., *Sil.*, Thuja.

Vaginitis.—*Acon.*, Ars., Berb., Calad., Canth., Can. sat., Ham., Hydras., Kreos., Merc., Natr. mur., Nitr. ac., Sep., Sulph.

Vaginismus.—Ars., Aur., Bell., Berb., Calad., *Ham.*, Kali brom., Kreos., Merc., Plat., *Plumb.*, Sulph., Teuc. m. v.

Varicella.—*Acon.*, Ant. t., Apis, Ars., *Bry.*, Ipec., Merc., *Puls.*, Rhus tox., Sulph.

Varices.—Arn., Calc., Calc. fl., Carb. v., Caust., Collin., Ferr., Fluor. ac., *Ham.*, Hydras., Hep. s., Lyc., Merc., Millef., Natr. mur., *Puls.*, Sulph., Thuja, *Zinc.*